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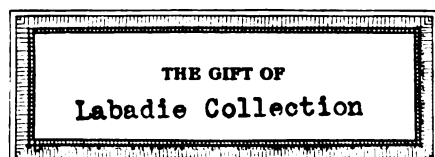
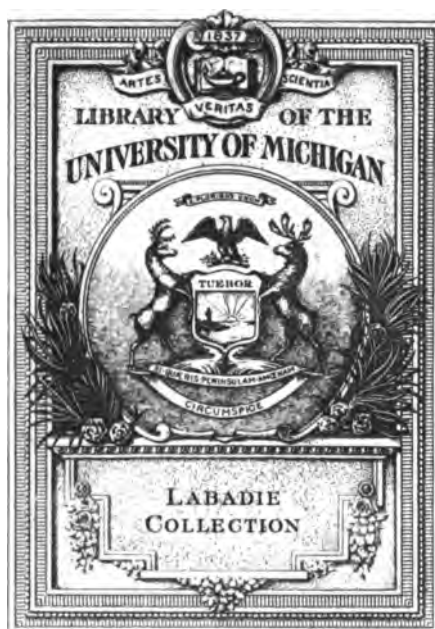
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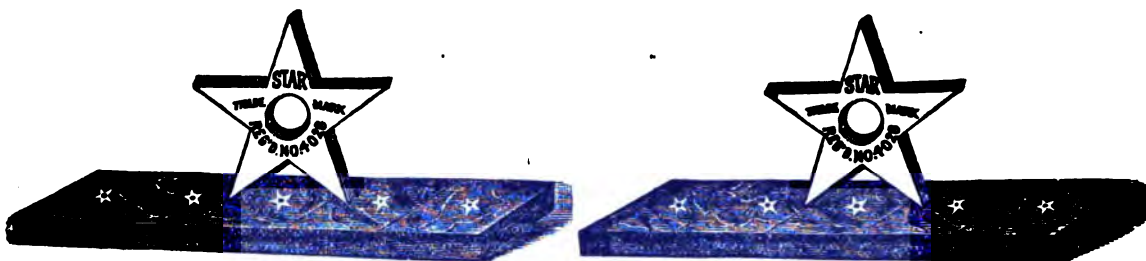
VOL. VI MARCH, 1899 NO. 1

L. A. LABADIE,

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American Federationist.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS
OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

VOL. VI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE, 1899.

No. 4

"O, aching time! O, moments big as years!
All, as ye pass, swell out the monstrous truth
And press it so upon our very griefs
That unbelief has not space to breathe." —*Keats*.

Why Wait Ye.

I looked upon the countless ages gone
And saw across the fading shores of Time
The wrecks of things that were; I saw a dawn—
The vision of a coming better clime—
Break on those shores; I saw arise sublime
Above those wrecks the dream of the To-Be;
I saw from out its long career of crime
The human race, still struggling to be free,
Strive up into thy light, divinest Liberty.

I saw the Present, and the Insolent few
Ruling the millions with a rod of gold;
I saw the millions tolling 'neath the blue,
Kissing the rod that smote them, wealth untold
Piling up, though it crushed them, till they sold
Their bodies, aye their souls, for leave to toil;
Until I cried, "My God, must we behold
This thing forever? Hast for these no smile?
And for Thy poor on earth waits there no better isle?"

O, ye who wet your crusts with sweat and tears,
O, ye who toil and suffer and are strong,
Ye unto whom the thorny side appears
Along life's pathway, ye who have borne wrong
Piled on by tyrant hands and suffered long,
Ye tollers of the earth, to you I speak,
To you whose names have scarce appeared in song,
As though too vile; why wait ye? Rise and break
The chains that round you clank and bind and gall. Awake

J. A. EDGERTON.

The Trade Union Movement.

FORCE VS. REASON—DIVINE AUTHORITY—EARLY
UNIONISM—IN GREAT BRITAIN—IN AMERICA—PRESENT STATUS.

By SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

III.

In tracing the development of better conditions for the industrial classes from the middle ages, we find the same obstructions with which we have to contend at this day, though certainly in a much more aggravated form. Capital, wealth, aristocratic caste, used its power and force for the oppression of the weaker class, always being sustained by an imperialistic dominance, holding its claim to authority from assumptive right in divine authority, long since proved and established as being obviously inconsistent with reason or common

sense. However absurd, ridiculous and intolerant, it ruled, all the same, and the influence of wealth could always command excision and restrictive hindrance, at the hands of a government founded and sustained by force instead of obtaining its just authority from those over whom it arbitrarily exercised its domination.

It required many years to develop even the smallest spark of claim to a common right of the individual. In those governments which the ages of many centuries had developed from the Roman and Grecian empires, there sprung the Gauls of France, the Saxons of Germany, the English of the British Isles, the origin of whom has been previously referred to in these papers. Each one of these races was developed from a state of barbarism. Not one of them has any more claim to originality as a race, and possibly not as much, as the Digger Indian of our earlier aboriginal history. And, right here, let us say that the divinity of right claimed by any one of the existing rulers has no better foundation than that of the very commonest of barnyard autocrats that "struts and frets his hour upon the stage" of his own dunghill and reigns in the superiority of his claims to prowess only so long as he fails to meet a superior foe.

The most ordinary comprehension can conceive that light is necessary to intelligence. Darkness is gloom; darkness is ignorance; ignorance is the mother of superstition. The era that preceded the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries might well be called an age of darkness. Let every one for himself base his opinion on the reason why only one of these nations, or races of people, developed into a better state of enlightenment than others: Of the four mentioned they stand in rank of super-sequence—Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy; and just in that proportion does the broad, liberal, humanizing sentiment of trade unionism assert itself. Wherever intelligence and enlightenment has most strongly asserted its presence, there is found that distinctive vindication and affirmation of the rights of common humanity.

It would seem that where despotism or imperialism most strongly asserts itself, there is less liberty in the rights of association for the amelioration of the conditions of the laboring masses. In Italy, the lowest in the scale, workingmen's organizations, while not absolutely suppressed, have been

a struggle under such inhibitions and interdictions as to make it difficult to accomplish anything except by secrecy and connivance. The imperious power of the government—*pseudo* republic—stands as a constant menace to the exercise of any liberty which resembles an equality of right for a workman, as against his more wealthy and powerful employer. Liberty in this boasted limited monarchy has been a mere sham until within a very few years back. Trade unions, under the guise of friendly societies, are now developing into something like those of England, and are destined to grow and multiply, as among a class of laborers somewhat raised above the lowest level of existence.

In Germany the trade unions have not run such a career as in either England or France. They seem to be divided into classes—some founded by laborers themselves from a feeling of their own needs; others which were started by people interested in the welfare of the laborers, but not being of their numbers. The German Printers Union may be classed among the first of modern form, which grew out of a strike at Leipsic in 1865; then the Hatmakers Association, established in 1871. There is also a union of tobacco workers, while some other workers also have unions stretching over German speaking countries. The social democrat unions were some years ago dissolved by the government and have disappeared, from the surface at least, except as a species of party political machinery.

Trade unions in France, while resembling strongly those of England, springing originally from strikes, and having their incentive from old journeymen associations and friendly societies, have never reached the perfection that the English unions have attained.

In England the trade union had reached its highest development in the early '60s. It is now recognized by employers themselves that the most stable and satisfactory conditions prevail in these branches where the trade unions are the strongest and best developed. These associations are now recognized as among the most conservative elements in the industrial system, and as offering to the honest and well-meaning employer the best guarantee that he will not be outbid in the market by unscrupulous competitors who rely for their profits on the possibility of lowering wages whenever they think they see a chance to cut under the prevailing rate.

We must satisfy ourselves with a mere glance at the development of the trade unions. It seems to have first found a firm basis of establishment in England in the '50s of the present century. It was after a lockout of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights and Patternmakers, in 1852. The society entered the contest with a membership of 11,829 members, and a cash balance of \$108,525, and ended the contested with 9,737 mem-

bers and reduced reserve fund of about \$30,060. It did not serve as a death blow to trade unionism, however, for, in 1865, this society numbered 30,984 members, and had a clear balance in hand of \$576,785.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners affords another instance of the force and stability of vast trade organizations. This latter was not established until 1860, but grew rapidly, and as far back as 1865 had 8,000 members, and expended in that year alone \$59,808.

The trade union power and force in Great Britain, based on the growing intelligence and enlightenment of the masses, is today felt, not only in every branch of industrial occupation, but in the higher branches of commercial and mercantile pursuits. Organization has reached, with its beneficent resulting influences, into every branch of labor, and by its assertion and maintenance of holy rights, has obtained favor to the extent of securing representation in municipal and county councils, and even in the lower house of Parliament, where the appeals of the oppressed are not only listened to, but where the spirit of economic reform is awakening into real life in the adoption of measures which will bring about substantial and lasting amelioration to the long-suffering weaker class in its ageless struggle against the concentrated power of wealth and a landed aristocracy founded in its authority by a robber baronetcy which assumed its possession of rule by force of arms, swayed and exercised by the savage hordes of a medieval age which overran the British Isles, conquering and to conquer.

It must be remembered, however, that the growth and stability of the British trade unions developing from the growing enlightenment of the masses, finds its support in a steadiness and sternness of character and an indomitable will to carry out the purpose and intent of its incentive creation. By the exaction of high, though not oppressive dues, it is enabled to provide sick and death benefit funds, out-of-work and superannuated funds, and to place a strong reserve fund for the purposes of defense in a possible hour of trouble. It has demonstrated the worth of this system and can be held as a model of exemplary good sense for others to pattern after.

In our own America the development of modern trade unionism is of measurably recent date; in fact, it has grown to its present gratifying status, from a passable condition of chaos, within the memory of the writer, who views with unutterable pride the promising stability of a movement to which he has been a fervent devotee and an ardent advocate of its holy principles for a period covering half a century.

In reviewing the rise and progress of labor organization in this country, lack of space will confine our efforts to something like an enumeration of mere data, without particularization of contest or

struggle attending the different attempts at an amelioration of oppressive conditions.

It is evident that the ship workers and builders were among the first to organize their crafts into unions, jealously guarding their interests and bringing their apprentices into the rules and customs of the craft on completion of apprenticeship. A New York society of journeymen shipwrights and carpenters was incorporated April 30, 1803, and the house carpenters, in New York, in 1806, though the caulkers had long previously formulated something which they called a "caucus." These movements were more for the enforcement of shorter hours, than for wages, and were met by the merchants of that day with the imposition of a blacklist to persons holding membership.

Among the printers, we find the first society in New York, in 1809, which is still in existence. It was not what we call a union, but was more for social than economic purposes. The first substantial effort for a union organization of the present status was that of Boston, followed closely by New York City, in January of 1850. Local typographical societies were in existence about this time in several of the large cities of the United States, and the first meeting of a national character was held in New York in December, 1850, which has since continued its meetings annually, and now finds itself of international character, with over four hundred local unions and a membership of nearly 40,000 members in good standing.

The textile workers also found its first formation in 1850; the coal miners in 1857; ironworkers, 1858; railroad engineers, first in 1854, present Brotherhood, 1863; firemen, 1873; brakemen, 1883; switchmen, 1877; conductors, 1868; carpenters and joiners had many locals prior to 1854, organized national of its present substantial standing in 1881.

The bricklayers and masons had had many local organizations, but did not institute a national until 1865. Following these, the iron molders, machinists, mine workers of minerals, boot and shoe workers, boiler makers, blacksmiths, bookbinders, cigarmakers, garment workers, granite cutters, hatters, iron and steel workers, printing pressmen, plumbers, mule spinners, tailors, tobacco workers, wood workers and innumerable other trades have stepped in the wake of economical development, until almost every branch of mechanics and labor is being united in a brilliant and substantial galaxy of freemen bound together in the sacred ties of fealty, friendship and fraternity.

It should be and is the pride of every member of these organizations that the same purity of purpose which prompts a unity of thought and interest in the religion of trade unionism is seeking and will find its culmination in the grand central organization of the American Federation of Labor. Founded in November, 1881, by representatives of various trade union bodies, it has not only held its

own with results of beneficent guidance and protection, but is rapidly growing in strength and influence, until it is today the largest and most powerful congregation of people of conservative thought and impulse known in history.

The latest bulletin of the Federation of Labor shows trade unionism to be represented in America with 71 national and international bodies; 10 State branches; 64 city central bodies; 116 Federal Labor Unions; 280 local unions of trades not in national bodies, and a membership aggregating figures approaching the one million mark. The United Mine Workers alone have issued over 100 local charters^s since the beginning of the year, the carpenters over 50; and the printers, too, are adding monthly to their large list of locals.

And all this has developed, certainly within the past half-century. It is not strange; it has only been keeping pace with the progress of development in all the other phases of civilization. Within that period, Turkey, the most ancient of empires, whose dominions extended from the Austrian borders around the Mediterranean coast to Algeria, has lost all its outlying provinces and is itself on the point of extinction; Spain has lost her colonial power; Japan, from an isolated land of chrysanthemums and flowers, has become a conquering power; Africa, which had only been touched with the finger of white colonization, has been explored and is being divided among outlying nations; Germany, with no thought of going abroad, has acquired immense colonial empire; Australia, a group of disconnected states, is now about to federate; Brazil, a powerful empire, has become a republic; the telephone was a toy and electricity was unrecognized as a commercial power; the long era that began when the horse was first reduced to the service of man is approaching its end. Forty years ago the world was half barbarous, living in moral and social anarchy. The whole attitude of man toward society and toward the universe has radically changed. The principle of evolution has colored our later thought. The conception of society as an organism is supplanting the individualistic idea, and the time is approaching in which we will see a world, every foot of which will be under civilized government, and in which all the social forces will work together for the common good.

British Labor Notes.

Special Correspondence AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

LONDON, May 2, 1899.—Labor Day was celebrated on Monday by a demonstration in Hyde Park. The trade unions and other organizations participating in the parade formed upon the Thames embankment, and at 3 o'clock set out for the park headed by the Musical Instrument Makers' Union with their fine brass band. The plasterers' banner attended by a body of the locked-out men created

considerable interest and some of the scabs who are doing the plastering at the new Hotel Carlton in Pall Mall looked very uncomfortable until the procession had passed. In Hyde Park there were four platforms, each occupied by five or six English speakers, and one which was devoted to the international speakers, Hebrew, Polish, German, French, etc. The usual resolutions were passed, and at 6 o'clock the eight or ten thousand people who were scattered around the meetings dispersed. There have been more enthusing demonstrations.

It is said that this is to be the last of the Labor Day demonstrations of the kind that we have been used to during the ten years that have elapsed since they were instituted at the International Congress of Workers held at Paris in 1889. Next year the one-time rather dreaded demonstration will perhaps, complete the transformation that has been proceeding for the last few years and become an ordinary holiday outing, located, say, at the Crystal Palace, or some other open-air amusement resort.

The development of the plastering trade dispute goes on. The masters are now in such a state of nervous excitement that they propose a general lock out of all branches of workmen in the building trade. The next few weeks will witness some attempt at the realization of these tactics, and in the present organization of workmen and the condition of trade, nothing but disaster for the employers can eventuate. They take a beating very badly.

In the staple trade of Lancashire, trouble is again brewing. The spinners have recently gained the advance they asked for, and now the weavers want an increase. Ten per cent. upon the present rates will bring their wages up to the level paid in 1878, and therefore does not seem a very rapacious demand. They were forced to submit to a reduction in that year and they had waited twenty-one years before asking for it back! The manufacturers do not take twenty-one years to consider a reduction. It comes off in about twenty-one hours.

The operatives are determined and united, and have the sympathy of every right-thinking man or woman in the kingdom. A weaver's wages for a full week's work amounts to from \$4.50 to \$5.50, according to locality—a rate of pay which is utterly atrocious.

There is still another terribly threatening danger looming ahead in our industrial world. The huge copper ring, engineered from America and backed by the wealth of the Standard Oil Trust, is growing in intensity. After eighteen months' quiet work it has practically bought up all the visible supply of copper in the world and controls huge batches of copper company shares. The clique began buying copper when it was \$240 per ton. The price now is nearly \$400 per ton and the profit to the clique about \$100,000,000—mainly, of course, on paper at present. The corner has been most

artfully manipulated and stockbrokers and financial journalism have alike been taken by surprise. Possibly ere this is printed the ring may be compelled to sell out, at a reduced price, but just now it bosses the show. The effect upon labor is the more important point for us and it is undeniably bad. In the Midlands, the seat of the brass and copper trade, men are being discharged from all the large works. For instance, at Kynock's, Birmingham, the rise of the ring has been signalized by a perpetual dismissal of workmen until now in place of the 4,000 usually employed there, the number is only 2,000 and most of these are working only alternate weeks. When the corner breaks and the price comes down, the works will open up again, but again it is the worker who will have paid the price.

A feature of the balloting amongst the trade unionists upon the General Federation question is the small proportion of members who are interesting themselves in the affair. As an example, the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, a union with over 30,000 members only produced a total vote of 3,000 of which five-sixths were in favor of federation. It is much the same with the London painters. Only a quarter of the members voted—again almost unanimously in favor of the official scheme.

That very important section of mining workmen, the engine winders, are moving with determination for an 8-hour day. Meetings are being held and strike notices will be sent in should the coal owners prove obstinate. The men are well organized and their unions are federated nationally, the National Federation of Engine Winders having over 12,000 members.

Mora Wilson, Gertrude Luckwell, Mrs. Dickenson, and other women speakers and organizers of the Women's Trade Union League are exerting themselves perpetually on behalf of the organization of women workers. Amongst the London tailoresses, the Lancashire weavers, and other groups of female workers meetings have been held recently and considerable success achieved. Male unionists should help this good work more than they do.

During March, between three and four thousand workmen in the building trade secured advances in wages usually amounting to one cent per hour. Over 200,000 miners and quarrymen received increase of from 25 to 50 cents per week, mainly under the ruling of the various local sliding scales. Under similar scales 25,000 men employed in different branches of the iron and steel manufacturing industries have been blessed with advances proportionate to the rise in the price of the manufactured articles. The number of cotton spinners and piecers, card and blowing-room operatives, reelers and ring-winders who participate in the advances of about 2½ per cent. which started with the last week in March, is reliably given as 75,000.

One of the chief centers of trade unionism activity in the metropolis is the London Trades Council. It owes its origin to the great lockout in the building trade in 1859. A delegate dispute committee had been formed to organize relief for the locked-out men, and from this the trades council idea grew. It was founded permanently in 1860 and has grown to very large extents since then, having 125 societies, and 51,368 London trade unionists affiliated with it. Its first secretary was Thomas Jones, of the now extinct London Tinsplate Workers and its present chief is James MacDonald, the debonair tailor.

THOS. REECE.

A Plea for the Study of Trade Union History.

By HUGH MCGREGOR.

Demand for Such History—Insufficiencies of Former Historical Writers—Necessity for the Establishment of Certain Scientific Social Facts—Three Opposing Philosophic Theories of Man and Labor—The Supernatural Theory—The Transitional Theory—The Scientific and True Theory—Practical Results to be Attained by the Application of the Scientific Method to Labor Investigation.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the increasing demand on the part of the workers for information concerning the origin and growth of the trade union; concerning the causes that called it into existence and the direction in which it tends. This demand, it is true, may at present be confined to a comparatively small minority, but of the grand importance of such information there can be little doubt, since no great institution can be properly understood except by and through its history. How came the trade union and whither does it tend? This is the question that the workers are now beginning to present at the door of the historical student in the hope that they may receive an intelligible answer. In addition to bread for the body they are demanding the necessary food for the mind.

Among all of the great multitude who have with pen and tongue treated of the trade union, there are but few who have endeavored to ascertain what causes produce the union at certain times and in certain countries more than in others. There are those, however, who recognize that the unions are not the exclusive growth of the present century, and there are those, though still fewer in number, who acknowledge a similarity between the union as it exists today and the union in the middle ages. But of those who have made an effort to trace the union to its original sources there are few indeed. As a case in point, Professor Lujo Brentano of Leipsic University, and the generally accepted authority on this subject, has distinctly declared, in the preface written by him for Toulmin Smith's work on English Guilds, that the existence of the union can not be traced further back than the dark ages, and throws the

burden of proof on those who assert the contrary. That such proof really exists will not be readily denied by those who have read the article written by C. O. Ward, of the U. S. Department of Labor, published in the *Arena* of May, 1897, and an article by the present writer in the *Forum* of January, 1898, pointing out the evidences contained in ancient legal codes, in the writings of classic authors, and on thousands of stone tablets now in existence and preserved in numerous museums in nearly every civilized country.

But it is not only necessary to prove the antiquity of the trade union; it is also needful to establish the fact that the union is the unique institution spontaneously evolved by the workers for the protection of their interests as a class. This proof is most desirable, because if the solidarity of the workers in the union, and the continuity of the union throughout the ages, can be demonstrated; then it will be evident that the union is not merely a local, national or international fact, called into existence to redress certain industrial grievances and then pass away, but is a permanent and universal human fact, common to all countries and all ages, wherever and whenever a people have attained a certain degree of civilization.

If this solidarity of the laborers in the trade union and the continuity of the union throughout the ages can be verified, then it will be clear that the union is not an artificial, temporary affair, but is a natural, permanent, organic social body, resembling nothing so much as one, great, individual person, always living and always progressing. As a distinct organic social body, then, the union must have certain necessary social functions to perform; since there can be no organ without a function, and no function without an appropriate organ. Moreover, as such a distinct organism, the union in its growth and progress must be governed by certain natural laws peculiar to itself; laws which it is our duty and interest to know and utilize; laws which can only be discovered by a philosophic study of the constitution and movement of the working class from the earliest times.

As a necessary preliminary to such study we must recognize the existence of three distinct and opposing theories of man and labor; the first, retrograde and supernatural; the second, circular and also imaginary; the third, scientific, real and progressive.

The first and oldest of these philosophic theories has several variations, of which the most familiar to us is the one embodying the Mosaic tradition of the "fall of man" from a state of happy indolence and the infliction of the so-called "curse of labor," imposed as a punishment for disobedience of a divine command. Today, this theory is regarded by advanced minds as the attempt of an infant people to account for certain physical and social facts; the attempted explanation being, necessarily, a theological one.

The second, or transitional theory differs from the preceding one in two important respects, first, it dispenses with the interference of any superhuman will; and, secondly, it opposes the ancient conception of a continuous social degeneration, by the idea of a social movement in a series of recurring cycles. According to this theory man is doomed, notwithstanding his most strenuous efforts, to return in the course of events to the original starting point of civilization. This idea is definitely formulated in Vico's theory of the *recorsi*, that is to say, the theory of the circular returns of society upon itself at certain given periods in the life of every nation or people. The belief that "history repeats itself" is a belief which even today obscures the mental vision of many otherwise able men. This belief was most excusable in an age when the known course of history was too short, and the recognized social changes were too few, to enable even the keenest minds to foresee what was to follow. That the circular theory has not stood the test of verification is evident. For instance, although all civilized nations have rehabilitated the institutions which the Greco-Roman civilization had evolved, yet it is none the less true that we in so doing have continued and still further developed them; and it is precisely this provable progress, especially in the character and organization of the trade union, that disproves the circular and fatalistic theory of history of which Vico was the chief exponent.

The modern theory of history is the outcome of the extension to social affairs of the same method of investigation which, in its successive application to every other branch of human study, has proven so marvelously successful in scientific and practical results. Radically different from the ancient degeneration-theory, and measurably different from the succeeding circular-theory, the modern theory of history is based on the conception of a continuously progressive social movement. It may be needless to dwell in this brief statement on the prophecies of Hebrew and Greek sages, who, during a thousand years, predicted a perfect social state, because the ancient idea of perfection is in nowise as closely related to the modern idea of progress as ancient astrology and alchemy are related to the modern sciences of astronomy and chemistry. Yet, although the definitive establishment of the historical method has only taken place within the memory of some now living men, it would be contrary to the known course of intellectual development if the conception of history as a connected whole had not been anticipated to some extent by some previous generation. Indeed, as early as the middle of the seventeenth century, Pascal, the eminent mathematician, had made the memorable declaration that "the entire succession of men, through the whole course of ages, must be regarded as one man, always living and ever learning." This was the germinal

idea that the leaders of the great philosophical movement in France, toward the close of the last century, endeavored to establish as a scientific theory. First among these, Montesquieu, in his celebrated work, "*The Spirit of Laws*," defined the idea of scientific law in relation to social subjects in the same sense in which it is applied in simpler scientific investigations. The renowned French financial minister, Turgot, gave greater precision to this idea: "All the ages," said he, "are connected by a sequence of causes and effects which ally the state of the world at any one time with all that preceded it; and mankind, looked at from its origin, appears as an immense whole, which, like the individual, has had its infancy and its successive stages of advance." The third of this remarkable group of thinkers is Condorcet, who, condemned by the triumphant faction of Jacobins during the Reign of Terror, and doomed to the guillotine, devoted his last days to writing his famous "*Historical Sketch of the Progress of the Human Mind*."—The latest of the great minds whose genius firmly established the new historical method is that of Auguste Comte, and seldom as credit is given to this incomparable thinker, whether owing to ignorance, fear, or ingratitude on the part of the numberless writers who are under obligations to the "*Positive Philosophy*," there is little doubt that the influence of this epoch-making work will lead all who may in the future pretend to write history, to at least recognize, as the English historian Greene has been forced to recognize, that "history forms one connected story, of which if we wholly leave out any part, we can not rightly understand what follows it."

Having pointed out the necessity of a systematic study of trade union history and indicated the only efficient method by which that study can be pursued; it remains to be stated that such study would be influential in winning to our ranks many who are now mentally adrift through lack of conviction concerning the efficacy of the union movement. Such study would, moreover, greatly assist in the emancipation of the working class from mental dependence on worn-out political doctrines and destructive revolutionary ideas, by firmly impressing upon their minds the great truth—"In order to destroy it is necessary to replace."

That competent teachers are sadly needed is true, but in view of the fact that some of the greatest students have, in more than one great crisis, descended to the primary forms to teach their less fortunate brothers, it is not unreasonable to hope that some few, with the necessary intellectual preparation, will, in our time, devote their talent to the great work of investigation and popular instruction now demanded.

"The law of progress is conspicuously at work throughout all human history."

—HARRIET MARTINEAU.

Organizing the South.

PHOENIX, ALA., May 24, 1899.

President American Federation of Labor:

The following is a report of my two weeks' trip since the extension of my commission. The objective points stopped at were Richmond and Danville, Va., Salisbury, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., thence to Columbus and Phoenix, Ala. At Richmond I found no cotton mills in operation, and proceeding to Manchester found two mills there, one that has not been operated for years, the other closed down for repairs. Could do nothing more than agitate the labor movement among some of the few idle operatives in that place, and left the matter of organizing them in the hands of Mr. James Dillon, local organizer for Richmond.

Determined to strike a blow for our women and children, I returned to Richmond and called on Mr. Archer P. Montague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Mr. Montague showed me the law relative to women and to children under the age of fourteen working but ten hours in any twenty-four. I then told the commissioner that it had been reported that the law had been and was at that time being violated by the manufacturers. He stated that the matter had never been reported to him, and requested me to investigate the matter and if I found the report to be true to report the matter to him and he would see that the law was enforced. Mr. Montague also showed me extracts from his report in which he will say that the manufacturers of the State have entered a protest claiming that they are not allowed the same advantages as other Southern manufacturers, inasmuch as they can not legally work women and children the same number of hours as men and as other Southern States work them. I was also allowed to see the report to him from manufacturers, giving (what they claimed to be) the average wage paid their help per day. The Riverside Cotton Mills of Danville, Va., reported as follows: Male help, average \$1.26 per day of 12 hours, and female help, average 98c. per day of 10 hours. After a long conversation with Mr. Montague and having been assured by him several times that the labor laws of the State (and he informed me that there were quite a number on the statute books, but the people paid no attention to them whatever) should be enforced when his attention was called to the fact that they were being violated, with proof of the same.

I then proceeded to Danville, Va., where I found that the local textile union had been unable to enroll the name of a single woman in their organization. I addressed two mass meetings while there; at the first one only two ladies were present, but at the second one the majority of my audience were women; the result was that the greater number of them gave their names that night, together with most of the men (who were not already members), as applicants for membership. Preparations were made to give an open meeting on the first Monday night in June, and I advised them to keep up the open meetings monthly. While there I investigated the alleged violation of the law, as per request of Commissioner Montague, and sent to him a personal letter with my report, a copy of which I herewith enclose to you. From Danville I proceeded to Salisbury, N. C., and succeeded in agitating the movement there; also at Spray, Haw River and McAdamsville, N. C.

Through the agency of local men and diligent correspondence, I feel hopeful of securing good organizations at the four places named, as I am

confident I have the work in good, reliable hands. In Greenville, S. C., I encountered much opposition, and, while I found it impossible to perfect an organization, yet I introduced the movement there for the first time and explained necessities, advantages, etc. Am pleased to report that I left several interested in the movement who, I believe, will not rest satisfied until they get within the folds of organized labor.

From Greenville I proceeded toward Phoenix, Ala. Stopping over in Atlanta, Ga., I found that a meeting of the textile workers of that city was called for Sunday. Knowing that the meeting would be in good hands, and being very sick, I journeyed onward. I was sick all of the last week, but managed to stay on my feet most of the time.

I know of nothing further to report except that I am receiving very encouraging letters from the new unions I perfected and got under headway. If at any time I can give you any additional information as to my work I will be more than pleased to do so.

With best wishes for the success of the American Federation of Labor effort to more thoroughly organize the different trades of the country, I am, fraternally, yours,

P. W. GREENE,

General Southern Organizer, A. F. of L.

[ENCLOSURE.]

NATIONAL UNION OF TEXTILE
WORKERS OF AMERICA.

DANVILLE, VA., May 15, 1899.

Mr. ARCHER P. MONTAGUE,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics,
Richmond, Va.

MY DEAR SIR:

I wish to report to you the fact that the manufacturers of the State of Virginia are violating the 10-hour law relative to women and children under the age of fourteen years, and to enter a protest in behalf of the textile workers, praying that the law be enforced, thus protecting our women and children, and, at the same time, giving them their rights. The ruse the manufacturers use to work them twelve hours is that they threaten to discharge them unless they turn off work which requires twelve hours time to do.

I would also call your attention to the docking system being used to such a frightful extent in this State; for instance, I note from a weekly payroll in one of the weave-rooms of the Riverside Cotton Mills of this city, where seventy-one people are employed (men and women), working twelve hours per day, the payroll for the week ending May the 6th amounted to four hundred and thirty-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents, and the amount docked for the week was nineteen dollars and twenty cents, leaving an average wage per day per employee of about ninety-eight and one-half cents. In this room there were employed twelve 8-loom weavers, nine 5-loom weavers, forty-five 4-loom weavers, two filling tenders and three loom-fixers (colored work). This room is above the average weave-rooms of the city as to wages; the employees of the other departments of the mills do not make the above average wage by one fifth. In conclusion permit me to say that it is only our rights as human beings and American citizens that we ask for.

Very truly yours, P. W. GREENE,
*General President, National Union
of Textile Workers of America.*

Now is the time to join your union. Don't postpone this duty until some other time; join now! Now! NOW!

American Federationist.

OFFICIAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS
OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

PUBLISHED BY
THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

—AT—
423-425 G Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Correspondents will please write on one side of the paper only, and address all editorial matter to

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor, Washington, D. C.

All communications relating to finances and subscriptions should be addressed to

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Matter for publication in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST must be in this office by the 15th of the month previous to issue.

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

Entered at Washington, D. C., post-office as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Per Annum,	- - - - -	50 Cents.
Single Copy,	- - - - -	5 Cents.

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VOL. VI. JUNE, 1899. No. 4

THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

AN EXHIBIT OF THE HISTORY AND PRESENT STANDING OF THE TRADE UNIONS OF AMERICA.

In another column of this issue will be found a brief of the terms of agreement entered into between a special agent of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and the American Federation of Labor, relative to an exhibit in said Exposition of the history, mode of organization, aims, and work accomplished by the trade unions in America.

In the first place, it has been conceded that a work of such importance and scope can only be done effectively through the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor, as the body representing in the highest degree the important organizations of labor throughout

this continent; and the United States, recognizing the great desirability of securing the best exhibit possible, has expressed its willingness to extend every assistance, consistent with the proper dignity of our organization, toward making such exhibit worthy of the great occasion.

It should be borne in mind that in accordance with this agreement two distinct purposes are sought; first, the securing of material of such a character that an effective display can be made from the Exposition standpoint. This is why charts or diagrams, or data from which charts or diagrams can be prepared, photographs, or other pictures, are so earnestly desired. Secondly, the securing of documentary material showing in detail the past and present work of labor organizations. This latter may not make a striking exhibit, but it is of great value, as upon this part of the exhibit it is that the international jury and the experts who will prepare reports on the exhibits must depend.

Therefore, the following circular letter has been forwarded from this office to all national and international unions of America:

HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1899. }

Dear Sir and Brother:

The French Republic has determined to add another to the long list of industrial expositions which have since the Vth year of the first Republic (1794) contributed so much to the world's progress.

Following the example set by England in 1851, these expositions have become international in character, and have from time to time gathered on the banks of the Seine the best that the civilized world had to show. Complaints have not been wanting, however, that while honors were showered on the magnates of industry, the workers whose hands and brains have contributed so largely to the marvelous results achieved have been, both individually and collectively, totally unrecognized. We, as representatives of the working class, do not expect that a full measure of justice can be secured for labor during the present generation; but we would be false to our obligations did we not take advantage of every opportunity to mold public opinion on this subject. One such opportunity presents itself today; seeing that the French Republic intends to make social economy one of the most important features of the Exposition of 1900, and has reserved a section of that group to workingmen's institutions.

Therefore, the American Federation of Labor, by a vote of its executive council, has accepted an invitation from the United States Commission to prepare a separate and collective exhibit showing the standing and progress of the trade unions of America. In pursuance of the terms of such invitation, it becomes my duty to request the chief officers of the national and international unions of this continent to select, prepare, and forward to this office any or all of the documents, etc., herein enumerated, in order that they may be duly arranged as separate exhibits of one general exhibit of the character stated:

1. A leaflet or manuscript for a leaflet, dealing with the origin and progress of your national union.

2. The number, location, and membership of your several local unions, showing annual growth.

3. Improvement in hours and conditions gained without having recourse to strike.

4. Number of strikes undertaken, won, compromised and lost each year, together with the objects thereof.

5. Amount expended in support of members in strikes or in lockouts each year.

6. Amount expended in payment of benefits each year, stating what benefits.

7. One or more copies of your constitution.

8. One complete set of the proceedings of your national conventions.

9. One complete set of your official journal.

10. Photographs (imperial size) of yourself and brother officers.

11. Photographs of delegates to your national convention.

12. Pictures generally illustrative of the conditions of your craft.

13. Flags and other relics illustrative of your past struggles.

14. One blank copy of your local union charter.

All documents, pictures and diagrams should be forwarded unmounted and packed flat in strong cases. The safety of all articles composing your exhibit and that of this office is guaranteed by the American and French Governments, and on their return to this office will be immediately returned to your address.

Hoping to hear from you regarding this matter at your very earliest convenience, and that you will immediately commence the preparation of your exhibit as above stated, I am,

Fraternally yours,

SAML. GOMPERS,

President A. F. of L.

To our brothers, the officers of national and international unions, little need be said to sufficiently impress upon them the great importance of sparing no effort in order that this, the first exhibit of the kind ever made in the

world's history should be a grand success. But at the present time, when the lord of the war hosts of Germany proposes a persecution of trade union leaders, and when a certain major general of the U. S. army, one who has had the opportunity of acquiring a better education, has dared to denounce trade unions and recommend that they should be legally prohibited as criminal conspiracies, it behooves us to appeal to a higher tribunal for a juster verdict and to take especial pains to make that appeal as effective as possible. By means of the proposed exhibit we shall appeal, not to men of war and destruction, but to the agents of peace and construction. We shall appeal to all the great minds of the world who will be gathered next year on the banks of the Seine. They, the men of science, together with the millions of our brothers in toil, will then and there read, mark, and learn that the union, in the measure that it has been freed from military domination and unhampered by antagonistic legal restrictions, ever more and more clearly shines forth as the one and only social institution, evolved by the working class itself for the maintenance of internal order and the securing of that just share of the industrial product upon which the possibility of evolving a higher and better civilization inevitably depends.

On the Attitude of Organized Labor Toward Organized Charity.

An Extempore Address Delivered by Sam'l Gompers, March 20, 1899, before the Monday Evening Club, (Boston, Mass.) and the Representatives of the Organized Charities of New England.

I trust that I may not be held to a too-strict application of the subject as it might be understood by the title of the theme. I should prefer, with your consent, to address myself in a general way to the question of organized labor and charity, whether organized or unorganized, and its influence upon the workers and its practical results; for, after all, I imagine we are more interested in results of our actions than the methods by which these results are accomplished.

I can understand the feeling, sentiment, and desire of every man and woman engaged in charitable work. I am myself one who was brought up in the cold, cruel school of trade unionism; the cold school that exacts definite compliance with certain propositions, not necessarily of its members, but from those who are from time to time called upon to execute the will of the majority of the members, or the organization itself. There is, perhaps, no organization on earth so exacting, so cruel, in requiring strict compliance with its instructions as

the trade union with any of its officers; and it is perhaps a fact that some men may lose their sentiment, some men may lose their regard for the importance of charity in the sum total of human existence. In our organization, though, the man or woman who is active must be really full of sentiment, yet seldom, if ever, give utterance to it; must be generous, yet never lay claim to it; must be self-sacrificing, yet never speak of it, certainly not to the members. You might whisper it to a bird, or to a confidential friend; but, if you are an active trade unionist, do not allow the members of your union to hear that you claim to be sentimental, or they will question your judgment; do not allow them to hear that you are self-sacrificing, or they will question your honesty. It is, as I say, a very cruel school. I want you to accept the remarks I may make now as from the standpoint of the collective judgment, as I interpret it, of the organized wage earners of our country and our time upon this great question of charity.

UNION MEN DO NOT ASK CHARITY.

Wages fluctuate. Wages differ, not only in the different trades or vocations; but higher wages are paid to one set of workmen than are paid to another set of workmen in the same trade, the same calling, and the same vocation. You, who have had large experience in the giving of charity to the people of Boston, will know from your own experience that seldom, if ever, do you find a wage earner, who holds a clear card of membership in the union of his trade, asking you for charity. The differences in the wages paid to the Union man and to the non-union worker is often made up in charity; and it is one of the arguments that employers often apply to the non-union workmen, that they can get charity, a proposition or a suggestion which would be emphatically resented by a union worker.

The question of wages has a very close relation to charity. Employers are very often fair minded, desirous of paying the very highest wage the industry will afford. There are employers, however, whose every purpose on earth seems to be the desire to get the workers to toil the longest number of hours for the smallest compensation that they can be forced to accept. The non-union worker or the low paid worker (which are synonymous terms) often applies for and receives in charity not the entire difference, but somewhat to make up the difference between the wages paid to the union and to the non-union worker. If the employer who pays the lower wage is successful in his operations, it must of necessity have an influence in compelling the fair-minded employer and forcing him down to the level of the wage paid by the comparatively unfair employer.

WHICH LEVEL SHALL IT BE?

Wages, as has very often been truthfully said, will find their level, not absolute, but relative; and the higher paid workers will be compelled to come down to the lower paid workers, if the lower paid workers are not raised relatively higher; so they will reach relatively the level of the higher wages of the better paid wage-earners. It is the constant effort of organized labor to bring about a greater equality of wages paid, not as a maximum, but as a minimum wage. I know that organized labor is charged with making the effort to have men all of one grade; that we want no more wages paid to the highest skilled and deftest worker than we insist upon for the sluggard and the shirker of his duty. That, I want to say, is as far from truth as anything can be. What we insist upon is that when a man or woman is employed as a wage-

earner, a minimum wage shall be established, a living wage, a life-line, a line beyond which society must recognize it is unsafe, aye, even dangerous to ask a man or a woman to work below, and that living wage must be the first consideration in the cost price of any product.

To say that an industry does not admit or will not allow, the payment of a living wage is a libel upon the human race. If this table is of any value to man, if a coat is of use to man, it is worth while the paying of a living wage in its production.

THE WAGE-NIBBLING PROCESS.

Employers nibble in this attempt to undermine each other. They nibble at it in a reduction of wages here, and an attempt to reduce them there, the same, for instance, as we saw about a year ago with the Arkwright Club of Massachusetts. We saw the New England manufacturers reduce wages in the cotton, the textile industry, "in order to meet the Southern industries;" and immediately after that, we found the textile manufacturers in the South reducing wages "to meet the cut in the East;" and the result was that this nibbling process had gone on at both ends, much as the fable of the two mice who had stolen a piece of cheese and fell to quarrelling as to its division, but who finally determined to leave it to the first who should come along. A large, beautiful Sir Thomas Cat made his appearance upon the scene; and, on being appealed to, cheerfully made an improvised scale, and breaking the cheese in two unequal parts, the larger on the scale overbalanced the smaller, and immediately he proceeded to nibble and nibble at the cheese until the large piece became the smaller; and as the scales shifted, he nibbled at the other piece, and repeated this process until there was no cheese left; and, when the mice protested there were no mice left!

If this process of nibbling at wages here and there, as here in New England last year and a month later in the South, whether it be in any one city or town or in different States, it matters not; if this nibbling process goes on unchecked, it simply means the brutalizing, the "Chinesizing," of the American people. The difficulty is, how can charity be applied, and yet prove no injury to the progress and development of that idea of the payment of the highest possible wage that an industry will afford? For, after all, that is the main question.

WHAT THE MINERS HAVE PROVEN.

For more than fifteen years the coal miners of our country were the subject of sympathy and commiseration and charity. In season and out of season the miners' plea to the charitably inclined and to the State for relief, for help, was proverbial; and one could scarcely take up a daily or weekly newspaper without finding a heart-rending account of the lot of the poor coal miner. In 1897, on the day we used to celebrate because it was a reminder of our liberties which our forefathers conquered for us and which, until recently, we enjoyed, on the Fourth of July, 1897, the miners went on strike. They struck work, about two hundred thousand of them. They declared that they would no longer be supplicants for alms at the hands of the people; but that as men who were willing to give their work in the interest of society, they were entitled to a fair compensation in return. They struck work, and only those who were intimately acquainted with the men and went among them, can know of the suffering and self-sacrifice the men and their wives and children endured during that contest; but, after a struggle of several months,

they succeeded in first having their union recognized, and then secured an increase in their wages of 33 per cent, and the establishment of an eight-hour workday.

I think I am not giving too wide a latitude to my imagination when I say that from the day of the close of the strike of the coal miners, you have not heard one cry; you have not had one request from the union coal miners for charity. The contrast was sublime. It changed the men from supplicants into self-respecting wage-earners who can and do support themselves and those dependent upon them; and I know, as men and women imbued with sympathy for your fellow-men, you will be pleased to know that the agreement secured in 1897 was again ratified only two months ago for another year; and we will hear of no contests between the organized union miners and the mine operators until they meet again in council to determine what the future wages, hours, and other conditions of labor shall be. I believe I am not very far from the truth when I say the worst in the condition of the miners has been past, the Rubicon has been crossed, and the miners will no longer be objects of charity, whether private or organized.

CHARITY JACKALS TO CAPITALIST LIONS.

We have often a very grave complaint to make against many of our charitably inclined. The first thought of those known to belong to some charitable organization is, so far as it affects the wage-earners, to get them to work, to get them a job. Of course, we realize that not only is it desirable for men to work, but we recognize that it is an absolute necessity and a duty for a man to work. But when, for example, there are a number of men who may have engaged in a dispute with their employer relative to a matter of wage, relative to the condition of employment, we protest against you or any one finding a job for another workman in that establishment.

After all, in the sum total of the human family, the misery, or the lack of employment, or the non-employment, has not been reduced. It is a question of who is employed; and it is a matter of far reaching consequences as to the condition of employments, and whether the employed and unemployed shall become objects of your charity; or whether in the effort of the organized workers to obtain better conditions, not only may they be proof against the necessity for charity, but that they may help in the effort to reduce the hours of their labor and so benefit the unemployed as not to be subject to your charity.

It is not always a question as to whether there be an immediate dispute between the employer and the employed, but it is frequently one where the employer prospectively undertakes to devise a method or a scheme by which to get his work performed at a lower rate of wages, and thus to undermine the conditions of those who are better paid. I imagine, therefore, that from the standpoint of reducing the necessity for charity, the charitably inclined people, and particularly the workers in the movement for organized charity, should co-operate with the movement of organized labor in its every effort to uplift the wage, raise wages, reduce the hours of labor and modify the awful conditions of factory and shop life, and thus reduce to a very large extent the necessary activity to which you must be so often and so continuously subject.

GIVING AND TAKING CHARITY NO REMEDY.

I do not want you for a moment to imagine that I underestimate the earnestness and the zeal that

the charity workers manifest in their efforts to allay and alleviate the misery which comes from our present economic state of affairs. But, after all, I think you will agree that it is no remedy for the social and economic ills from which the people suffer. And for all that, as was suggested, what are you going to do with the undeserving poor? What do you do with them? (and they are always with you). No charity worker, I think, will dispute the fact that after all it is simply a patch upon the awful sore of the body economic of our time. It is no remedy; and, after all your efforts to alleviate misery and distress wherever you may find them, what then?

Tonight, in some little town or village, or in this modern Athens, Boston, some fellow is poring over plans, burning the midnight oil; and tomorrow morning he gives to the world a new idea, a new thought, a new tool, a new device, a new force. Industry is revolutionized, and what you have attempted to do in the shape of charity is all knocked askew, is all disrupted; and a small machine, a new device, has thrown a large number of employed workers upon the streets, subject again to your new devices for charity. It destroys all your plans. What are we going to do?

I know that during the panic of the winter of 1893, when the industrial crisis came upon us, I happened to be in Chicago, as were also two friends (who I think are at this meeting), and they will remember, as I distinctly remember, what is burned upon my mind so indelibly that I think it can never be effaced so long as I shall retain my reason. All the churches and charity organizations had united for the purpose of alleviating the misery of the people. In the City Hall the American Federation of Labor was holding its convention. When the convention was adjourned, there were hundreds and hundreds of men, stalwart young men, closely packed upon the stone halls, huddled together in all available places. They had taken what was left of their shoes as a substitute for pillows; and, as we were about to make our exit from the City Hall we had to wend our way carefully lest we tread upon a hand, or a foot, or a head, or some other member of the body of one of those prostrate men. It is a fact, that at that time, had it not been not only for the charities, but for the free lunch counters in the city of Chicago, there would have been those who would have starved. This statement I make is upon the authority of a man who never in his life drank a glass of liquor, a man of eminent respectability in the city of Chicago. During that entire time, charity organizationists were unable to record the fact that one man with a union card in his pocket made application for charity.

LESS CHARITY AND MORE JUSTICE.

I imagine that after all, we want to do that which is right, that which will bring about the best results. I know that if the charity organizations and the charity workers were to give up their work at once, the disarrangement of affairs of those who have come to look upon your charity as part of their necessity, and are depending upon it, they would suffer; but it is my deliberate judgment that the time would not be far distant when we would have less charity, but we would have more justice. Men who once accept charity, unless their conditions very materially change, are likely to become accustomed to depend upon that charity, and make no great effort to work out of the rut.

I am a graduate from the "poor districts." I spent my life among them as one of them; and, thank God, I am not so far removed from them

today that my heart does not beat in accord with them. As a factory boy, the son of a factory operative, as one who has worked in the factory for twenty-six years, I say it as the result of my own experience and surroundings, that when you give charity to a man, that man loses a very large part of the constituents that go to make up a man. I know from observations in my own immediate surroundings, that even men who were accustomed to depend upon the charity they received from organizations, made little effort to obtain less charity and more justice. Mark you; I trust I am not conveying any intimation, or that you will draw an inference from what I am saying, that will be at all in criticism of the poor fellows who are receiving this charity; but I am attempting to convey to you my observations of conditions that rob the individual of a good deal of that which goes to make up a man. He needs this charity because society does him an injustice as long as it denies him a better wage, a better return for his labor.

LACK OF WORK IS A SOCIAL INJUSTICE.

I have said that charity is not a remedy. It is not, and can not be so considered; and I do not think that it is claimed by any one. What do we want? First, we want work. We do not claim that the world owes us a living; but we do say, that if we are willing to work, then society does an injustice in denying the opportunity to work, and though there be but one man in this great city, or in this country tonight, who has no work, through no fault of his own, and who is hungry tonight, to him society has done a great injustice. Men sent on this earth with the power and ability to work, certainly should have the opportunity of so doing to maintain their own lives and to support those who are dependent upon them.

In our Declaration of Independence we say man is entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. I know in these days (I was about to say degenerate days, but I will say these days), there are those who would have us believe our forefathers meant this "with a string to it;" that they were only nice, glittering generalities, but did not mean just what they conveyed. We maintain, however, that the Revolution for independence was not inaugurated for the declaration of a few bright phrases. They not only created a new nation upon this continent; our forefathers not only brought a new nation into life, but gave to the world a new meaning as to the rights of man, the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The right to life is absolutely meaningless unless it carries with it the right and the opportunity to maintain that life; and no man ought to maintain that life without willingness to work. After employment, I was about to say good wages, but I prefer to use another expression, and that is, "more;" more of the good things that go to make up life; better homes, better surroundings, higher education, higher aspirations, nobler thoughts, more humane feelings, all the human instincts that go to make up a manhood that shall be free and independent and loving and noble and true and sympathetic. We want more. Sometimes we are taken to task because we want more. We are told that we got more last year, and now we are wanting more again. We simply answer: "Certainly; and we are only an exact prototype of what you are. We want more, and so do you; but we work for it; do you? If you do, you are entitled to more than you are receiving." There is absolutely no successful argument against the demand for more until labor

receives the full result of its product. Any difference between the value of the product and the return to the workers is injustice, and therefore the contest must go on until it has been secured by the wealth producers.

More! More today, and more tomorrow; and then we shall want more and more. Continual struggle and protest until we have our due. Then the work of charity in which so many of us have been engaged will cease. Then I think you will find your eleemosynary occupations will be gone, and you will have to look for some other line where your sympathies and good nature can be applied and your humane feelings may find expression.

SOCIAL ENERGIES MUST BE WELL DIRECTED.

Having eradicated the evil and wrong at the basis of modern society, absolute justice between man and man shall be established. We shall have no more charity, and no need for charity; and I can see how much the energy of several hundred men and women, noble, pure, true, and self-sacrificing, would be conserved, and what an impetus it would give to the movement of the workers if this force were added to their efforts.

I believe that in your present work you are doing good, and helping where people may need your services; but as organized workers, you can do a great deal of good by first trying to abolish the sweat-shop system. Practically, how many of the men who belong to this organization and are earnest workers, how many of them are sure that the suit of clothes they wear was not made in a sweat-shop? How many know where it was made and under what circumstances, and whether there was a fair wage paid to the workers? Who were employed? Whether there were not children working? How many have union labels on their clothes or in their shoes? How many are trying to be helpful to lift up, not simply to alleviate the immediate want, which in its way is all right, but which can not be of a lasting character? The sweat-shop work is one of the greatest evils of modern society. It involves not only long hours for some men who may be employed, but for women and girls and children, who work frequently from early morning until late at night, sewing their very hearts' blood into stitches that go into the garments.

Why not help as an auxiliary to your charity? Why not have a Union Label League? Why not have a Consumers' Union Label League, and endeavor, not only by your own precept and example, but through your friends, to encourage better wages, better conditions and surroundings for the workers? You would find the union label on your printing, and you would know that union men and women had been employed, and at least that a comparatively fair wage had been paid, rendering them less liable to your charity. There are a thousand and one things in which you can be helpful.

I want to say, my friends, that I have in a cursory, desultory way tried to present this question to you, and I have spoken frankly, perhaps been somewhat brutally frank; but it was my purpose to present the subject as it occurred to me, and submit it to your courteous consideration.

INTER-MOUNTAIN TRIP.

When President Gompers arrived in Galesburg, Ill., April 29, he found a special train waiting to take him to Monmouth where he was bound for a conference with J. B. Owens, president and principal shareholder of the Monmouth Pottery Co., the

Monmouth Mining & Mfg. Co., and the Maple City Soap Works. The object of the conference was to arrive at an agreement by which the existing boycott on the aforesaid companies' products might be taken off, and those products reinstated in public favor. The outcome of the conference was that the companies should recognize the union, pay the highest wages in vogue to their employes in each department, listen to the complaints of union grievance committees, and submit differences to arbitration, if necessary; said agreement to be in force for one year. If these articles are signed by the parties directly interested, the boycott is to be dissolved.

Later in the evening President Gompers addressed a meeting of trade unionists in the hall of the Monmouth T. & L. Assembly, and then returned to Galesburg.

The Galesburg Gathering.

Galesburg, Ill., turned out its thousands of working people on the afternoon of Sunday, April 31, to hear an address by President Gompers in the vast auditorium of that city. The active officers of the several local unions were accommodated on the platform when the proceedings were opened with a choice selection by Hoyle's orchestra. President Harry Holborn, of the Galesburg Trade Assembly, was the chairman and made an effective introductory address, during which he sketched the great work being performed by Federal Labor Union No. 7155. An excellent solo entitled "Home and Duty," written by T. W. Kelly, was then capitally rendered by Mrs. Will Baker, and concluded amid enthusiastic plaudits. The chief feature of the evening, the address by the president of the American Federation of Labor was next in order. The justly celebrated song "Stick to Your Union," was then sung by Miss Kate Russell, accompanied by Miss Maggie Russell, and another selection by the orchestra closed a celebration that will be long remembered by the working people of Galesburg and by the chief for whom it was organized.

May Day in Canton.

Labor hath its festivals no less renowned than war. If we may be allowed to thus paraphrase a familiar quotation, then that citation was most abundantly verified in the grand reception tendered to President Gompers on May 1, in Canton, Ill. May morn in Canton dawned as brightly as ever poet dreamed. A brilliant sun shone from a bright blue sky upon a city decked with flaunting flags and gay streamers. To that city each converging road right early brought from the surrounding towns its quota of toilers to swell the festival. And the mingled toilers, urban and suburban, proclaimed by their serried ranks on sidewalk and balcony; by brass bands, trade banners and marching hosts, that the projected "Dewey day" had been transformed to "Gompers' day," or that it had been determined that labor and construction should be celebrated rather than war and destruction. In fact, so overwhelming was the labor sentiment that the local militiamen who wore flaming badges proclaiming that "Dewey did it" seemed as much out of place as bull pups are said to be at a christening.

President Gompers arrived at 10.30 from Galesburg, accompanied by a delegation from that city and eight ladies from the ladies' auxiliary to the Trade and Labor Assembly. Very soon the assembled unions, forming the largest organized force

ever seen in Canton, swung from line into column and took up the line of march.

The line of parade was as follows:

Platoon of Police.
Fifth Regiment Band.
Cigarmakers' Union, No. 297.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7125.
Bricklayers and Masons' Union, No. 24.
Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, No. 112.
Woodmen Band.
Retail Clerks' Union, No. 258.
Typographical Union, No. 342.
Carpenters and Joiners' Union.
Journeyman Barbers' Union.
Band.
United Mine Workers, No. 893.
Visiting Unions.
Speakers' Carriages.

The exercises at Jones Park began at 2.30 with music by the Fifth Regiment Band and an address of welcome from Mayor Lewis. Samuel Pascoe, district president of the Mine Workers' Union, in his introductory speech said:

"It is but a short time since the Canton Federation of Labor started with eighteen charter members and today it numbers more than 1,000. The next great holiday we wish to celebrate here is the establishment of the eight-hour day. But a few years ago Canton was pointed down upon as a place where non-unionism was rampant, and now it will be known as the brightest star of organized labor in Central Illinois."

The Woodmen band rendered a choice selection and then Samuel Pascoe introduced the President of the American Federation of Labor, who was greeted with a storm of applause by the large audience who hung upon every word of the speaker. In beginning he said:

"I am told that the good people of Canton have designated this day as 'Gompers' day.' I appreciate the compliment highly, but I am not unmindful of the meaning intended and that the tribute is paid to the organization and for what I stand. We stand in common for a great principle, and the workmen of Canton and all other cities are united in spirit and also in union. Had any man been so hazardous a year ago, as to make the prophecy that on May 1, 1899, Canton people would declare a holiday on their own volition and turn out *en masse* for a celebration of the day they themselves created, the prophet would have been thought to be mentally unsound."

He said the inarticulate yearnings of the Canton laboring men had gone up for years, while the employers believed they had no rights they were bound to respect. It was but an illustration of un-organization. Each was suspicious of the other, and every man would do anything necessary to hold his job. Civilization's laws do not permit a man to set fire to his property, because of the danger that may be done to others' lives and property, and the people must be protected against the folly of the individual. No man may live as he pleases.

He compared this to the precepts of unionism. The isolated action of the workers of Canton made known everywhere that it was the cheapest wage town in the State, when men whose records as employers of labor would cause them to be ostracized elsewhere came here, and employes of the same stripe also came. He dwelt on the enormity of the thought that men could make money out of the blood and life of the poor man and the innocent girl.

"Out of your own convictions and desperate conditions came the knowledge that your isolated policy was doing no good except to the enemy. The eight charters on the walls, where there was but one a year ago, is indicative of a change. But

Canton is the same, the people only have changed, and all is due to those who were the charter members of your Federation.

"To the people who look askance on the change, who think that disturbances may arise, I wish to say there will be nothing of the kind, for great changes come gradually and peacefully. The time is coming even now, when on labor's banner will be inscribed 'eight hours for work, eight hours for rest and eight hours for recreation.' It may seem but a dream to many, but last year this day, too seemed far off. The same proceedings are happening in all the industrial centers of the United States as are in progress here. Everywhere the laborers are joining under the banner for 8-hour days and equal justice to all men.

"The cause of labor is founded on the eternal principles of right. We must be right and possess the power to be right. Canton people must not hazard what they have gained by taking any improper course in their actions, but their future must be such that their children will look back on this day with pride as the time when the independence of the workingmen of Canton was celebrated.

"The working people of the country have reached the conclusion that they should receive a larger share of what they produce. They don't think the world owes them a living, but that as long as they are able to work they should have a larger share of the production of their labor. They also want more leisure. This is but natural, because wherever the hours are least the wages are highest and industry and commerce are greatest. This is true of any State or any city." He contrasted most vividly the life of the man who toils early and late with the man who, by means of shorter hours, has some time to give to his home and family. He expressed his belief that the lessening of the hours will afford better opportunities for the increase of wealth and intelligence. "The feeling of right and justice is spreading everywhere, and the discussion of the labor problem is bringing about changes without the convulsions common to other revolutions."

Mrs. M. J. Donnelly, of Galesburg, formerly a resident of Canton, then made a brief address. She appealed to the women to aid their union brothers in their struggle. In describing the work of the ladies at Galesburg she said they had done more to influence the merchants into handling union-made goods than the men had done, and asked them to do the same.

THE EVENING MEETING.

In the evening the combined bands gave a concert in front of the opera house and then the Woodmen band escorted the speakers from the hotel.

President Gompers stated that his talk would be confined to organized labor, its causes, effects, defects, and some of the lessons that have influenced the action of the unions. He described the advance of unionism from the time when the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water," were slaves in name and fact, and the gradual evolution by which that slavery was changed to the present wage system showed the way changes are brought about. In former times physical force was applied, but as man developed the idea of justice, the conception of equity became more and more a part of his nature.

In speaking of the organization in Canton he said: "There are no hasty conclusions permissible. You are just organizing and desire better conditions, but the evils accumulated in fourteen years can not be overthrown in a day. You can gain your point step by step, backed by the intelligence

and power of union. Transformation doesn't come in a day. Stand by the union. Stick to it until its work is fruitful. Be true to yourselves, be true to your unions, and be true to the union of unions. Under the banner of the American Federation of Labor the time is not far distant when all workers shall be free and man's inhumanity to man will be a thing of the past."

Samuel Pascoe made a brief talk and expressed his hope that the next great labor celebration held in Canton would be in honor of the adoption of the 8-hour day. After short talks by G. W. Bills and the Rev. Clinton Simonton the day's celebration ended.

A Sad Interruption at Des Moines.

The Mirror theater at Des Moines, Ia., was opened at an early hour in the evening of May 3, to admit the officers and members of the several trade unions to the stage, parquet and boxes. Ten minutes thereafter the doors were thrown freely open and in a short time the house was packed from floor to dome with an expectant multitude gathered to hear President Gompers discourse upon the cause of labor. The Des Moines Musical Union had handsomely tendered the artistic services of an inspiring orchestra and enthusiasm ran high when the chairman of the evening, A. L. Urlick, introduced C. E. Campbell, of the board of public works, who delivered an address of welcome in place of Mayor McVickar, who had been bereft, the day previous, of a daughter.

In responding to the address of welcome President Gompers said:

"In hearing of the death of Mayor McVickar's little daughter, I am indeed deeply pained, and to him my heartfelt sympathy is extended. To the family so called on to suffer, I can but express my condolence. In accepting the tribute paid to me by Mr. Campbell, I am constrained to believe that he thought of me not as the man, but as the representative of the great organization I am pleased to serve. In the name of American labor, I accept the tribute so kindly bestowed."

Then commencing his discourse the speaker continued:

"The universal spirit of unrest among the laboring classes with which the age is marked is as wide as the boundaries of civilization itself and must have an underlying cause. There is discontent throughout the land, discontent with our economic environment and with our political development. We see continually manifestations of the power obtained by the owners of the world. We see daily that this power necessitates the granting of new charters, the framing of new laws which shall secure immunity from the aggressions of this power.

"We claim first and above all that the power to govern is founded first upon the consent of the governed. Upon that principle the government of America is based. But we must appreciate that this principle is no new one in the history of the world. The Roman empire, founded upon principles evolved from the deep thought of the age, tottered and fell because it granted immunities alone to the possessors of wealth and withheld them from those who toiled and spun and created that wealth. I ask you if the American people ought not now to pause and consider whether they are drifting? We are daily granting new franchises, new immunities to the holders of wealth, while those who have not toil and spin in vain.

"I call to your mind the fact that the late Congress was in session for a period of eight months. Is

there a man in this house who can call to mind six laws enacted by that Congress? It is because there were not more than that number of laws of a general character. The vast majority of acts were special, granting immunities of some character to the holders of wealth, or else adding restrictions against labor.

"A great revival of industry has come upon us. Why is it? It is because the men who have wealth have loosened their purse strings and poured forth the wages for which men may work. Where are the tramps and the 'hoboes' today? They are at work, proving anew the great theory of organized labor that men will work if they have the chance. That chance, that right to work, is the inalienable right of the people and should be retained by them to the last.

"Now, it is the fault, I claim, of these great captains of industry, these employers of labor, that conditions should ever exist in which men can not work. If these captains, now in control of affairs, can not so guide the campaign that these great failures can be avoided, they should give place to others who can.

"We realize that in the past few years a new power has arisen. We read every day of the formation of trusts whose combinations comprehend thousands of millions of dollars and we are not surprised. Whatever direction these combinations take, we realize that industrial matters are undergoing a marvelous change.

"There must be a solution of the problem of trusts. There is a solution. Whatever there is, we must seek that one which is in the interest of the whole people.

"There are those who suggest militarism as a solution. They suggest a fort or a camp to tickle the palates of the people. Friends, I want to tell you that militarism is the very opposite of republicanism. To those who love your liberty, I say to you, go, and tell the advocates of a fort for Des Moines that you want no fort except that of true hearts and united hands devoted to the defense of the country.

"The 'walking delegate' whom you have heard described as a very disreputable sort of thing, is the firebell of our modern times. It sounds in the community and rouses the whole mass of the people to be up and fight this trouble, and, by opposing it, defeat it. Fight it, not by force, but by intelligent means.

"Men, I tell you, you want to hunger, hunger for better food, hunger for better clothes, hunger for better homes, hunger for better lives, hunger for nobler living and higher aspirations. Hunger is the very foundation of our labor organizations; the desire for more is the underlying longing of humanity. Now, as a people we want more, and, if I read the signs of the times aright, we are going to get more and more, until labor shall receive the full result of its work."

A STARTLING SUMMONS.

At this point in the address a distressing incident occurred; "a scene," as the *Iowa State Register* observes, "that will not be soon forgotten by those who witnessed it. A telegram was placed upon the table beside the speaker in the midst of an argument. He completed his paragraph, picked up the telegram, tossed it aside, and then picked it up again, opened it, and before reading started to speak again—'Wages, after all, find their own level—'

"The silence which followed was impressive. The speaker read the message, essayed to speak, but could not. For several moments he tried to

resume the thread of his argument, and then, turning to the audience, he begged that they excuse him for a few moments, after which he might be able to address them again for a time.

"During the few minutes which followed Mr. Owen Bromley, at the suggestion of Chairman Urick, briefly addressed the audience. It was then determined to dismiss the meeting, and Mr. Urick began an explanation to the audience. Mr. Gompers appeared upon the stage, however, and made his own explanation.

"I exceedingly regret that I should thus disappoint this audience," he said. "Never before in my work have I disappointed my audience in failing to complete my address. The telegram which was dropped upon the table tells me to come at once, as my eldest daughter is very low. It means more than that to me, for I know that my family, desiring to encourage my work as much as possible, would not wire me unless the very worst had occurred. It means that I have no hope. I trust that you will excuse me, and that some time I may again visit your city and speak to the people."

In Salt Lake City.

The New Grand Theatre was crowded to its utmost capacity on the evening of May 16 to listen to an address by the president of the American Federation of Labor. Christensen's band furnished the music and escorted the speaker, together with those prominent in local labor circles, from the hotel to the hall.

President A. E. Graham of the Utah Federated Trades, in introducing the speaker, referred to him as the leader to whose efforts were due the success of the Federation today, he being the foremost among its three-quarters million members.

In opening, Mr. Gompers expressed his deep gratification at again standing face to face with the manhood and womanhood of Utah, and that since his previous visit in 1881, Utah had taken her proud position in the great federation, the Union of States.

He complimented the State on its labor law, which placed Utah in the van of those commonwealths reaching out to a higher civilization.

The speaker successively dwelt on the sweatshop system, the importance of organization, the 8-hour law, the early closing movement, and the Wardner trouble. On the latter subject he said:

"Strikes are not the labor movement, but only incidental to it. We try to prevent them. The strikers at the Sullivan and Bunker Hill mines were non-union men. The best way to prevent strikes is to organize and prepare for them. There is no power so potent to prevent strikes, as well-organized wage-earners." Mr. Gompers did not believe that any member of the Miners' Union was guilty of the dastardly act by which property and life were destroyed. It was a large stretch of military authority for any officer to declare any organization of innocent men guilty of infamous crime, and for General Merriam to characterize the Miners' Union as a criminal organization was utterly uncalled for. "By what authority does this soldier of fortune say that men shall not work unless they renounce their connection with the union? The Miners' Union has the best interest of the country at heart, while it is the mailed hand of militarism that is undermining the country."

The *Salt Lake Herald* and the *Daily Tribune* agree in saying that "it was an earnest, impassioned appeal, consuming two hours, and was listened to with absorbing interest from first to last."

Before and After.

In this time of deep social unrest and discontent with our economic and political environment; in this time when the truly organic and hopeful movement of the working class is so often confounded with the revolutionary mouthings of a despairing middle class, it is not surprising that the most chaotic minds should come to the front, proclaim themselves as the most advanced and radical, and for a short period, be accepted as such. The real value of the trade union movement lies in its organic character, and this superiority is readily recognized by competent minds whenever it is intelligently presented to them, as will be seen by a comparison of the following extracts from successive issues of the *Pueblo Courier* as follows:

"GOMPERS VISIT.

"We look upon the visit to Pueblo on next Tuesday by Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, as most opportune, coming as it does at a time when the enforcement of the new 8-hour law is the one most important local question that has ever been before our working people for settlement. Whatever else may be said of the man or of the Federation that he represents, all fair-minded men must admit that upon the shorter workday Mr. Gompers is orthodox in the extreme. He is an unswerving friend of that forward movement. His audience at the public meeting will be made up very largely of men who are not yet union men, who, on account of being detached, as it were, from their fellow-workers, have never given the genius and purpose of the great labor movement much if any thought. In other words, his audience will be mixed, just such a one as a conservative like Gompers can easily reach by his arguments. That a number of us have gotten far in advance of Gompers in our belief of what ought to be done, need not in the least prevent a rousing public meeting, and such a gathering is without question in store for the gentleman when he rises to speak."

"GOMPERS IN PUEBLO.

"The citizens of Pueblo had the privilege last Tuesday evening of listening to the finest labor address ever delivered in this city, when Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, spoke at the Board of Trade Hall. For two hours Mr. Gompers held an attentive audience with his earnest, clear and logical arguments in favor of the unity of labor, and at the conclusion there were many changed opinions regarding organized labor. We will not attempt to give a report of the speech made, in the first place, for the reason that we were so much interested in listening that we neglected to take notes, and again, we have no desire to butcher an interesting address and cut it down to the limits that our space will allow. Suffice it to say that in the most eloquent and convincing manner we heard the story of the fight of the wage-earners for a better, higher and nobler life told. Mr. Gompers is a deliberate and polished speaker of power and conviction, and he stirred the hearts of many of Pueblo's wage-earners to a renewed effort to do their part in the grand work for the emancipation of the producers of wealth."

General Southern Organizer Wm. E. Winn has visited Jacksonville, Fla.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Columbus, Brunswick and Americus, Ga., with very satisfactory results; and although a severe attack of malarial fever has retarded his progress, he will in all probability be enabled to reach New Orleans on June 8, as promised.



Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

The following letter of President Gompers and Lady Dilke's answer thereto, being of general interest, is herewith presented to our readers:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1899.

LADY DILKE,

London, England.

DEAR MADAM: At the last Convention held by the American Federation of Labor at Kansas City, Mo., we had the honor of receiving the fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, Messrs. William Inskip and William Thorn, who, during the course of their address, referred to the splendid work in which you are engaged, and particularly that of the formation of trade unions among women wage-earners. The subject was made a matter of considerable discussion, and our committee having the matter in charge reported:

"We can not close this report without adding our mark of attestation to that of the delegates in regard to the noble work of Lady Dilke, and commend her example to the women of America for emulation; also that the American Federation of Labor convey to Lady Dilke a vote of thanks for her efforts in unionizing the working women of Great Britain, thereby improving their condition through the means of trade unions."

Permit me on behalf of the organized wage-earners of the United States to convey to you, not only our thanks, but our sincere appreciation of your efforts in this direction, and to congratulate you upon the success with which your efforts have been crowned.

I am sure I but faintly convey the sentiments of the toilers of our country when I express the hope that the time may not be far distant when the moral, material, social and political conditions of the toilers of our respective countries, aye, of the whole world, may be such as to have eliminated the elements of injustice and wrong from our daily lives, and the time for which we all zealously work may be ushered in. To this end I know of no factor so potent as the trade unions, the trade union movement, and the trade union workers.

With earnest wishes for the prolongation of your life for many years, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Very respectfully yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.

LONDON, ENGLAND, 76 Sloane St., S. W.,
April 11, 1899.

TO SAMUEL GOMPERS, President A. F. of L.
DEAR SIR: I beg to offer through you my most hearty thanks to the American Federation of Labor for the generous terms of its resolution which has this day reached me. Will you kindly assure those who have so strongly expressed their approbation of the little I have been able to do in the work of organizing the working women of Great Britain that I am most grateful for their sympathy and good wishes?

Assure them also that I entirely share their hopes for the future of the toilers of the world, and believe me to be, dear sir, with earnest wishes for the

success of your great Federation in all its objects,
Most faithfully yours,

EMELIA F. S. DILKE.

Political Action.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1899.

Editor American Federationist:

I desire to express my cordial approval of your article—"Organized Labor and its Critics," which appeared in the April number of the *FEDERATIONIST*, especially that part in relation to "political action." I firmly believe that working people must become the rulers of the several nations of the world before they can obtain full justice for themselves, but labor organizations are not suitable instruments for party machinery. Besides, it does not need any argument to show that "political action" by labor organizations divides instead of unites labor people in this country. This statement has been demonstrated by results time and again.

The time has not arrived for the labor people to assume the reins of government, for they are not yet sufficiently united and disciplined to make government by them successful. Their organizations must extend much farther than they do, and their members become more devoted to the cause than they are. The opinions of labor people must be unified until all are nearer of one mind and impelled by the same spirit, before they can act together successfully with or in a political party. The immediate work of labor organizations is to extend themselves until the great body of labor people are united in them. And this union must not be in name only, but in heart and soul.

Labor people have before their eyes ample proof that government must be conducted by their representatives to cause them to resolve that they will give their suffrages to their immediate representatives and their friends. The right of labor people to organize is still denied by many employers; and if the right is not denied by many others, they use all their power and influence to impair the strength and lessen the influence of labor organizations, and to thwart and defeat their great purpose—the uplifting of the human race. Even judges have declared their legitimate methods immoral and unlawful, and but a few days ago a State official and a general of our army forbade any employer in Shoshone County, Idaho, to employ members of organized labor, going so far as to stigmatize them as desperadoes. These, and like facts have convinced many and should convince all, that labor people can only obtain full and complete justice (and they should not be satisfied with less) by assuming the reins of government themselves.

The rule of aristocracy was a narrow one, under which men and interests outside of that class were little regarded. The rule of the middle class has been a little broader, but they have sought allies from the aristocracy and the aristocratical element rather than from the labor people, who comprise the great majority in every country. The rule of labor will be still broader, for it will look to the interests of all the people, and when the interests of the great body of the people are upheld by the government, harm can not come to any interests except those now oppressing and plundering the people, and which now receive the benefits of the government, while labor pays all its expenses.

The great friend of the labor people, Prof. James E. Thorold Rogers, laid down the following principles which should control in human governments: "To maintain public safety, to propound useful and equitable legislation, to arbitrate between interests when it is necessary to extinguish

privileges, to unite efficiency with economy in the administration of affairs, to punish fraud and violence, and to undertake those great offices for which private action, individually or collectively, is inadequate." Few governments, if any, are conducted according to the ideas of this great English statesman and economist, but the working people of America are steadily advancing upon the lines he laid down. When they shall assume the reins of government and conduct it upon the principles stated by Prof. Rogers, the world will not be a paradise, but its condition will approach such a state much more nearly than it does now.

H. M. BEADLE.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' LOCAL UNION, No. 8,
MARLBORO, MASS., May 11, 1899.

Editor American Federationist:

The shoe manufacturers of Marlboro, Mass., and their emissaries, are circulating the report that the strike which has been on in that city for the past six months is over.

We wish to inform you that this strike was entered into on the 14th of last November, to defend the right of the men and women workers in that city to hold membership in their respective organizations, and up to this time (26 weeks) the manufacturers have not conceded that right, and the strike is just as much on as ever, and will so continue until that right is established, but not in the manner conceded by the employers, who say, "We concede your right to belong to the union, but you will NOT work for us while enjoying that privilege."

Therefore every effort should be made to locate the products of the Rice & Hutchins firm, whose goods are stamped "Rice and Hutchins," and who have factories in "Rhode Island State Prison," "Warren, Me.," "Kennebunk, Me.," "Rockland, Mass.," "South Braintree, Mass.," "Worcester, Mass.," and three factories in Marlboro, Mass. Return the compliment for their boycott upon organized labor by refusing to purchase boots or shoes unless they bear the label of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union impressed upon the inner or outer sole.

We have still over two thousand people who have been in this contest all through, and who are in destitute circumstances, who can only be succored by the contributions of their more fortunate friends in the trade unions; and we appeal to you to contribute money at once. Send all moneys to B. P. Dorsey, Sec.-Treas., 198A Main street, Marlboro, Mass.

By order of the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOINT COUNCIL No. 8, B. & S. W. U.

BOSTON CENTRAL LABOR UNION,
987 WASHINGTON STREET,
BOSTON, MASS., May 23, 1899.

Editor American Federationist:

The undersigned, a committee authorized by the Central Labor Union, of Boston, Mass., to solicit aid for the support of the strike now in progress at Marlboro, Mass., appeals for your sympathy and support. Ten local unions of shoe workers, numbering three thousand, have been on strike for the past 26 weeks, defending the right to maintain their organizations.

The employers seek to establish what they call "free shops;" properly called slave pens, and insist that they treat only with individuals.

Two of the employers (Mr. Rice and Mr. Howe) at a banquet held in Boston, November 21, declared it to be their intention to "smash the Amer-

ican Federation of Labor," and likened the unions unto the Klu Klux of the South.

We are led to appeal to you at this time in the hope that you will assist the men and women who are making one of the most, if not the most heroic struggle in defense of the rights of organized labor ever made in this country, and that we may awaken your interest to the extent that you will contribute at least a sum equal to two cents or more per member per month from your union while the strike continues.

The strikers are so enthusiastic and confident of their ultimate success that it would be the rankest shame if organized labor failed to appreciate the sacrifices now being made by these noble men and women who are defending a principle most dear to every true trade unionist.

Fraternally yours,

FRED. J. KNEELAND,
Chairman.

AMERICAN AGENTS' ASSOCIATION,
GENERAL OFFICE, COVINGTON, KY.

To all American Federation of Labor Organizers:

The American Agents Association meets in convention at Muncie, Ind., in September. It is the wish of our organization that your city and every city in your district be organized previous to the time of convention.

If the workers would only realize that it is the agents who place their manufactured products on the market, that if the agents were organized and handled only union goods, and that if trade unionists would patronize only union agents, then organized labor would control the industrial and commercial system. The agents would then recognize that their interests are identical with those of organized labor, and not with trusts and concentrations of capital in the hands of a few who are now driving the agents and organized labor generally from the means of livelihood. If the workman can not obtain a just proportion of that which he produces, he can not purchase freely of those products which the agent has to sell.

The insurance agent, the traveling man selling union goods, the instalment or sewing machine agent, the grocery or laundry agent, all are eligible as members; and in fact any canvasser or solicitor selling goods not unfair.

For charter membership the American Agents Association charges a uniform rate of one dollar per member, with no extra charge for charter, supplies, badges or printed matter.

The American Agents' Association will allow you as an American Federation of Labor Organizer, or any union man who will undertake the work, legitimate organizing expenses. If you desire further information, please write to the General Secretary, at Covington, Ky. Remember, we expect a union in your city. You should see that we get it.

C. H. SIDENER, President.
MILO J. HARRIS, Secretary.

NATIONAL TOBACCO WORKERS
LOCAL UNION, No. 20.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 17, 1899.

Editor American Federationist.

I am informed that the Tobacco Trust will put up a bitter fight against any union or independent factory's tobaccos placed in the territory at present covered by them. As soon as the firm of Buchanan & Lyall commence the distribution of their "Miner's Smoking," and other brands, the trust will cut their price in order to secure a larger profit for the jobber, which will cause him

to push trust goods to the detriment of union made tobacco.

If Buchanan & Lyall, and other independent manufacturers, are true to the cause, they will supply you with the same money's worth in tobacco, for five cents, as you have been securing from the trust made goods heretofore, the same stock or superior, and the same chew and smoke.

It remains with our union brothers whether we are to allow the trust to own the tobacco trade of this country, and the labor who manufacture it, or not.

See that the blue label of the National Tobacco Workers' Union is on every plug or package of tobacco or cigarettes.

Fraternally yours, AGNES L. WALL,
Secy-Treasurer.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1899.

To Organized Labor, GREETING:

BROTHERS: On the first page of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST you will perceive a *fac simile* of the label of the Iron Molders Union of North America.

We ask you in the name of 25,000 Union Molders, who are pledged to purchase the goods bearing the label of other unions, that you will pledge your members when buying stoves, ranges, gas stoves, etc., to ask for and see that the above label is on each one.

You will do us a favor that will be greatly appreciated by adopting a strong resolution endorsing our label and pledging us your support, and kindly forward copy of resolution your union adopts to W. A. Perrine, No. 91 Centre St., Room 4, New York City.

Very truly yours in Union,
IRON MOLDERS CONFERENCE BOARD.

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., May 21, 1899.

Editor American Federationist.

Some of our butchers in this place are being blacklisted by the Swift Packing Company, but to procure the necessary evidence to make a legal contest is a very difficult matter. Trusting that you will give this tyrannical corporation as much publication as possible, I am,

Yours fraternally, M. DONNELLY,
Secretary, Trades and Labor Council.

Tin Plate Workers' International Union of America.

GENERAL OFFICE, ELWOOD, IND., May 1, 1899.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to President Samuel Gompers and Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, for help and kindly assistance given us in the perfecting of our union.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted at our late convention.

Yours fraternally, T. F. BERRY,
General Secretary, T. P. W. I. U. of A.

What wrongs the oppressor suffered, these we know;
These have found piteous voice in song and prose;
But for the oppressed, their darkness and their woe,
Their grinding centuries—what muse had those?
—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The trade union demands a minimum wage; a wage which, when expended in the most economical manner, shall be sufficient to maintain an average-sized family in a manner consistent with whatever the contemporary local civilization recognizes as indispensable to physical health, or as required by the rational self-respect of human beings.

—JOHN H. INGRAM, L.L. D.

What our Organizers are Doing.

The strongly-marked tendency to improvement in rates of wages, a shorter work-day, better working conditions, more extended organization and complete centralization of the forces of labor noted in the preceding issue of the *FEDERATIONIST* still continues, and in a still more marked degree. The fact that fifty-eight charters have been issued from this office as compared with thirty-three during the preceding month is sufficient evidence of this improvement.

NATIONAL SECRETARIES.

John Schudel, Secretary of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' International Union reports that they have organized five good locals during the past seven weeks.

Secretary Oberling of the Stove Mounters' International Union reports the organization of six locals during the last two months in Fulton, Ill.; London, Ont.; St. Louis, Mo.; Hamilton, Ont.; Brantford, Ont.; Quincy, Ill.; and Peekskill, N. Y., and the reorganizations of three locals—Troy, N. Y.; Evansville, Ind., and Hamilton, O.

E. E. Lord, General President of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union reports that Organizer Roche, of Binghamton, has succeeded in establishing a splendid union of their craft in his city.

ALABAMA.

Organizer W. H. Stanley, of Birmingham, has reorganized the carpenters, stone cutters, tailors, retail clerks, galvanized iron workers, and plasterers. The lathers have formed a union, and the building laborers will follow suit. Thanks are due for assistance rendered to President McNeil, of the boiler makers, and Brother French of the Cigar Makers' International Union. He further says that the labor movement has received a great impetus from the exertions of General Organizer McGruder.

General Organizer McGruder writes that there are four Federal Labor Unions in the course of formation in the Birmingham district; one at Blocton; coke drawers at Bessemer; also coke and team drivers and furnace laborers, and a building laborers' union in Birmingham. Has received many applications for the organization of the mineral mine workers. The machinists have also been organized in a union with forty members.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Labor Council reports that the bill posters have settled their strike, and lifted the boycott against Siebe and Greene, the wage scale to be, foremen, \$21 per week; route runners, \$3, and helpers, \$2 per day. The coopers—that work is dull. The trade is in the worst condition it has been in for the last twenty-eight years. The carpenters—fair. While on government work the men of the building trades work only eight hours. The general laborers are forced in violation of law to work ten hours. Web pressmen and printing pressmen—fair. Printers—quiet. Iron molders—slacking up. Cigar makers—fair. Sailors—fair. The great majority of vessels pay the union scale; Government transports continuing to violate the law by paying the lowest wages out of the port, \$30.

GEORGIA.

General Southern Organizer Winn writes that Savannah is the biggest unorganized city in the world. Have succeeded in organizing a union of textile workers, and have obtained signatures for the formation of a Federal Labor Union in this city.

ILLINOIS.

Secretary Whalen, of Federal Labor Union No. 7125, of Canton, reports that they have organized 12 unions out of the membership of their organization within six months, and reports that on April 28, 28 and 30, 361 members were initiated. He states that the Swift meat and the unfair shoes manufactured by the Marlboro firms have been shut out of Canton entirely.

INDIANA.

Organizer Evans, of Muncie, reports that in about two weeks the flint glass workers will have the whole glass belt in line. He has secured an organization of about fifty members in Yorktown. James Culp, Secretary of the Federal Labor Union, of Columbus, reports that the work of organization has been pushed, and is rapidly gaining ground. New members are being initiated, and the firms are being induced to handle union goods.

MAINE.

J. M. Armstrong, Secretary of Lime Burners' Union 7078, Rockport, reports that S. E. & H. L. Shepard & Co., of that city do all they can to antagonize their union and will not hire a man who belongs to an organization. This firm is on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor and union men should take notice of the unfair treatment accorded the Lime Burners' Union.

Fred. C. Watson, Secretary of the Federal Labor Union of Biddeford and Saco, reports that their members have secured 20 cents per day increase in wages. The employees of the Saco and Peter machine shops struck on May 3 for raise in wages. The men are quiet and determined and expect to win.

MICHIGAN.

Organizer Stewart, of Grand Rapids, makes a most encouraging report in regard to the recent strike of the tailors in that city, and says: "They won an unconditional victory, getting a minimum scale of \$12, recognition of the union, and signed an agreement with all shops in which they struck to employ only union men. They went into the strike with 57 members, never lost one, and came out without about 80." He further reports: "The common council recently passed a resolution, instructing the park committee to provide, in letting the park privileges, that only union cigars should be sold in the parks. The same body passed another resolution, instructing the highway commissioners to employ union masons for all masonry work done under their jurisdiction."

MISSOURI.

E. B. Howard, Secretary of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, reports that their legislative committee has gained considerable recognition at the State capitol, securing the passage of favorable legislation, and also legislation requiring the union label upon all printing, besides other measures endorsed and asked for by the federation at its recent meeting.

NEBRASKA.

Secretary Donnelly, of South Omaha, of the Trades and Labor Council, reports that since the organization of the Clerks' Union of that city, all stores that formerly kept open until 8.30 and even until 10.30 every week night, are now all closed three nights each week at 6.30. He also requested that credit for the organization of the above named Clerks' Union should be given to Brother McDermott, organizer for the Clerks' National Association, instead of to president Pierson of Kansas City. He further reports, "I have succeeded in

organizing the barbers of this city. I received their charter outfit from brother Klapetsky, and in the near future every shop in South Omaha will display the union shop card."

NEW YORK.

Organizer Roche, of Binghamton, makes a most encouraging report of organized labor in that city. In one of his recent letters, he says: "This city is now one of the best union cities in this State, rising from one of the biggest scab towns in the United States. Every union in the building trades (and they are now all organized, from the man who digs the cellar to the man who puts on the finishing touches), have commenced the 9 hour workday, every contractor in the city having conceded the demand. That is a big thing to get in Binghamton, considering we had but five unions one year ago last July, when the American Federation of Labor issued a charter to the C. L. U. Our C. L. U. has decided to have a big celebration next Labor Day." He also writes that he has just organized the flag-stone cutters, reorganized the Draymens' Union, and has completed an organization of wood workers, bartenders and blacksmiths. The building trades secured the shorter workday without a single strike.

Organizer Hoenig of Lockport, reports that the fibre workers after a week's strike gained a complete victory. The machinists of the Holly Water Works have been out five weeks, but the men are firm. The Central Labor Union of that city also succeeded in having a resolution adopted by the council, that the laborers should be paid \$1.75 for eight hours. The measure was vetoed by the mayor, but the unionists claim that they will yet secure its passage.

Organizer O'Brien, of Rochester, reports the organization of the sheet metal workers, metal polishers and hotel and restaurant employees.

OHIO.

Thomas Flynn, organizer at Youngstown, has just sent in an application for a central body. He says that that town will in a short time be one of the best union towns in the State.

Organizer Bauer, of Zanesville, reports having organized a Brickmakers' Union with 25 charter members at Fultonham, O.

Organizer Maurer, of Portsmouth, reports having organized a union of machinists, and has good prospects of one of the iron and steel workers.

ONTARIO.

Advices received at this office indicate that Ontario is ripe for organization, and that if the several national unions were to send organizers to that region, they could reap a rich harvest of local unions.

Organizer Gurofskys reports from Toronto that the bricklayers are on strike for 40c. per hour. They were previously getting 32c. They were offered 36c., and refused the proffered advance. On May 1, there were five strikes in operation; the cigar makers, cloak makers, bricklayers, stone-cutters and iron molders, all of them for increase of wages. The two first named trades gained their demands the first week. The iron molders' strike is partly won, and the others are still on.

From London, organizer Gurofskys reports having succeeded in organizing the electrical workers, and joining them to their national union. He also organized the pants and overall makers, and induced the clothing firms of that city to sign the union label contract of the United Garment Workers' Union.

In Ingersoll the butchers have been assisted by

organizer Gurofskys in perfecting their union, and he also assisted the iron molders on strike in that city.

OREGON.

Organizer O'Brien writes from Portland, that unionism is booming there, and on Saturday, May 20, a central labor union was formed in that city with J. R. McFarland of the cigar makers as president. As soon as all the unions send delegates, the central labor union will apply for charter.

The saw mill men have recently formed a Millmen's Union with over two hundred members. The local Bricklayers' Union has by a referendum vote decided unanimously to affiliate to the American Federation of Labor. The painters and decorators have re-formed their union, and the next step is to get them to join the national union at Baltimore. He also writes that "John Burns, after the Trafalgar Square disturbance when he was in jail, came to the conclusion that it did not pay to fight the Government. I wish the Couer d'Alene miners would learn that lesson. However, I denounce General Merriam for exceeding his authority. Before the Civil War, he was a bull-puncher in the Maine woods. He enlisted, applied for and obtained a commission in a colored regiment. That was his beginning, and now he has become a puncher of men."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Organizer Kehoe, of Wilkesbarre, reports that he has organized the building laborers and sheet metal workers, and that the carpenters have secured a reduction of hours from ten to nine and the stone cutters from nine to eight, and that the sheet metal workers and plumbers will secure a similar reduction by the first of the coming year.

Organizer Taylor, of Reading, writes that the Reading city council has passed a resolution unanimously that all printing done for the city must have the Typographical Union label thereon. He also states that the unionists of Reading are making an earnest endeavor to form a central body there; and adds further: "Prospects for organizing the garment workers, the broom makers, and the hod carriers are very encouraging."

Organizer Taylor, of Reading, organized a laborers' union and within one week they submitted a scale for 22½ cents per hour and nine hours, and it was accepted by all the employers. The printers have appointed a committee to work with a like committee of the cigarmakers and other unions, to organize a central body.

WISCONSIN.

Joseph Leiting, organizer, of Kenosha, has organized a hod carriers union and a Federal Labor Union; also organized a Bicycle Workers' Union in Racine.

"Whether you work by the piece or by the day,
Decreasing the hours increases the pay."

"He who by any exertion of mind or body adds to the aggregate of enjoyable wealth, increases the sum of human knowledge or gives to human life higher elevation or greater fullness—he is in the large meaning of the words a 'producer,' a 'working-man,' a 'laborer,' and (in proportion to his exertion) is honestly earning honest wages. But he who, without doing aught to make mankind richer, wiser, better, happier, lives on the toil of others—he, no matter by what name of honor he may be called, or how lustily the priests of Mammon may swing their censers before him, is in the last analysis but a beggar-man or a thief."

—JOSEPH EDWARDS.

Book Notices.

"Live Questions," by John P. Altgeld, ex-Governor of Illinois. A well-bound volume of 1,000 pages. Published by the author and sold by Bowen & Sons, Unity Bldg., Chicago. Price, \$2.50.

This volume is a collection of the author's papers, speeches, and interviews; also his messages to the legislature of Illinois, and a statement of the facts which influenced his course as Governor on several famous occasions. No one, after having perused the varied contents of this volume, can lay it to one side without being impressed with the conviction that he has been in communion with an honest, brave and able man. The letters on the conditions of police courts, and the failure of justice in the higher courts will command attention; and those parts of the work dealing with government by injunction will be found specially interesting by trade unionists.

"Pauperizing the Rich," by Albert J. Ferris. A 12 mo. cloth-bound volume of 432 pages. Published by T. S. Leach & Co., Philadelphia. Price, \$1.25.

This book, as stated in its subtitle, is "an inquiry into the value and significance of unearned wealth to its owners and to society." The first part, or diagnosis, contains a strong indictment, couched in temperate language, of the prevailing system of charity, or alms-giving, by which the idle rich endeavor to placate their conscience for the injustice perpetrated on labor, while they, the idle rich, are paupers, inasmuch as they fatten on the peoples' heritage. The second part presents the author's proposed remedy in providing an inheritance for the disinherited by nationalizing the "property in ideas," or inventions, which the writer justly recognizes as the inheritance of the whole human race. Diagrams inserted in this work show at a glance the distribution of incomes, according to which two-thirds of the people of the United States are living in destitution or poverty.

"Labor Co-Partnership," by Henry D. Lloyd. A volume of three hundred and fifty-one pages and many excellent photogravures. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. Price, \$1.00.

This volume is a collection of "notes of a visit to co-operative workshops, factories, and farms in Great Britain and Ireland, in which employer, employee and consumer share in ownership, management, and results." Mr. Lloyd's book in no wise disturbs the general verdict long since pronounced by the more clear-sighted trade unionists, that co-operative production has failed, and that co-operative distribution, like ordinary capitalistic enterprises, needs the regulation imposed by trade union organization. Notwithstanding the author's evident bias to this scheme, which, like Socialism, aims at the abolition of the capitalist, this work presents on the whole a fair view of the present status of the co-operative movement in the British Isles.

The Labor Annual, 1899, by Joseph Edwards, 192 pages in paper covers. Sold by The Commonwealth Company, 28 Lafayette Place, New York. Price, 35c.

This is the fifth issue of a year book of useful information for reformers, socialists, trade unionists, more particularly for those of England, and to a less extent for those of other English-speaking countries. It is written from a Fabian standpoint; that is to say, it aims to advance socialist tenets at the expense of trade union principles without directly antagonizing trade union organization, and contains many good portraits, among which we notice those of the American Federation of Labor delegates to the British Trade Union Congress at Bristol.

Militarism v. Trade Unionism.

At a regular meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council held at 1159 Mission street, that city, May 19, 1899, a series of resolutions was adopted condemning the utterances of Major-General Merriam, U. S. A., in command at Wardner, Idaho, and also of the proclamation of Governor Stuenenberg of Idaho. The penultimate resolution of the series referred to reads as follows:

Resolved, That we repudiate the charge of Major-General Merriam and Gov. Stuenenberg that trade unions are criminal, either in purpose or effect; that we renew our faith in said organizations as a basic factor in the protection and improvement of industrial life, and avow our determination to defend, encourage and extend them as a necessity to the existence of industrial liberty and the welfare of society.

An extended and interesting report from General Southern Organizer P. W. Greene appears in another column.

General Southern Organizer F. L. McGruder has been busy organizing during the past month in Birmingham, Ala., and surrounding towns, with gratifying results to many national unions and to this office.

Organizer Walker reports from Houston, Texas, that Brewery Workmen's Union No. 111 declared war against the American Brewing Company for repeated violations of treaty. The places of the union men were filled by Knights of Labor, but such was the influence brought to bear that the company soon capitulated to the union. Thereupon the scab Knights brought two suits for judicial injunctions against the American Brewing Company and another brewing company, restraining said companies from entering into treaties with Union No. 111. The case came up for a hearing on May 22, and the judge refused to grant the injunction prayed for. Thus a double victory has been scored by united labor, and another nail has been driven into the coffin of the Knights of Labor.

The trade union card of membership confers a higher nobility than that of the noble, a mission as holy as that of the priest, and will, in the fulness of time, give greater security and serenity of mind than that now enjoyed by the capitalist.

The spirit of the trade union expands with every fight to protect the miserable and oppressed.

A man willing to work, and unable to find work, is perhaps the saddest sight under the sun.

—THOMAS CARLYLE.



OBITUARY.

William Inskip, General Secretary of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Workers, Treasurer of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress of Great Britain, and Fraternal Delegate to the Kansas City Convention (1898) of the American Federation of Labor. Born in Leicester, England, May, 1853. Died in Leicester, May 11, 1899.

His body is ashes, but his life's work is immortal.

Special Notice.

HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1899.

To all Affiliated Unions:

Whereas, a certain box makers' union in St. Louis, a seceding union from the Amalgamated Wood Workers and not being connected with the Central Trades Council of their city, has misrepresented the ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION as being unfair, therefore, I desire to state that the allegations emanating from said union are without any true foundation, inasmuch as said brewery firm has always respectfully listened to the just demands of organized labor, and has honestly endeavored to comply therewith; and furthermore, that steps are now being taken by the Amalgamated Wood Workers by which the label of that union will in future be placed on all boxes used by said firm.

Secretaries are requested to read this notice at union meetings, and labor and reform press will please copy.

Fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.

American Trade Unions at the Paris Exposition.

HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1899.

In pursuance of a vote of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, inviting the several national and international unions to participate in the Paris Exposition of 1900, a conference with a special agent of the United States Commission was held in the office of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., May 18, and it was then and there mutually agreed—

First, that it was desirable that as complete an exhibit as possible be made of the work of labor organizations in the United States, and that this could only be done effectively through the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor.

Second, that an exhibit should be made by this office representing the American Federation of Labor as a whole, to consist of—

(a) A pamphlet, for general distribution, in the French language, setting forth the history, organization, aims, and work accomplished by the American Federation of Labor.

(b) Data showing the growth of the American Federation of Labor from year to year, the number of its affiliated national and international unions, of their local unions, together with the local and Federal Labor unions directly affiliated with this office, and also the total receipts and expenditures. This information to be presented in a series of charts so constructed as to graphically show the growth of the trade union form of organization in the United States.

(c) A map of the United States, indicating the number and location of every local union directly or indirectly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, to be accompanied by a list of such unions, the date of their organization, the secretaries' addresses, and as near as possible the strength of their membership.

(d) A set of the reports of the proceedings of the several annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor, and copies of all other publications including a complete set of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

Third. That an individual exhibit is desired from each national and international union of such a character as to show the history, character and work of each union. Each exhibit should therefore include—

(a) A leaflet giving a history of the organization.
(b) Copies of constitution and by-laws, with rules and regulations governing benefits.

(c) A complete set of reports of proceedings of conventions, and of the journal published by the union.

(d) An account of the social work performed by the union, such as employment bureaux, homes for invalidated workmen, etc.

(e) Statistical data showing number of subordinate local unions, number of members, total receipts and expenditures, amount expended in each kind of benefit, the number of persons aided, average per capita cost of benefits, etc.

(f) Illustrations showing conditions of labor, and of buildings owned by unions or regularly used for union purposes.

Fourth, in the general character of the exhibit as a whole, two distinct purposes are sought, namely,

(a) An effective display to appeal to the eye. To this end pictures are desired. These pictures will embrace photographs and other illustrations of persons, groups, buildings used for union purposes, and of work being performed showing when possible the difference between union and non-union conditions.

(b) Documentary evidence, showing in detail the history and work of the trade unions in the United States.

Fifth, it was mutually agreed that the unions exhibiting will be put to no expense other than that incident to collecting materials of their several exhibits. The United States Commission will take charge of their transportation, installation, etc., and will mount maps and prepare charts, if so desired.

(Signed) WILLIAM F. WILLOUGHBY,
Special Agent (Education and Social Economy),
U. S. Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

Chartered During May.

Apart from the charters issued by our affiliated national unions, the American Federation of Labor received 63 applications and issued 58 charters during the month of May, as follows:

Tinners and Slaters 7382, New Castle, Pa.
Plasterers' Protective 7335, Lockport, N. Y.
Lathers' Protective 7336, New York City, N. Y.
Federal Labor 7337, Athens, Ohio.
Federation of Trades, Augusta, Ga.
Laundry Workers 7338, Logansport, Ind.
Metal Workers 7366, Chicago, Ill.
Elevator Conductors 7339, St. Louis, Mo.
Hod Carriers' Protective 7341, Geneva, N. Y.
Federal Labor 7340, Elwood, Ind.
Central Labor Union, Ouray, Colo.
Lathers' Protective 7342, Baltimore, Md.
Hod Carriers and Masons' Tenders 7343, South Bend, Ind.
Casting Trimmers, Cupola Tenders, Cleaners and Grinders 7344, Quincy, Ill.
Ornamental Wire and Metal Workers 7345, St. Louis, Mo.
Federal Labor 7346, Platt, Ill.
Green Glass Bottle Gatherers 7347, St. Louis, Mo.
Pipe Caulkers and Tappers 7348, New York, N. Y.
Trade and Labor Assembly, Council Bluffs, Ia.
Rubber Workers 7349, Akron, Ohio.
Metal Workers 7367, Chicago, Ill.
Federal Labor 7350, Paterson, N. J.

Laborers' Protective 7351, Reading, Pa.
 Federal Labor 7352, Ellwood, Ind.
 Excelsior Workers 7353, Alpena, Mich.
 Lathers' Protective 7354, Atlanta, Ga.
 Lathers' Protective 7355, Muncie, Ind.
 Chippers' Protective 7356, Kansas City, Mo.
 Federal Labor 7357, Muncie, Ind.
 Federal Labor 7358, Mt. Vernon, Ind.
 Laborers Protective 7359, Joplin, Mo.
 Shade Cloth Makers 7360, Detroit, Mich.
 Stone Trimmers 7361, Detroit, Mich.
 Lathers' Protective 7362, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Laborers' Protective 7362, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Federal Labor 7363, Jackson, Tenn.
 Green Glass Bottle Gatherers 7364, Cicero, Ind.
 Lathers' Protective 7365, New Kensington, Pa.
 Federal Labor 7368, Sioux City, Iowa.
 Casket Trimmers 7369, Dubuque, Iowa.
 Lathers' Protective 7369, Marion, Ind.
 Laborers' Protective 7370, Brantford, Ont.
 Laborers' Protective 7371, Depew, N. Y.
 Elevator Monthly Men's 7374, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Corrugators' Protective 7372, Wheeling, W. Va.
 Metal Workers (Bohemian) 7373, Chicago, Ill.
 Bolt and Nut Workers 7375, Detroit, Mich.
 Federal Labor 7376, Caro, Mich.
 Federal Labor 7165, Cleburne, Texas.
 Federal Labor 7377, Kenosha, Wis.
 Hod Carriers' Protective 7378, Kenosha, Wis.
 Shovers and Lehr Tenders 7379, Bridgton, N. J.
 Lathers' Protective 7380, Brocton, Mass.
 Federal Labor, 7381, Charleston, Ill.
 Trades Assembly, Logansport, Indiana.
 Central Labor Union, Youngstown, Ohio.
 Soap Workers 7383, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Lathers' Protective 7384, Washington, D. C.

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Financial Statement.

REPORT OF SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1899.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the month of April, 1899. (The months are abbreviated thus: j, f, m, a, m, etc.).

RECEIPTS.

April	
1. Balance on hand	\$2,707 94
Car builders 7304, sup.	10 00
Belt makers and helpers 7221, tax, mar, \$1.30; sup, 50c.	1 80
Laundry workers 7205, tax, f, m, \$2.20; assessment, 40c.	2 66
Tanners and curriers 7086, tax, f, m, a, \$3.00; assessment, 40c.	3 40
Stone masons prot 7049, tax, jan.	1 20
Plasterers prot 7137, tax, j, f, m.	5 40
3. Natl bro of electrical workers, tax, mar.	6 67
Federal labor 7145, tax, j, f, m, \$4.50; sup, \$2.00; assessment, 84c.	7 43
Rubber workers 7220, tax, mar.	5 50
Federal labor union 7234, sup.	5 00
Federal labor union 6749, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, part d, \$3.85; assessment, 14c.	3 99
Intl typographical union, tax, mar.	104 87
Intl typographical union, assessment.	608 76
Flour and cereal millmen 7233, sup.	5 00
Tankmakers prot 6865, assessment.	80
Intl brot of state firemen, tax, mar.	2 00
Alton, Ill, trades and labor ass'ly, tax, a, m, j	2 50
Federal labor 7217, tax, f, m.	2 70
Federal labor 7305, sup.	10 00
Federal labor 7356, sup.	10 00
Danville, Ill, trades and labor council, sup.	7 50
4. Window glass flatteners assn, tax, apr.	1 87
J. P. McDonnell, sup.	5 70
Federal labor 7223, tax, mar.	4 40
Car molders and helpers 7210, tax, bal f, m.	6 70
Federal labor union 7287, tax, apr.	2 05
Natl bro of electrical workers, assessment.	40 00
United bro of leather workers on h g.	13 20
Watch case workers 7209, sup.	2 35
Hackmen and cab drivers 7186, tax, d, j, f, m.	14 67
Truckmen prot 7081, tax, mar, \$6.15; assessment, \$2.46.	8 61
Teamsters prot 6833, tax, jan.	1 28
Amal assn of street railway employes, tax, j, f, \$20; assessment, \$80.	80 00
5. United hatters of N. A., tax, apr.	20 00
Laundry workers 7225, tax, mar.	70
Electrical helpers 7197, tax, j, f, m.	3 56
Federal labor 7295, sup.	5 00
Bro of painters and decorators, tax, feb.	13 34

5. So Omaha, Neb, trades and labor council, sup.	\$7 50
Tanners and curriers 7307, sup.	5 00
6. Laborers prot 7308, sup.	8 00
Federal labor 7151, tax, jan.	2 48
Mattress makers and upholsterers 7309, sup.	10 00
Elgin, Ill, trades council, tax, j, f, m.	5 00
American federation of musicians, tax, f, m.	40 00
Federal labor 7125, tax, mar.	5 90
Cut nail workers 7029, tax, m, a, m.	3 30
Intl bro of blacksmiths, tax, n, d, j, f, part m.	5 00
Federal labor 7299, sup.	2 00
Flour packers and nallers 6152, tax, j, f, m, \$6.00; sup, \$2.50; assessment, \$1.00.	9 50
Laborers prot 6792, tax, s, o, n, d, j, f, m, \$1.80; asphalt, brick and vitrified block pavers 7214, tax, mar.	2 50
Federal labor 6977, tax, mar, \$1.70; sup. \$5.00.	70
Lawrence, Mass, C L U, tax, j, f, m.	6 70
Federal labor 7146, tax, feb.	2 50
Amal meat cutters and butcher workmen, tax, j, f.	9 06
7. Federal labor 7310, sup.	10 67
Federal labor 7174, tax, f, m.	10 00
Federal labor 7208, sup.	3 00
Ship caulkers 6846, tax, j, f, m, a, \$3.06; assess, 36c.	3 25
Lathers prot 6974, tax, o, n, d, j, f, m, \$1.80; assessment, 20c.	3 42
W. N. Gates, adv, quaker oats.	2 00
8. Federal labor 7136, tax, mar.	15 00
Steel cabinet workers 7234, sup.	2 20
Granite cutters national, assessment.	5 00
Mosaic and encaustic tile layers and helpers, tax, j, f, m.	90 00
Federal labor 7300, sup.	2 00
Galvanizers 7199, tax, f, m, a.	4 20
Horsenall makers 6313, sup.	10 20
Roofers prot 7311, sup.	5 00
Federal labor 6954, tax, jan.	10 00
Federal labor 7187, tax, f, m, \$2.70; sup, \$1.00.	10 40
Ships carpenters and caulkers 6884, tax, apr, \$1.75; sup, 70c.	3 70
10. Shingle weavers prot 7099, tax, apr.	2 45
Federal labor 7130, tax, jan.	2 35
Central labor union, St. Joseph, Mo, tax, d, j, f, m, a, m.	3 38
Stockkeepers and shippers 7163, tax, apr, \$1.10; assessment, 44c.	5 00
Dairymens 6514, tax, j, f, m.	1 54
Oil well workers 7313, sup.	1 10
Stone pavers 7314, sup.	10 00
Federal labor 7312, sup.	1 00
11. Federal labor 7233, tax, apr.	10 00
Federal labor 6959, tax, j, part f.	2 50
Federal labor 7151, tax, feb.	2 22
Federal labor 7238, tax, mar.	6 40
Tile workers prot 7191, tax, mar, \$6.25; assessment, \$2.50.	1 00
Wood carvers assn of N. A., tax, mar.	8 75
Chain makers 6817, tax, j, f, m.	3 50
Bootblacks prot 7189, tax, jan, 20c; sup, 85c.	8 32
Horse nail workers prot 6170, sup.	1 05
Federal labor 7106, tax, n, d, j, f, m.	5 00
Hard lime stone cutters and setters 7202, tax, mar.	18 73
Cotton mule spinners assn, assessment.	1 90
Flour and feed workers 7088, tax, apr.	48 00
12. Tin plate workers I P A, sup.	1 85
Federal labor 5368, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, d, 97, j, part of f.	7 50
Window glass layers-out 7237, tax, mar, \$1.50; sup, \$3.	1 89
Laundry workers 7071, tax, d, j, f, m.	4 50
Federal labor 7087, tax, feb, \$5; sup, \$2.05.	3 60
Leather workers prot 7061, tax, f, m.	7 05
Bill posters and billers 7152, tax, mar.	17 50
Horsenall makers 7180, tax, mar.	5 96
Elastic goring weavers assn, tax, n, d, j, f, m, \$4.81; assessment, \$5.74.	3 15
Federal labor 7155, tax, f, m, \$5.55; assess, \$1.10.	10 58
13. Zinc workers prot 6500, tax, s, o, n, d, j, f, \$12.75; sup, 50c.	6 65
Fishermens prot 7316, sup.	13 25
Iron car builders, 7315, sup.	10 00
Hackmen and cab drivers 7186, sup.	5 00
Federal labor 6854, sup.	3 50
Car wheel molders 7171, tax, d, j, f, m.	50
Federal labor 7167, tax, mar, \$3; sup, \$5.	2 80
Federal labor 7208, tax, mar, \$9.25; sup, \$2.	8 00
Freight clerks 7317, sup.	11 25
14. Cooper machine workers 7124, tax, f, m, a.	10 00
Watch case workers 7200, tax mar.	18 35
Horsenall punchers, 7200, tax, feb.	3 50
Triple workers 7239, tax, m, a.	3 35
Car wheel molders and helpers 7229, tax, mar, \$5.00; sup, \$1.00.	3 25
United bro of carpenters and joiners, tax, feb.	6 00
United bro of carpenters and joiners, tax, mar.	66 67
Coopers international union, tax, j, f, m, \$25.00; assessment, \$50.00.	66 67
Car molders and helpers 7210, sup.	75 00
Oil well workers 7107, tax, apr.	1 50
Federal labor 6954, sup.	2 55
	1 00

14. Masons tenders 7176, tax, d, j, f, m, \$1.32; sup, 26c	\$1 57	21. Cleveland, O, central labor, tax, n, d, j, f, m, a.	\$10 00
Federal labor 7110, tax, apr.	4 95	Northern mineral mine workers, tax, f, m, \$5.67; assessment, \$22.00	27 67
15. Watch workers 6861, tax, mar.	62 50	Insulators and asbestos workers 6918, tax, j, j, a, s, o, n, d	7 42
Federal labor 7241, tax, mar	10 50	Federal labor 6480, tax, j, f, m, 90c; assess, 14c	1 04
Federal labor 7308, sup	5 00	Co-operative T & L council, Hamilton, O, tax, n, d, j, f, m, a	5 00
Brewery porters and freight handlers 7236, tax, mar	1 50	Billers prot 7018, tax, apr.	1 25
Federal labor 7146, tax, mar, \$9.05; assess, \$3.62	12 67	Amal, wood workers international, tax, n, d, j, f, m, \$100.00; sup, \$8.00	108 00
Team drivers international, sup	26 40	Federal labor 6303, tax, mar	3 00
Mineral mine workers prog 7318, sup	10 00	Miners prot 7224, sup	1 00
17. Bro of holders on 6762, tax, f, part of m.	1 60	Horsenall finishers and assorters 7091, sup	1 00
Federal labor 6625, tax, f, m	25 00	Federal labor 6729, tax, f, m	5 00
Hod carriers 6266, tax, m, a	1 20	25. Federal labor 7233, sup	1 35
Federal labor 7010, tax, mar	9 50	Asheville, N. C., C. L. U., tax, d, j, f.	2 50
Drillers protective 7140, tax, d, j, f, \$4.00; assess, 40c	4 40	Federal labor 7151, tax, mar	6 40
Oil well workers 7144, tax, mar.	5 05	Steel cabinet workers 7294, sup	2 75
Columbia river fishermen 6321, tax, j, f.	14 00	Ornamental wire workers, sup	20
Federal labor 7065, tax, feb.	70	Marble cutters and tile setters 6848, tax, apr	1 00
Federal labor 7065, tax, mar, 90c; sup, 50c	1 40	Louisville, Ky, C. L. U., tax, n, d, j, f, m, a	5 00
Sewer and tunnel workers 7319, sup	10 00	Hod carriers 6805, tax, a, m, j.	7 50
Harvard co-operative society, sup	11 73	Federal labor 7174, sup	1 00
Federal labor 7112, tax, o, n	2 04	Casting dressers prot 6844, tax, feb	1 00
Hod carriers 5495, tax, mar, \$1.25; assess, 25c	1 50	Arch wire, iron and metal workers 6616, tax, apr, \$2.00; sup, 75c	2 75
18. Bro of painters and decorators, tax, mar.	13 84	Federal labor 6812, tax, apr	75
Shingle mill workers 7195, tax, mar, \$2.80; sup, 70c	3 30	Wisconsin state federation of labor, tax, n, d, j, f, m, a	7 50
Federal labor 7003, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, d, j, f, m	3 00	Federal labor 7155, sup	50
Teamsters and laborers 7088, sup	6 00	27. Federal labor 7130, tax, feb	5 15
Federal labor 6785, tax, j, f, m, \$3.50; sup, 50c	4 00	Conn state branch A F of L, tax, n, d, j, f, m, a	5 00
19. Olds Elevator Company, adv	25 00	Lowell, Mass., Tand L council, tax, n, d, j.	2 50
Laborers prot 7308, sup	2 00	Horsenall makers P and B 6170, sup	5 00
Dray owners prot 7128, tax, j, f, m, a	3 40	Flour and cereal millmens 7203, sup	5 00
Federal labor 7125, sup	12 40	Federal labor 7211, sup	5 00
Laundry workers 7286, tax, apr, 55c; sup, 18c	73	Stovemounters Intl, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d, '96; j, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, d, '97; j, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, d, '98; j, f, m, a, \$60.82; assess, \$17.25	78 05
Iron molders helpers 7321, sup	10 00	Green glass bottle gatherers 7328, sup	5 00
Laborers prot 7320, sup	10 00	Window glass workers 7329, sup	10 00
Railway teamsters prot 5872, tax, o, n, d, j.	9 84	Bootblacks prot 7330, sup	5 00
Oil well workers 7322, sup	10 00	Federal labor 7331, sup	10 00
Plasterers, tenders and laborers 6901, tax, n, d	65	Montreal, Que., fed trades council, tax, n, d, j, f, m, a	5 00
Journymen barbers, tax, d, j, f.	37 50	American federation of musicians, assessment.	120 00
Amal assn of street railway employees, sup	19 50	Laundry workers 7133, tax j, f, m	1 80
Federal labor 7257, sup	10 00	Federal labor 7161, tax, apr	14 55
Bakers and confectioners international, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j, \$60.00; assessment, \$60.00	120 00	28. Federal labor 7285, sup	1 60
International longshoremens association, assess	160 00	Federal labor 7110, sup	1 50
Composition roofers 6791, tax, s, o, n, d, j, f, \$11.25; assessment, 75c	12 00	Cigarmakers local 316, sup	6 00
Blacksmiths helpers 7323, sup	10 85	Federal labor 7295, sup	1 75
Central trades and labor council, Zanesville, O, tax, n, d, j, f, m, a	5 00	Green glass bottle gatherers 7332, sup	5 00
Lime burners 7078, tax, apr.	50	29. Plasterers tenders and laborers 6601, tax, j, f, m	1 12
Fibre sanders union 7236, tax, apr, \$1.95; sup, \$2.25	4 20	Lathers prot 7333, sup	10 00
Laborers 7148, sup	35	Button workers prot 6861, tax, o, n, d, j, f, m, a, \$6.19; assessment, 42c	6 61
Bro of boiler makers and iron ship builders, balance on assessment.	20 27	Danville, Ill., T and L council, sup	5 00
Coke workers 7324, sup	10 00	Tanners and curriers 7086, sup	4 00
20. Laborers prot 7308, sup	3 50	Laundry workers 7212, sup	2 40
International association of machinists, tax, f, m, a	120 00	Federal labor 7290, tax, apr	1 35
Federal labor 7211, tax, mar	1 70	Furriers prot 7116, tax, o, n, d, j, f, m, \$7.90; sup, 25c; assessment, \$1.60	9 75
Beer, ice and soda water employees 6645, tax, feb	65	Leather workers prot 6860, tax, 1/2 a, s, o, n, d	1 35
United assn of plumbers G F S F, etc, tax, s, o, n	40 00	Horsenall makers 7073, tax, mar, \$4; sup, 50c	4 50
21. Federal labor 7166, tax, m, a	19 00	Beer bottling dept employees 6920, tax, f, m	40 00
Radiator workers 7082, tax, d, j, f, m	2 94	Omaha, Neb., central labor, tax, f, m, a	5 00
Federal labor 7305, sup	2 70	Pattern makers league of N A, tax, apr	4 31
Iron molders union of N A, assessment	240 00	Shipwrights prot 7006, tax, f, m, \$4; sup, 90c	4 90
Stenographers prot 7325, sup	5 00	Steel cabinet workers 7294, tax, apr	1 30
Lockport, N. Y. central labor, tax, s, o, n, d, j, f	5 00	Federal labor 7204, sup	1 24
Amal assn of iron and steel workers, tax, n, d, j, f, m, a	160 00	Lathers prot 6851, tax, mar, \$1.30; assessment, 60c	1 90
United garment workers, tax, s, o	40 00	Federal labor 7226, tax, mar	7 50
Federal labor 7297, sup	3 50	Bricklayers 7188, tax, j, f, m, \$1.80; sup, 25c; assessment, 30c	2 35
Federal labor 7180, sup	5 00	Rubber workers 7220, tax, apr, \$6.25; sup, 50c	6 75
Trunk and bag workers international, tax, f, m, a, 31c; assessment, 64c	65	Tanners and curriers 7284, sup	2 83
Glass packers and sorters 3608, tax, mar.	3 00	Federal labor 7208, sup	3 00
Flour mill laborers 6917, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d	6 12	Federal labor 7303, sup	35
United garment workers of A, tax, n, d, j, f, m	71 67	Ice peddlers 7334, sup	5 00
Livery employees 7026, tax, s, o, n, d, j, f, m, \$9.46; assessment, 96c	10 42	Grand Rapids, Mich, T and L council, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, d, j, f, m, a	10 00
Coal employees 6580, tax, o, n, d, j, f, m	18 00	Small supplies	2 32
Radiator workers 7082, tax, apr, \$1.05; assess, 42c	1 47	FEDERATIONISTS	1 35
Federal labor 6625, sup	4 00	Subscriptions	10 40
Carriage and wagon workers international, tax, n, d, j, f, m, a	10 00		
Teamsters 6771, tax, feb, \$1.75; assessment, 65c	2 40		
Slate and tile roofers 5774, tax, j, f, m	1 44		
Laborers prot 7326, sup	5 00		
Laborers prot 7327, sup	10 00		
Hod carriers 5026, tax, f, m, a, \$3.00; assess, 40c	3 40		
Meadville, Pa, central labor union, tax, d, j, f, m, a, m	5 00		
Watch workers 6861, sup	1 00		
Cigarmakers international, assessment	530 00		
Stone pavers 7314, sup	3 50		
Federal labor 7167, sup	1 50		
Journymen bakers international, assessment	37 50		
Silk workers 137, sup	1 00		
Federal labor 7153, tax, apr	35		
Trades and labor assembly, Portsmouth, O, tax, n, d, j, f, m, a	5 00		
Federal labor 7098, sup	1 00		
Federal labor 7204, tax, m, a	1 00		

EXPENSES.

April

- | | | |
|----|--|--------|
| 1. | By one month's rent in advance, Wm. M. Garrett | 52 00 |
| | Organizing expenses, Will H. Winn | 50 00 |
| | Organizing expenses and salary, F. L. McGru- | |
| | der. | 50 00 |
| | 200 2c and 100 1c stamps, H. C. Easterday | 5 00 |
| | Ice, Great Falls Ice Co | 1 35 |
| 3. | Printing 100 letter circulars \$5; 800 letter circu- | |
| | lar \$5; 200,000 gummed labels \$5; 200 treas- | |
| | cash books, \$47.10, Thos. W. Cadick | 112 60 |
| | Organizing expenses, Geo. Hess | 5 00 |
| | Organizing expenses, T. K. Heath | 5 00 |

3. Sending Intl. money order to England, W. F. Ashley, Jr.	\$ 07	20. "Why" \$3.50; 1,000 supply blks, \$2.25; 2,000 Flyers, \$4.00; 2,000 applications for membership, \$3.00; 1,500 pass-words, \$3.25; 5,000 How, \$12.00; 11,000 packet heads, \$33.00; 1,000 2c envelopes, \$1.25; 1,000 large envelopes, \$3.35; 500 circulars to organizers, \$2.25; 1,000 2c envelopes, \$1.25; 500 shipping posters, \$1.00; 3,000 subscription blanks, \$4.50; 1,500 bricklayers circulars, \$7.00; 1 electro of How, \$1.00; 20,000 working cards, \$19.00; 250 organizers envelopes, \$1.00; 2,000 organizers letter heads, \$4.75; 500 bricklayers, \$2.25; 2,000 withdrawal cards, \$8.00; Phillips & Patton.	\$151 60
4. 1000 2c envelopes and 200 postal cards, H. C. Easterday	23 40	Telegrams, Western Union Telegraph Co.	4 20
Organizing expenses and salary, P. W. Greene.	100 00	24. Shelving for office, G. Edmonston.	25 63
6. 1 copying press, E. Morrison Paper Co.	6 00	Organizing expenses and salary, P. W. Greene.	50 00
2 ribbons, \$1.50; 1/2 box carbon, \$1.75; 1 ribbon, 75c, Smith Premier Typewriter Co.	4 00	Street car tickets, W. F. Ashley.	1 00
7. Street car tickets, W. F. Ashley, Jr.	50	Commission on advertising, Henry Rice.	34 00
Clippings, National Press Intelligence Co.	5 00	28. 1,000 2c stamps, H. C. Easterday.	20 00
Organizing expenses, J. F. Byrne.	5 00	27. Organizing expenses and salary, W. H. Winn.	50 00
400 2c and 200 1c stamps, H. C. Easterday.	10 00	Telegraphing money to W. H. Winn, Western Union Tel. Co.	1 62
10. 2,000 copies of manuals, Thos. W. Cadick.	26 00	29. Commission on advertising, Henry Rice.	62 00
Newspapers for office, Washington Times.	50	Seals, J. Baumgarten & Sons.	45 50
14. Printing, etc., in connection with H. & R. E. I. A. difficulty, John C. Dornell.	23 50	100 1c and 50 2c stamps (revenue), H. Nesbit.	2 00
Printing, etc., in connection with H. & R. E. I. A. difficulty, F. L. Lewis.	25 50	Organizing expenses and salary, F. L. McGruder.	50 00
15. Organizing expenses and salary, W. H. Winn.	50 00	Printing April FEDERATIONIST, Law Reporter Co.	172 75
Commission on advertisements, Henry Rice.	12 00	Commission on advertising, Henry Rice.	46 00
1,000 2c stamped envelopes, H. C. Easterday.	21 40	One month's salary, President Samuel Gompers.	150 00
Premium on insurance on office furniture, F. H. Smith & Sons.	10 00	One month's salary, Secretary Frank Morrison.	125 00
Printing 2,000 lists of organizations, \$35.50; 6 electros of 8-hour button, \$1.80; 2,000 clasped envelopes, \$22.00; Law Reporter Co.	59 30	Seventeen days' work, Hugh McGregor.	36 00
1 box bands, 35c; 1 bottle oil, 25c; 1 pair scissors, 95c; 2 doz note books, 80c; 1 ink eradicator, 25c; 2 150-page note books, \$1.00; 1 doz pencils, 85c; 2 sponge cups, 25c; 1 gross pens, 75c; 1 scrap book, 80c; 1 box fasteners, 20c; 1 doz pencils, 25c; Law Reporter Co.	6 70	Five weeks' salary, stenographer, J. T. Kelly.	65 62
Expenses to Ludington in connection with laborers strike, Henry C. Barter.	64 87	Five weeks' salary, stenographer, J. A. McDonald.	65 22
17. Comm on advertising, Henry Rice.	24 00	Five weeks' salary, stenographer, R. L. Guard.	61 00
18. Extra postage, postoffice.	14	Five weeks' salary, W. F. Ashley, Jr.	64 56
19. Printing 1,000 pamphlets, (Trant's), D. J. Gallagher & Co.	57 75	Three weeks' salary, R. W. Ashley.	21 25
Organizing expenses, Frank M. Treese.	5 10	Stamps received and used, Frank Morrison.	8 45
Expressage, Adams Express Co.	44 83		
Organizing expenses and salary, F. L. McGruder.	50 00	Total	\$2,585 38
20. Expenses of comm. at Chicago in connection with steamfitting and plumbers, Thos. J. Elderkin.	5 00		
Toilet supplies, Fowler Mfg Co.	75		
Organizing expenses and salary, W. H. Winn.	50 00		
Expenses for RR fare, hotel, etc, for trip through inter-mountain district, Samuel Gompers.	245 00		
2,000 organizers lists, \$30.00; 1,000 1c and 1,000 2c stamped encls, \$2.50; 500 postal cards, \$2.50; 2,000			

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand	\$2,707 94
Receipts	4,654 39
Total	\$7,362 33
Expenses	2,585 38
Balance	\$4,776 95



**The Largest, Best and
Cheapest**

**General Merchandise Stores
in the World.**

NEW YORK.

CHICAGO.

Price, 5 Cents.

American Federationist



VOL. VI

JULY, 1899

NO. 5

J. A. LABADIE,

74 Buchanan Street,
DETROIT, MICH.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUCHANAN & LYALL,

346 Carroll St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANUFACTURE THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

Union Label **Plug and Smoking Tobaccos**

List of SMOKING BRANDS consisting of Cut Plug, Long Cuts and
Clippings and Smoking Mixtures.

JUST SUITS.
BLUE LABEL.
RIPPER.
DUPLEX.
INVADER.
FLUSH, LONG CUT.

MINER'S CHUM, PIPE SMOKING TOBACCO.
MOONBEAM.
CLIMAX.
WORLD'S FAIR.
RED LABEL.
BLACK JOE.

AMORITA SMOKING MIXTURE.
FOUR THISTLES.
BUNKER.
BLUE TAG CLIPPINGS.
BULLS EYE CLIPPINGS.
B. & L. CLIPPINGS.

PLUG BRANDS—Bright and Dark Navies:

PLANET.

NEPTUNE.

SAILOR'S CHOICE.

FLUSH.

All of our Tobaccos
bear this Label.



**The Largest, Best and
Cheapest**

**General Merchandise Stores
in the World.**

NEW YORK.

CHICAGO.



**SAMUEL GOMPERS,
PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.**

American Federationist.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS
OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

VOL. VI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1899.

No. 7

"O, aching time! O, moments big as years!
All, as ye pass, swell out the monstrous truth
And press it so upon our very griefs
That unbelief has not space to breathe." —*Keats*.

Labor Day.

WHAT IT DEMANDS.

A song of labor must be sung today.
A ringing song that, sounding o'er the land,
Will make men listen. At his flaming forge,
His hand upon his bellows-pole, the smith
Will pause and stop the hissing of his flame;
The plowman lean upon the handles of
His plow; the puddler at the furnace halt,
His molten iron half poured; the quarryman
Let go his drill a space; the miner rest
Upon his pick; and all the men that toil
Will stand enrapt as if they heard the glad
And sweet clear music of a happy dream—
A dream of being free, with happy homes
Filled with content and peaceful certainty
That none can claim a toll from all their toil.

And then a song of labor must be sung
To wake the workers from this spell of dreams;
A song that stirs their hearts to action, like
A ballad of old times the yeomen sang
When marching to the fray—a song that streams
And flaunts like an unfurled free banner high
In the eternal freeness of the sky;
The song-words like a banner's bold device.
This song should come unto the ears of all
The takers of the toll from weary toil.
Unwelcome at first hearing, but as rose
And swelled the music till the world were filled
With sympathetic thrillings of the sense
Of justice, right and the fraternity
Men feel for men, then would they slough the scorn
Of lowly mankind they so long have worn,
And raise their voices, bearing each his part
Of the glad burden of the song of love
And brotherhood. This is the song that must
Be sung by the best singers of today.

VLADIMIR KAZANSKY.

There is among all working men who possess an organization, however imperfect it may be, a sentiment of their moral superiority over their brothers divided by selfishness and enslaved by their own servility. And this sentiment is justified by the social facts, for wherever the trade union exists the workman is skillful, even if he is not a trade unionist; the work is relatively well done and the wages are higher than elsewhere, without adding that the workman is generally sound in body and mind.

Labor Day.

THE GRAND ARMY OF LABOR, THE GRAND ARMY
OF PEACE.

By GEORGE E. MCNEILL.

A quarter of a million of men are marching the streets of our cities and towns, carrying the banners of Labor's emancipation, marching to the music



GEORGE E. MCNEIL,

AUTHOR OF "THE LABOR MOVEMENT: THE PROBLEM OF TO-DAY,"
FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS (1897).

of the Union, shoulder to shoulder, the skilled mechanic and the laborer, the white man and the black man, the native-born and the foreign-born, men of all creeds and of no creed, of all political parties and of no political party. The Grand Army of Labor—with a history of past achievements grander than that revealed in the history of any nation or of any people; its defeats but temporary repulses; its victories permanent gain.

From the days of the leadership of Moses to our day it has been the army of liberation; its onward

march has been from the bondage of Egypt to the freedom of the promised land. The Grand Army of Labor is the grand army of peace. Its arms are the tools of industry. Its mission is to construct and not to destroy. Flowers and fruits and grain spring from the soil its feet have trod. Mothers and wives and children are glad at its approach. It is the forerunner of plenty and not of famine,

Day is yours; and all days will be yours when you are filled with the inspiration of the cause you have espoused! You who are now but hirelings in the markets of labor may be its masters if you but will. The supreme conflict is before you. March on! Not as a mob, shouting cant phrases of freedom; not by the shibboleth of any party or faction, but as of yore by union in sacrifice and



P. J. MCGUIRE,

SECY-TREAS. U. B. OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA. FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

of health and not of pestilence, of storehouses and not of hospitals, of free government and not of imperialism.

The marching hosts are gaunt and hungry through self-sacrifice. Its banners are red with the blood of its martyrs. Contumely and reproach are the earthly reward of its leaders; but the army halts not; out of Egyptian bondage it has passed, never to return; through serfdom, villeinage and chattel slavery it has come, and today the stronghold of wage slavery is crumbling before the fire of its batteries.

Soldiers of the Army of 1899, all hail! Labor

devotion; union in wisdom, and union in leadership. Trust those who have trusted you. Have faith in those who have faith in you and in the cause. Mouths and doubters to the rear; put none but tried and true men on guard. Step by step we have captured hour after hour of our time. Individual enterprises have retreated to the stronghold of chartered corporations, the dukedoms of capitalism, and now the corporations are in retreat to the royal strongholds of absolutism. Competition in industry has failed. Industrial individualism is no more. Capital, in its greed, is devouring its own substance; the rich fields of our country

have been exploited, and now new fields are sought. As of old, the armies and navies of the world are but the tools of capitalism. War is made to serve the investors.



FRANK MORRISON,
DELEGATE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.
SECRETARY A. F. OF L.

Our country is in greater danger than in that hour when the Southern States sought to save chattel slavery by the dissolution of the Union.

As union men we stand for high wages, short hours of labor, comfortable homes, and higher education, a larger liberty, the right of contract and of control over the sale of our time and skill, the right and opportunity to be masters of ourselves—in union one in all and all in one. Where the flag of industry goes, we go, and can not be stayed. Men struggling for liberty are struggling with us and for us.

A large army means despotism, and despotism means low wages. An army does not assimilate those against whom it is directed. It is not the messenger of the gospel of peace and love; it is the messenger of the gospel of mammon and of hate. All capitalistic governments, under whatever name they may assume, have one motto—hundreds of millions of dollars for war, but not one dollar for industrial co-operation.

This century has nearly passed. A new century is about to dawn. The sun of this century may set red with the blood of the struggling peoples, and the new century be ushered in with the moans and tears of the poor.

The grand army of labor will need the wisest leadership and the most devoted adhesion to trade union principles. Now is the time for preparation.

Husband your resources, protect your funds and enlarge them. High dues mean high wages. The best disciplined and best equipped unions will be best prepared. Local unions must come into national or international relations, and all unions and national and international unions who are loyal to the labor movement must become one in spirit by affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Look backward at your past history and gain inspiration from its pages. A quarter of a century ago the Massachusetts 10-hour law went into operation. For more than a third of a century the short-hour men and women waged a contest unparalleled in this country. Opposed to them were hundreds of millions of dollars of invested wealth, the ignorance and prejudice of college professors, and the apathy of the masses. Decade after decade the agitation continued. Our men were blacklisted; some sank into untimely graves; defeat followed defeat; but the short-hour man and woman continued until the victory was won, and this by a handful of men and women. Then followed a more perfect organization, in turn followed by other victories.

Soldiers of the Grand Army of Labor, wage workers, serfs in labor but sovereigns in citizenship—the future is yours as the past was yours. Trusts and monopolists are but industrial kings, to be overthrown in due time. Then shall the



JOHN B. LENNON,
GENERAL SECRETARY JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION
TREASURER A. F. OF L.

command to labor fall upon all men. Then the performance of labor shall be no longer disgraceful drudgery, but healthful and ennobling exercise. With equity in the distribution of labor will come

equity in the distribution of its results. Then the excesses of poverty and wealth will disappear, and peace and plenty do their perfect work.

"There shall come a time when each shall to another
Be as Christ would have him, brother unto brother."

Purely Political.

By A. S. LEITCH.

J. J. Ingalls is responsible for having launched upon the troubled sea of thought that popular



JAMES DUNCAN.
GENERAL SECRETARY GRANITE CUTTERS NATIONAL UNION.
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT A. F. OF L.

phrase, "The purification of politics is an iridescent dream." Yet there are fools in Labordom (including myself), who hit the pipe regularly, have their little phantasmagoria—and painful is the awakening therefrom.

The shores of time are strewn with the wrecks of labor parties, ever since the fishmongers' union ran Phidion for "aldermanic" honors in Pompeii. The dust that old mother Vesuvius then threw into the fishmongers' eyes has had its counterpart in that which professional politicians have thrown into the laborers' eyes for a thousand generations.

Every fakir with a bee in his bonnet immediately conceives the idea, as the first stepping-stone to his ambitious scheme, that the only salvation for working people lies through the ballot box.

On this subject I may, in some respects, speak *ex cathedra*, having had several experiences.

Among the first, years ago, a hip-hurrah game in which we were "bound to win." Ninety per cent. of those employed with me were enthusiastic for the labor ticket—until our employers showed us very conclusively that the success of a certain other ticket meant better pay and increased force, and its defeat an enforced vacation for many. Then there was one labor vote. It was not coer-

cion; it was (for the employers said so themselves), a plain statement of facts.

Election day, one precinct I wot of, presented the spectacle of a deluded workman with a handful of labor tickets, plus a black eye, minus a collar, and a general threshing-mill-exit appearance, driven off and hooted at by a number of fellow-workmen.

That's Labor in politics.

If heart-whole and fancy free one can have more fun in labor politics than with a basket of monkeys in fly-time.

In the far South the birth of a labor party called forth a combination of lily-whites and the purlious of the black-belt. In the face of an industrial crisis democrats and republicans, lyncher and lynchee, clasped hands in a perfect love feast.

The result was the "agitators," black-listed, derided as anarchists, socialists, outlaws, etc., managed to get out of town without a coat of tar and feathers from appreciative fellow-workers, a covering not conducive to good health in that climate.

Labor politics, like virtue, hath its own reward. But a man who hits the ties with steady, rhythmic motion is not solaced by that thought.

Another experience, in the West, came very near capturing a city. When success seemed almost assured 300 police marched into the con-



JAMES O'CONNELL,
GENERAL PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT A. F. OF L.

vention hall, arrested the leaders, dispersed the delegates. An appeal to the courts was met with ridicule. The story of that "political movement" is replete with personalities and may be good read-

ing at an early date, when I hope to put it into print.

I will state, as the result of my study and experience, that the success of a political movement by working people, on whatever lines taken, is almost an impossibility. For the first reason, there does not exist on God's green earth, a republican form of government. The United States, France *et al.*, are merely elective oligarchies. Amusement is afforded 99 per cent. of franchise holders by putting in a slip of paper representing, not their own views, not even, in many cases, the views of the men whose names are on that paper, but merely indicating that they legally, for a certain defined period, are willing to be governed by certain other men, to which the minorities must submit *nolens volens*. Here their right of self-government, if it ever existed, ceases, and falls into the hands of a select few. Of whatever party that few may be makes little difference—democrat, republican, socialist, or trade union. The best would do the best they could—and be universally damned accordingly.

Free silver, free trade, imperialism, anti-trust are but pyrotechnic display of political schemers. Agitation, education, and organization must precede any honest political effort—and a wonderful amount of education. There must be a complete revolution of thought before the worker can ex-

Therefore, the workman is indulging in a vain, delusive hope who expects to solve the industrial problem through politics; for the man you can not induce to become a member of the union of



MAX MORRIS,
GENERAL SECRETARY RETAIL CLERKS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.
FIFTH VICE-PRESIDENT AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

his craft is a poor shoat to depend upon to vote with his fellow-workmen, or to appreciate the blessings of municipal ownership or a co-operative commonwealth. He is the "bosses' man" and there are countless thousands of him.

Yet, for one, I am not hidebound in opposition to a political movement. All agitation leads to good results. Vote, and I always vote with you; feeling assured, however, that the politicians, law courts, "captains of industry"—all the powers that be—would never consent to the success of a *bona fide* political labor movement. Should, indeed, the occasion arise when there was any actual danger of success in that direction—well, I would like to be the man *behind* the gatling gun.

The Union Label.

The trade union label is the epitome of trade union philosophy. To understand the role it plays we must look to the meaning of the whole labor movement. Laborers have organized for protection and education. They consider the interests of the laboring class as identical, as opposed to those of the employing class; they believe that amelioration can come only by organization and action. This faith is intense and constant. Naturally, then, they antagonize unorganized labor and those employers who are unfriendly. They appeal to the public for sympathy and assistance. As a means to strengthen them in this threefold attitude the union label was invented.—FATHER KERBY.



JOHN MITCHELL,
GENERAL PRESIDENT UNITED MINE WORKERS.
FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT A. F. OF L.

pect to hold what he hopes to get through political action—for avarice, greed, oppression, and misrepresentation is not entirely confined to the employing classes.

British Labor Notes.

By THOMAS REECE.

LONDON, August 11, 1899.

At the first meeting of the General Federation of Trade Unions, which was held on July 19, there were 46 delegates present, representing 44 unions,



THOMAS I. KIDD,
GENERAL SECRETARY AMALGAMATED WOOD WORKERS UNION.
SIXTH VICE-PRESIDENT A. F. OF L.

with a membership of 310,437. Pete Curran was chosen First Chairman and A. Gee, of the Yorkshire weavers, was appointed Vice-Chairman. Isaac Mitchell, of the Amalgamated Engineers, was appointed Secretary; J. Maddison, of the Friendly Ironfounders, Treasurer; and trustees were found in the persons of Alexander Wilkie, of the Associated Shipwrights, J. Holmes, of the Leicester Hosiery Federation, and Ben Tillett, of the Dockers' Union. A management committee of eight was also elected. These appointments are for a year. London was chosen as the headquarters of the Federation and offices are being taken here.

On the whole, the Federation has been favorably received by the bulk of the organized workers, although many reasons are operating to prevent more than the above comparatively small number from affiliating just yet. Many unions have postponed their decision till the middle of autumn, for example, the musicians, cigarmakers and others.

Talking of the Amalgamated Musicians' Union, it is pleasing to note the remarkable success that has attended its establishment. In 1893 Joseph Williams and the other instrumentalists employed in the orchestra of a Manchester theater struck against a proposed cut in wages, and from their protest arose the union. By the end of 1893 it had 1,394 members; at the end of 1894, 2,421; at the end of 1895, 3,087; end of 1896, 3,232; end of 1897, 3,528; and now it has close upon 4,000 members.

It fights the competition of military, naval and

police bands. It has practically abolished the old and injurious practice of farming out orchestras. It has established the right of sending "deputies," and, above all, it has forced up the minimum of wages. The frequent \$4.50 and \$5 of pre-union days is now raised to at least \$6.25, with considerably higher minimum in northern towns where the unionization is more complete. For instance, the South Shield minimum is \$7.50 per week, and payment for extra rehearsals. These are the prices for regular orchestral engagements. For dances, bazars, expositions, operas, oratorios, concerts, and temporary or special engagements prices are higher.

The A. M. U. also has its own permanent orchestras and provides most of the bands now used at labor demonstrations. It issues a monthly magazine, beside a huge amount of other propagandist literary matter, including a reprint of an article by Owen Miller, the President of the American Federation of Musicians.

There has been a strike of billposters here which affects about a hundred men. They ask for an advance from \$7.50 to \$8.25 per week, with a reduction of hours to fifty-three. Billposters are an important class of men in these days of wide-spread advertisements upon hoardings, and they are now organized. The Amalgamated Billposters' Union was founded in 1890 but was extremely small until



THOMAS FRANCIS TRACY,
CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.
FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO BRITISH TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

1897, when it jumped to a membership of about 500, distributed over eleven branches, with headquarters in Manchester.

The first year's operation of the Workmens'

BORN IN ENGLAND, MAY 8, 1853.

DIED IN LEICESTER, MAY 11, 1899.

His body is ashes, but his life's work is immortal.



WILLIAM INSKIP,

General Secretary National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives.
Fraternal Delegate to the Kansas City Convention.

Compensation Act closed at the end of June last, and a summary of the accidents reported under the act shows that a total of 89,823 were non-fatal



JOHN W. BRAMWOOD,
SECRETARY-TREASURER INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

and 2,461 were fatal. This is a very heavy increase upon the numbers recorded in the years preceding the inauguration of the new legislation. The previous twelve months to the above showed only 63,742 non-fatal and 2,119 fatal.

On Sunday the Dockers' Union will celebrate its tenth birthday by means of a great demonstration at Plaistow. Tom McCarthy, Harry Arbell, Ben Tillett, and other men whose names are household words along the docks, will be the speakers; and after the demonstration there will be a dinner of the officials and headquarters' staff at Tom Mann's saloon in Long Acre, at which Tom Mann is to receive a testimonial in acknowledgment of his past services to the union.

There is no important labor difficulty on just now. The threatened trouble in Lancashire amongst the 7,000 engineering workers there has been settled in a way advantageous to the men. They get an increase of 25 cents per week for three months with the probability that it will be carried on perpetually. An umpire has been chosen to examine the state of trade in Lancashire and to decide whether the employers are able to pay the increase right on.

I have before me a summary of the total number of working men and women who have received increases of wages during the half year ending June, and it totals up to the heavy number of 896,700; the average increase in wages, taking all

together, being 28 cents per week. Another summary, dealing with disputes for the same period, shows that 390 strikes or lockouts occurred in that time, affecting 80,141 persons. The total lost time this way amounts to 1,360,000 working days. Most of these disputes were on questions of wages.

This total of wage advances would not include increases in such non-unionist occupations as farm labor; yet in that section of industry wages have been gradually moving up in a way never before dreamed of. Returns are to hand from 149 rural centers where there are nearly a quarter of a million of all varieties of agricultural workers. Comparing their wages this summer with the summer last year, one finds that 62,064 are getting 25 cents per week more; 10,559 36 cents more, and about 3,000 50 cents more. The corn-growing counties showed the largest area of alteration.

The National Flint Glass Makers' Society has just celebrated its jubilee. It has not had a strike for forty years. It has 2,300 members and funds in hand to the amount of nearly \$68,000.

The union with which the late William Inskip was so intimately associated has now 30,589 members. While, however, the membership of the



GEORGE W. PERKINS,
PRESIDENT CIGARMAKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION.

National Boot and Shoe Operatives' Union has decreased somewhat, the reserve funds have increased and now stand at \$236,000.

The receipt of a sample copy of the **AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST** is an invitation to you to subscribe to it, or you can have it sent free to your address for one year by sending five paid subscriptions.

A Comparison of Day Labor and Contract System on Municipal Works.*

By F. HERBERT SNOW.

II

The labor affected by these provisions was only the very cheap labor, and it is fair to say that foremen and other labor requiring skill was of about the same cost in either case, although in time, the payment of higher wages to the lowest class would probably raise the other.

The first important question of that year was, what ratio did the cheap labor bear to the entire labor pay-roll, and what ratio did the labor pay-roll bear to the entire cost of the work, including material.

During this year the ratio of total labor to the total cost was 60 per cent., and the extremes for any particular street were, 52 per cent. for lowest and 64 per cent. for highest. As the records of this work show, it would have actually cost the contractor 20 per cent. more if he had paid each man \$2.00 per day of nine hours.

The successful contractor's own estimate of the extra amount needed for city labor was thus very much too small, and indicates that he either calculated wrong or expected to get more work from the higher priced men; and while three of the others were somewhere near the same opinion, the other three were somewhat above the actual increase, but one of them was so far above as to indicate a disinclination to take the job at all with said restrictions.

These bids may be assumed to be the contractor's opinion on the subject, and although it must be admitted that they were the ones most vitally concerned, one must not give too much weight to their opinion, for the reason that the man who bids very high for city labor may not want the work at all, and the man who bids very low may see some possibility of evading the provisions of the clause requiring him to hire city labor.

These bids are given, however, for what they are worth, and perhaps the average may be a fair expression of opinion.

The bids were as follows:

	City Labor.	Contract Labor.	Diff. Per Cent.
No. 1.....	\$27,535 33	\$23,309 14	18
No. 2.....	28,825 68	24,153 78	19
No. 3.....	31,172 12	26,185 40	19
No. 4.....	31,803 65	27,646 62	15
No. 5.....	49,674 55	30,658 21	62
No. 6.....	40,077 60	31,492 97	27
No. 7.....	47,747 30	37,753 20	27

To make up this difference in cost in favor of the contract labor, the city laborers must do more work and do it better. It is our opinion that on plain shovelling in easy work an Italian laborer will do about the same amount of work as the or-

inary city laborer; but in bad places and particularly difficult work, which must be done quickly and requires skill, intelligence and an understanding of English, the city laborer is by far the cheaper one, as the Italian laborer is practically useless under these conditions.

If none but city laborers were employed, at a uniform rate of \$2 for common labor, it would become necessary to pay those who did the hard work a higher price than \$2 per day, while they would be willing to work for this amount if the other laborers could be secured at a lower price. Men will not take hard work, or that requiring considerable skill, such as plank-driving, pipe-laying, etc., and become proficient in it, at no greater pay than for simpler and easier work. These considerations, of course, do not obtain in what follows, but they should be borne in mind in making estimates for work to be done by city labor.

Article D., Item 1, of the sewer contract and specifications for building parts of sections 11 and 12, was as follows:

D. (1) And it is hereby further agreed that in case the sewerage commissioners shall so demand, the contractor shall, at their request, employ at a uniform rate of two dollars (\$2.00) per day of nine (9) hours, either upon the work herein agreed upon, or upon remaining streets of these sections as shown upon plans, such laborers who are citizens of Brockton, as may be designated to them by the commissioners. And the commissioners agree to pay the contractor, in addition to the sum herein agreed upon, a sum equal to the difference between the wages of said Brockton laborers and an equal number of men at the wages paid by the contractor for the same class of work, as shown by the contractor's pay-roll, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the commissioners.

Taking advantage of this article, and acting in conformity with the above order of the aldermen, the sewerage commissioners voted, and, under my direction, the contractor built the East Union street section, extending from the intercepting sewer, through East Union street and Union street to Main street, with city labor.

Work was begun June 5, and practically completed August 27. During this time the average force of city laborers employed was about 22 men, with a maximum number of 33. These men did the common labor, the contractor furnishing the skilled laborers for bracing, pipe-laying, etc.

The total length of the sewer was 2,461 feet. The excavation was in fine, loose sand, free from water, an ideal section for rapid progress. The average cut for the entire section was 13 feet, with a maximum at one point of 21.5 feet. Over three-fourths of the length had to be close-sheeted. I had an accurate account of the cost of the work performed, kept, which is as follows:

On account of the law requiring city laborers to be paid weekly, as the contractor paid only monthly, it became necessary for the department to pay the men instead of the contractor, which we did, deducting the monies so paid from what was owed the contractor. The amount paid out by the city for laborers was \$3,099.10; this was at the rate of \$2.00 for 9 hours. The contractor paid an average price of \$1.40 for 10 hours' work.

Reducing the amount which the city paid out for

*Standard city wage:—\$2.00 for 9 hours.
Contract wage:—\$1.25 to \$1.50 for 10 hours.

city labor to total hours worked, by dividing by two and multiplying by nine, and then computing what the contractor would have paid for this total number of hours at 14 cents per hour (with a slight correction for pay of water boy), we find that the contractor would have been paid \$1,948.44 for the labor which by city labor cost \$3,099.10, or \$1,150.66 extra.

Add to this total paid the contractor (\$3,150.22) \$1,173.52 for materials furnished by the city, which does not include engineering nor inspection, and we have the cost of the Vinegar Swamp Outlet section; at contract prices, \$4,323.74; but, as previously shown, the actual cost to the city, at city prices, was \$1,150.66 more, or \$5,474.40, being an increase of 27 per cent. over and above contract prices. This is practically the same as the original estimate made by the sewerage commissioners to the mayor and aldermen.

Now, this has no bearing on the relative amount of work done. It simply shows the per cent. which could have been saved by contract labor under the prices for which the contractor was doing the work. The contractor lost money on the job. He would have lost money had not city labor been employed, although he claims to the contrary.

To make an accurate comparison of the amount of labor performed, we must have similar conditions. The circumstances obtaining on the Vinegar Swamp section have not been paralleled on any other section of the season's work. Where there was a deep out the work was done by a trench machine; where the digging was good and there was no quicksand, of course the material was taken up more rapidly and at a far less cost than the city laborers could do it, so that it would not be fair to the city laborer to make a comparison. On the other hand, when the digging was good, but quicksand proved troublesome, this delayed the work and greatly increased the cost above the Union street section; but it was not the fault of the contract laborers nor the smartness of the city laborers which made the difference in cost, so a comparison in these cases would be unfair.

We had expected to encounter quicksand on the East Union street section. The excavation on the East Union street section amounted to 2,316.5 cu. yds. to 9 feet in depth, 1,037 cu. yds. between 9 and 15 feet, and 784 cu. yds. between 15 and 21 feet in depth, making a total of 3,590.5 cu. yds., exclusive of under-drain, for which 194.5 cu. yds. should be added, making 3,785 cu. yds.

This is based on an estimate for a trench three feet in width, what the contractor was paid for. For the actual quantity removed, 25 per cent. should be added, as the depth of trench necessitated a wider opening on top; 3,785 cu. yds. estimated excavation, for which we paid \$3,099.10, gives a cost of about 80 cents per cu. yd. for common labor. If we add the skilled labor—\$1,115.86—the labor cost \$4,214.96, or a cost for labor of \$1.11 per cu. yd. On other sections the cost per cu. yd. in good dig-

ging, where it was advantageous to use a trench machine, was \$0.66 per cu. yd.; and in quicksand it was \$1.43 per cu. yd. The average amount which the contractor received per cu. yd. on East Union street, was 59 cents, but, as shown, the average cost per cu. yd. for common labor, and all labor combined was 80 cents and \$1.11 respectively.

It may be interesting to note what the East Union street work actually cost the contractor.

For common laborers.....	\$1,948 44
For foremen, bracers, pipe layers, helpers, etc.....	1,115 86
Brick and hauling, (estimated at \$3.60 per M.)	162 90
Masons, (\$2.75 per cu. yd.).....	95 23
Lumber, (based on amount paid for).....	160 00
Miscellaneous small bills, (estimated by past experience).....	200 00
Miscellaneous labor, (time keeper, watchman, walking boss, etc.), estimated.....	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,882 43
Amount received	3,150 22

Loss \$ 732 21

It therefore appears that the contractor lost 25 per cent. of what he received.

It is supposed that the contractor lost a much larger per cent. than this on the whole work up to the time of the city's taking it away; but it should be remembered that almost all of the remainder of the work was of a much more difficult character than the East Union street section.

WORK OF 1896.

This year's work was all done by city labor. In comparing this with former years' work there must be taken into account the relative ability of city labor and city management. This must remain an open question. It is a matter of judgment, which may be more or less biased by prejudice, and for this reason, in order that a just comparison may be made, it is necessary that the conditions be exactly similar. This is an impossibility. The variation between labor cost of two streets may be easily over 50 per cent., while the amount of material removed may be exactly the same, on account of its character.

The work during this year, in quantity and material, bears a close relationship to that of 1894, done by the National Construction Co., and therefore affords a good opportunity for actual comparisons of management and labor.

The quantities and prices paid for 1894 work are as follows:

	Area.	Price.	Total.
Excavation, 0-9.....	1,597 cu. yds.	\$ 0 53	\$8,465 16
" 9-15.....	2,793 "	1 00	2,793 00
" 15-21.....	193 "	1 25	241 25
" rock.....	353 "	4 60	1,598 50
Brick masonry.....	286.8 "	12 00	3,461 00
Concrete.....	85 "	5 00	425 00
Pipe sewer.....	14,765 lin. ft.	0 13	1,920 45
Sub-drain.....	12,414 "	0 15	1,862 10
Chimneys.....	183 "	0 15	27 45
Iron pipe.....	57 "	0 15	8 55
			<hr/>
			\$20,998 06

This work cost the contractor about \$100 more. We having access to his books at all times.

Taking the quantities done by the city during the year and applying the contractor's prices of 1894, shows that last year's work would have cost by contract as follows: *

	Area.	Price.	Total.
Excavation, 0-9.....	7,717 cu. yds.	\$ 0 53	\$3,808 81
" 9-15.....	1,417 "	1 00	1,417 00
" 15-21.....	94 "	1 25	117 50
" rock.....	332 "	4 50	1,494 00
Brick masonry.....	86.94 "	12 00	1,038 28
Concrete.....	7 "	5 00	35 00
Pipe sewer.....	10,706 lin. ft.	0 13	1,390 48
Sub-drain.....	3,091 "	0 15	463 65
Chimney.....	138 "	0 15	22 80
Lumber in place.....	2,000 "	40 00	80 00
Piles.....	345 "	0 25	86 25
Extra work.....			18 30
			\$9,832 07

Exclusive of materials (except those furnished by contractor), tools, superintendence and book-keeping, the work actually cost the city \$16,618.80, or \$6,786.73 more than if done by contract at the prices of 1894. Now, adding the materials, we find that the cost of the work to the city was \$22,578. It would have cost \$6,786 less if done by contract prices, or \$14,792, so we find that the work cost about 52 per cent. more than it would have by contract prices. As probably not over \$5,256 of this increase can be laid to the difference in prices of labor, the remaining \$1,530 must be due either to poorer management, less work done by laborers relatively, or to the more difficult character of the work.

WORK OF 1897.

The results of this season's work bear out the conclusions of former years' work. In Green Place, in a deep cut, quicksand was encountered, and the cost went up to a high figure. Excluding this, the city labor cost 23 per cent. of the entire season's work, material included, more than contract prices; and with Green Place included, the increase is 30 per cent.

General President Martin Fox, Iron Molders' Union, reports that since the previous general meeting of the union, in 1895, out of a total of 392 grievances, 306 were settled without a strike. Of the 86 strikes sanctioned by the general office, the union was successful in 62, lost 22 and settled two by compromise. Of these 49 were for advance in wages, 40 of which were successful, while nine were lost. Twenty-nine were against a reduction of wages; 18 were successful and 11 were lost. The disbursements for strike purposes during the four years amounted to \$175,708.49, or an average monthly expenditure of \$3,660.59.

*It is understood that the previous table and this one do not include the total cost to the city, as materials furnished are not included.

The True Work of the Trade Union.

By Organizer JEROME JONES, of Atlanta, Ga.

Let us make a few comparisons of wages between organized and unorganized labor. The printers of Macon are organized and they get two dollars and fifty cents a day; the plasterers only one dollar and fifty cents. The linotype operators two dollars and fifty cents per day, and the typewriters three dollars per week. It does not require any more skill or intelligence to perform the work of the operator than that of the typewriter. Why this great discrimination in wages, where the workers are of equal intelligence and of equal capability? Simply because the one is organized and the other is not.



F. L. McGRUDER,
MEMBER IRON MOLDERS UNION.
SOUTHERN GENERAL ORGANIZER A. F. OF L.

The organization gives tone and dignity to the calling, and it is as true as that night follows the day that tone and dignity is imparted to the individual member. Can a man be proud of a profession or calling that only brings him one dollar for ten hours' daily labor? The organization throws around each member and his family safe protection. It is better than life insurance—it is life insurance, insuring to the daily toiler a fair return for a fair day's work.

Here is a case in point. The molders in Atlanta were asked to submit to a reduction. They refused. They quit work. The International Molders' Union paid them wages until they secured work. The lockout lasted eighteen months. At the end of that time the men were reinstated at the old pay and 7 per cent. on top of that. Now, let

us see how this will pay out. Say that a man belonged to a union ten years and that his assessments amounted to fifty cents per month. He would have paid six dollars per year for ten years, or sixty dollars. The reduction sought to be enforced amounted to three dollars per week. In twenty weeks he would have returned to him all the money he paid in in ten years, to say nothing of the increased value of stock on manhood and independence.

Do labor organizations pay?

In the past, and the very recent past, for that matter, many brilliant intellects in this and other countries of the world have come to realize the importance of trade unionism, where hitherto



WILL H. WINN,
MEMBER INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION,
SOUTHERN GENL. ORGANIZER A. F. OF L.

they had declaimed against it in unmeasured terms. Many of these men have contended that organizations do not contribute to the general welfare of the community, but on the contrary, and they published this idea on every side, that they were really injurious to it. This conclusion was simply jumped at by these learned commentators, and after investigating the history, aims and attainments of trade organizations have fully confessed that they are helpful not only to the individual members thereof, but alike also to the community in general. Of this class Professor Rogers of the great Oxford University, may be cited. No one more persistently declaimed against trade organizations than he, and yet when he turned the searchlight upon the subject he was forced to admit that he had been wrong, and he proclaimed his mistake before all the world.

Much of the opposition to trade unionism has arisen from a misconception of its true nature, and wherever an investigation has been made it has stood the test. Unionism helps its members from both, a moral and financial point. The advantage received in the way of an increased wage goes through the general channel of trade, and hence the entire community is benefited thereby. There is so much money in circulation. This amount can only be distributed where the wage rate is good. I see in Charleston where one mill made \$60,000 in one month. What did labor get out of this? You all know the mill story. Too much of the product of the labor went to those who did not toil to produce it. I would have capital get a fair share of interest, but not enormous dividends that range from twenty-five to sixty per cent. of the capital invested. If capital in that mill was paid a fair interest, and the balance distributed among the wage-earners, the community in which that mill is located would wear a happy and contented look; cheerful and not as we find it now. If sickness overtakes this class the grocer will furnish the food on credit as long as he can. The druggist the medicine, the doctor his professional services, and when at last death seals the lips of the silent sufferer forever, what follows? The dead is not sacred. The loved one must lie above the ground until the outside public is appealed to and money enough raised to place the body under the sod. And all this, too, in the face of the fact that the entire family has been working day after day. Can you not see that a mill among the workers would bring a just distribution of the earnings, happiness and comfort to the families, and prosperity to the community, and that, too, without injury to capital. Organized labor endeavors to bring about an equitable distribution of the earnings of labor. We say we are entitled to a share of these earnings, and we make all honorable efforts to secure it. We can not accomplish this singly. We strive to secure this increase of pay for what purpose? That we might have more food and a better quality of clothes that will make us presentable, adornments in the home that the home might be made pleasant and attractive, and means to educate our children.

Is there aught in all this that any man or woman need feel ashamed of? Are we by these means endeavoring to secure for ourselves aught that is not ours? Is not the effort to accomplish this worthy our best talents and the endorsement and commendation of the general public?

Is there a man here so poor in manhood who would not better his condition and improve the condition of his family? If such there be, motions of his spirit are as dull as night, his affections as dark as erebus. Let no such man be trusted.

There never was nor never will be a conflict between capital and labor precipitated by labor. Capital is the product of labor. If there is a million dollars in a business, we should, as employees,

endeavor to adjust a wage that will pay a fair interest on that capital—it is accumulated labor—but to put one million in watered stocks and then seek to force the laborer to reduce his wage to pay interest on the million that does not represent labor or capital, is highway robbery.

Why, in most cities you have a law prohibiting the watering of milk; it is harmless, yet the law winks at and encourages the watering of stocks and calls it great business enterprise. The men who control these great business enterprises are organized and go to our legislatures with carefully prepared bills, and get all they want, but the men who work in and make these great enterprises profitable are unorganized, and must, perforce,



D. A. HAYES,
GENERAL PRESIDENT BOTTLE BLOWERS' UNION

submit to oppressive measures, and they and the general public suffer while the few are benefitted.

Labor organizations are but a force to meet a force. Capital is organized, and labor organizes to meet it on equal grounds to secure as far as possible a just and equitable share of the profits when both are in operation.

We stand for our rights and those of the public. It does not follow that to secure this strikes are necessary. On the contrary, a well organized body of workmen rarely finds it necessary to resort to a strike. In Augusta, a few months ago, the mill hands found it necessary to revolt against the condition prevailing there. They had stood cut after cut until submission to further cuts was entirely out of the question. When the last cut was proposed the hands went out. What followed? They had no organization, want and destitution

ensued, and though turned out of house and home, famine and cold staring them in the face, they fought the fight, not for the cotton factory people alone, but for the wage-earners of the South.

The most gigantic strike that ever occurred in Tennessee, and one that produced more destitution and bloodshed than any that ever occurred in the South, was that engaged in by the unorganized coal miners of Briceville, calling out of the military, and involved a loss to the State of many thousands of dollars. These men were unorganized. Strikes between organized labor and employer are growing fewer year after year, while strikes between unorganized labor and employers are growing more frequent. In this connection I desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that most of the strikes in which organized labor participates are brought about by young organizations, whose members have yet to learn that more can be obtained by and through a conciliatory policy than harsh measures, and mutual concessions were better than bitter estrangement.

Labor organization does more. It protects the woman bread-winner, and throws around the female wage-earner that protection she does not get from any other source.

We organize the women as a factor in the industrial field; she is not only encroaching on fields formerly occupied solely by men a few years ago, but in many instances she has taken entire possession of that field. Where she is organized, the men say to the employer. When she does the same work as the man she must receive equal pay. I cite you to the garment workers, tailors, printers, and in all the trades where the women are in organizations with the men.

The Situation in Cleveland, O.

By JOHN J. KINNEY, *General Secretary Metal Polishers' Union.*

Cleveland, when the historian of the future compiles the work in which will be recorded the struggles of the wage slaves of our time, will occupy a conspicuous place.

Small strikes have been and are numerous here and elsewhere, and some of the really great battles of the industrial struggle have been fought in this city, commencing with the great coopers' strike in the early seventies and concluding with the Brown strike three years ago. The greatest strike, however, and which in comparison with the others is as the arc light to the tallow dip, is the one now being fought. Not only is it the greatest battle ever fought within the borders of this city, but I believe it to be the greatest conflict that ever took place on American soil between the wage slaves and a heartless corporation.

The original cause of the strike consisted principally of two grievances. The first was the schedule which necessitated the running of cars at the rate of thirty miles an hour, eighteen miles in ex-

cess of the lawful speed, and which has resulted in the killing and maiming of dozens of people daily.

Secondly, the inhuman treatment the men were subjected to. Many, in order to make nine hours' pay, were compelled to be at the corporation's beck and call for twenty-one hours out of every twenty-four. When once upon a car no employee knew when he would be relieved. To leave the car to attend to nature's wants never meant less than seven days off. When these brutal conditions became known to the public a sympathetic wave of indignation rolled over the city. The fight then began to be the sole topic of discussion. It grew in bitterness to the extent that a corrupt city council and the entire police



JOHN J. KINNEY,
GENERAL SECRETARY METAL POLISHERS' UNION.

force (who, unfortunately for themselves, were under the orders of incompetent and brutal officers,) arrayed themselves against the strikers. After two weeks of fighting, the corporation agreed, through its President, H. A. Everitt, to modify its schedule and remove many other irritants and to take back 80 per cent. of all former employees at once and the balance as soon as occasion demanded. The men went back to work. Two weeks of work demonstrated to the strikers that the agreement was only signed for the purpose of getting them back to work. The second strike was then inaugurated, and the greatest contest in the history of the labor movement began. Not, however, between the railroad company and the strikers, but between a corrupt corporation aided by a willing council on one side and an indignant and outraged

people on the other. The former soon had eighteen companies of militia in the city. Not to preserve life and property, but to exasperate a corporation-ridden and pillaged people.

The latter having only nature's weapons, of course did not engage in any conflicts with the brass-buttoned whelps who stood behind bayonets and loaded rifles, but at once decided to use labor's silent yet powerful weapon, the boycott. And how has it worked?

Militia, police, scabs and all who aided and abetted the unholy trinity of force, greed and corruption, were soon under its ban. Busses, trucks and express wagons were at once put into competition with the privileged monopoly. Nine out of every ten of all the people whose business necessitated transportation from one part of the city to another used and are still using this antiquated method of transportation. The tenth one rides in the busses not from a matter of principle but from a matter of policy. These ancient transportation facilities are being used on ten of the thirteen lines. The other three lines run in the nabob district. On these lines ride the plutocrat and his snobs. To them the corporation points with pride, as it did when, P. M. Arthur, rode on the scab cars and could see no reason why he should not. They are our "best citizens" and "our educated people," are some of the favorite expressions of our prostituted press.

They seem to forget that it was the educated, broad-cloth citizens who composed the mob of Boston, that dragged Garrison with a rope around the neck through the streets of that city.

Every car that passes the centre of the city from the other lines inspires the people with the hope of success on account of the empty seats.

Victory must crown the efforts of the people when the struggle is over. But then the battle to remove forever the cause that precipitated the strike will be fought. The reclamation of stolen public property will be the slogan. Thousands of people who never dreamed of public ownership of public utilities are now its warmest advocates. The old bugaboo that the city could not manage these institutions has been laid away to rest forever. The people have at last awoke from their lethargy and realize that private corporations who control and use public utilities only for their private gain are not only incompetent to manage these institutions, but are brutal and heartless in their method to extort the last cent, the last drop of blood from their victims.

The lesson has been a bitter one—one that has been fraught with many sacrifices. The lesson has been firmly implanted in the hearts of the workers and the future is pregnant with hope and cheer, and in the worker's horizon, shining clear and bright, the star of public ownership of public utilities sheds its clear and lustrous rays.

Awake, ye people! Organize in your unions;

take the opportunity within your grasp; and when you take your own, such scenes as have been witnessed here in our city will never again occur.

Marching; Not Dreaming.

By W. D. MAHON, *General President A. A. Street Railway Employees.*

Another Labor Day has rolled round; that day has again arrived upon which we meet, not only to celebrate past achievements, but also to review the forces that are mustering to free the future. I therefore feel called upon to say a few words in appreciation of the trade union movement—the movement for which hundreds of our brave men in the past year have made many sacrifices. As I



W. D. MAHON,
GENERAL PRESIDENT STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

look back over the past I feel that those sacrifices, made for a noble cause that will at some not far distant day emancipate and free the industrial world, have been made not in vain. As I stand here today and look back upon the achievements of my organization I feel encouraged, despite all the opposition that we have had to meet, and feel as ready as ever to say: Forward march! True, the results have not been as great as we desire, but they have been beneficial and their benefits have been lasting; and I will here make a few comparisons for the instruction of the "doubting Thomas," showing the advantages that the street railway men have secured through the trade union movement.

Most of the readers of THE FEDERATIONIST are familiar with the conditions that surrounded the street railway workers ten years ago, when the

hours of the said workers were from fourteen to eighteen hours per day. Those conditions have all been wiped out, and the longest hours that you will find today are twelve, while in a great many of the cities we have reduced them to nine.

I just take a few comparisons from my last report to the international organization.

Detroit, Mich., was organized in April, 1891. At the time of organization the men were working about fifteen hours per day at a wage of 14 cents per hour. At the present time they are working a 9-hour work-day at 21 cents per hour.

At Worcester, Mass., in 1893 our men were working fourteen and eighteen hours per day. Through organization they have reduced them to nine, and for that receive 20 cents per hour.

At Toledo, Ohio, in 1895 our people were working eleven to thirteen hours per day at a wage from 11 to 14½ cents per hour. Through their organization they reduced the hours to nine and increased the pay to 18 cents per hour.

At East Liverpool, Ohio, railroad men worked twelve and thirteen hours a day at \$1.75 per day, and at the present time through organization they have reduced the hours to about ten per day and increased the wages to \$1.98 per day.

At New Castle, Pa., since the last two years the railroad men have increased their pay through organization from 12½ cents an hour to 17 cents.

At Akron, Ohio, in the last year our men reduced their hours from twelve to ten per day and increased their pay over 30 per cent.; and so I could go on from city to city, enumerating the benefits in wages and hours that have been brought to the railroad workers in the last few years through the trade union movement; but as space is limited, I will close by calling your attention to the fact that eight years ago the street railway men of the country stood in the storms and zero blasts of winter unprotected. Today in some twelve States of the Union they are protected by vestibule laws; all of which have been the work of their trade union organization.

Yes, with these results I feel encouraged to say to the workers of America upon this Labor Day—Forward, March! Let us press on! I know that there are some who say that the trade union movement is too slow. To those I would say that we do not stand in the way of any movement that works for the betterment of labor, but that we stand ready with willing hands and open purse to assist any and all movements that mean the betterment of mankind, but that we have as yet found no other movement to take the place of the trade union movement, and in recognition of its value we will stand first and always ready to defend it, for we know by experience what it means. Trade unionism is not endeavoring to chain the future. Its mission is to free the present. We are not forging chains for our children but we are breaking those our fathers made for us. We do not pretend to have circumnavigated everything and to have

solved all the difficulties of life, but we do know that the trade union extends the opportunities; that it brings more love, happiness and enjoyment in life. We know that it is breaking down the walls of superstition and false economy and has taught the proletarian to think and act for himself, to think and act in defense of his fireside and loved ones; that it brings freedom of thought and action, and when that freedom reigns supreme there will be such a form of government "as the workers, by and for the workers," may from day to day determine.

Elastic Goring Weavers' Amal. Assn.

By THOMAS POLLARD, *General Secretary.*

Our organization was formed March 26, 1885. During our 14 years of existence, we have had our



ASK FOR THE COMBINATION LACE AND CONGRESS SHOE.

troubles the same as other organizations. We have done our best to help ourselves without calling upon other organizations to help us in a financial way and have succeeded fairly well, our organization being based on a system of high dues which has enabled us to meet our obligations promptly at all times, and occasionally to render financial assistance to other organizations who have appealed to us. We have not been able to do all we desired for them, but we have done what we could. Our membership is small (less than 300 at the present time), and has never been much in excess of 350. But this number, small as it is, represents over 90 per cent. of the men working at the trade in the United States. Our trade has for five or six years been in a very depressed state, and about six months since we started two of our members on the road to visit labor organizations with a view of inducing the trade unionists of the country, and organized labor generally, to assist us. Not in a financial way, but in this way: By demanding from their shoe dealer, when they go to buy a pair of shoes, that he give them those that contain elastic gore. We believe the union men of the country can render us valuable assistance, without it costing them one cent to do it. Create a demand for the "Congress shoe;" they can be had in all styles, the ordinary "Congress" and the combination "lace" and "Congress." Our men, Messrs. Sutton and Hofmann, have visited hun-

dreds of labor organizations and have been promised support and co-operation generally. It remains for the union men to live up to their promises. If they do so, we shall be grateful and we urge that all union men put their shoulder to the wheel and give us a lift. The majority of our members have not averaged three days' work per week for the last four or five years. You can readily see that we are under heavy expense. An organization of less than 300 keeping two men traveling makes a heavy load for our small number. Now, brothers, we don't want your dollars, but we do want, and think we have a right to expect, that you will in the future, when purchasing shoes, insist on having those that contain the product of our labor, namely, "Elastic Gore."

The Team Drivers' International Union of America.

By GEORGE INNIS, *Genl. Secy.-Treas.*

During this era of progressiveness in the organization of labor, both skilled, professional and otherwise, there is no branch of workers in the ranks of



GEORGE INNIS,
GENERAL SECRETARY TEAM DRIVERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

the army of toilers who have more steadfastly and persistently pushed ahead in efforts to better their condition than the team drivers of America.

As an evidence of the truth of the above we have but to quote the rise and rapid growth of the Team Drivers' International Union. Organized at Kansas City, Mo., December 18, 1898, a charter was received from the American Federation of Labor January 25, 1899, eight locals making application.

Fifty-four locals have affiliated to date, and all within the brief space of less than eight months. The marked change for the better in the conditions surrounding the employment of its members are plainly evident.

The many advantages of trade unionism are clearly defined in the Team Drivers' International Union, making it possible to govern and unite all branches of the craft under one general head, and by united effort advance the interests of all concerned. In several cities two or more unions have already formed central local organizations in order to bring about combined effort for the furtherance of objects beneficial to workers of the craft.

As an illustration of the good done I have but to quote: In Detroit six locals have formed up to date, viz., truck drivers, hack drivers, oil wagon drivers, team owners and drivers, laundry wagon drivers, and sanitary wagon drivers, with a membership of nearly 700, and these are united in one solid phalanx to further the betterment of their condition.

All go out together in the Labor Day parade under one banner, and it is anticipated that their novel accoutrement will create a marked impression. The members will be mounted on horseback and will form one division of the parade.

The splendid assistance afforded by the American Federation of Labor with regard to the enforcement of laws pertaining to membership in that body has induced many local unions, that had previously held aloof, to join the International Union; thereby not alone adding to the numerical strength of the international body, but greatly benefiting themselves. Within the past four months four of the Detroit locals have increased wages and shortened the hours. This is also true of many locals throughout the jurisdiction of the International Union.

Preparations have been completed for the holding of a convention of the international body at Detroit in October next, commencing on the 23d of that month. Plans are perfected for presentation to the convention looking toward the pushing of several reforms that may go to strengthen the order.

United Mine Workers and the Union Label.

By W. C. PEARCE, *Genl. Secretary.*

During our memorable strike of 1897, when darkness and despair seemed to have taken possession of the strongest hearts, when defeat and disaster seemed inevitable, the trade unionists of the entire country, with a generosity unparalleled in our industrial history, came to our assistance, contributing liberally from their hard earnings, furnishing us not only money, but organizers, at a time when our own treasury was entirely depleted and the possibilities of prosecuting our cause hampered through lack of funds. Our own organization has grown to such magnificent proportions,

has become so important a factor in the industrial affairs of our country, that we feel that the time is opportune for us to make an effort to repay, in part, at least, the debt of gratitude we owe trade union organizations everywhere.

With this in view, we have advised that an especial effort be made by our local unions to encourage the sale of union-made goods in their several communities. To make a crusade against the product of non-union mills and factories effectual, it will be necessary for every local to send committees to the merchants and request them to refrain from buying merchandise and other product that is not manufactured by union men. In the event of any of them refusing we feel that their customers would be justified in withholding their patronage.

We have also advised that the order of business of local unions be amended so as to require that at least ten minutes of each local meeting be devoted to the discussion of the union label and the best methods to pursue in driving out of their communities goods made by non-union or low-paid labor.

Points on Hat Labels.

By JOHN PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

The United Hatters of North America appeal to organized labor for assistance. We do not ask for financial aid, nor do we ask anyone to make the slightest sacrifice of either time or money. Our request is a simple one: *Do not buy or wear a fur or felt hat either soft or stiff unless the genuine Union Label is sewed in it.* That is all that there is to it, and if you comply with our request you will confer on us an everlasting favor.

For the assistance which we have received from organized labor in the past we are sincerely thankful. The support given to us by our friends has enabled us to unionize over twenty factories during the last 18 months, and with a continuance of it we will be able to unionize every hat factory in the country.

Keep a sharp lookout for counterfeit labels. As a general thing they are not perforated on the four edges. They are sometimes perforated on three of the edges and sometimes only on two. The genuine label is perforated on the four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp. Compare the label in your hat with the cut in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

Do not patronize any retailer who has loose labels in his store. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Do not buy a hat unless the label is sewed in it. Non-union hats are sometimes found with counterfeit labels sewed in. The fact of a label being sewed in does not go to prove that it is a genuine one, though as a rule it does. Do not believe people who tell you that union labels are not used in soft hats. They are used in soft hats just the same as in stiff hats.

American Federationist.

OFFICIAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS
OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

PUBLISHED BY

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

—AT—

423-425 G Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Correspondents will please write on one side of the paper only, and address all editorial matter to

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor, Washington, D. C.

All communications relating to finances and subscriptions should be addressed to

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Matter for publication in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST must be in this office by the 21st of the month previous to issue.

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

Entered at Washington, D. C., post-office as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Per Annum,	- - - - -	50 Cents.
Single Copy,	- - - - -	5 Cents.

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VOL. VI. SEPTEMBER, 1899. No. 7

TRADE UNIONS. KINDRED EFFORT. ECONOMICS. POLITICAL PARTIES AND VOTING.

The following declaration of the attitude of the American Federation of Labor on the above questions was adopted with but one dissenting vote by the Kansas City Convention:

We heartily recommend the cordial acceptance of all assistance that may be given the trade union movement by all reform forces, the socialist political party included. The hope and aspiration of the trade unionist is closely akin to that expressed by the socialist; that the burden of toil may be made lighter, that men shall possess larger liberty, that the future shall be better than the past; may properly be the ideals of those of all movements who really desire labor emancipation.

We appreciate, however, that men, because of different environments through life, must of necessity reach different conclusions, if not as to the ends to be attained, certainly so as to roads to be traveled to the goal desired.

We affirm the trade union movement to be the legitimate channel through which the wage-earners of America should seek present amelioration and future emancipation. We hold that the trade unions of America, as comprised in the American Federation of Labor, do not now and never have declared against the discussion of economic and political questions in the meetings of their respective unions.

We are committed against the endorsement of, or introduction of, partisan politics, religious differences, or race prejudice. We hold it to be the duty of trade unionists to study and discuss all questions that have any bearing upon their industrial or political liberty, but we declare that it is not within the province of the American Federation of Labor to designate to which political party a member shall belong, or for which political party he shall vote.

THE COOPERS-PABST AFFAIR.

The many inquiries addressed to this office concerning the relations existing between the Pabst Brewing Company and organized labor indicate that the subject is one exciting an interest proportionate to the magnitude of the interests involved, and is one that calls for an authoritative statement calculated to reach the greatest number of readers.

The Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is well known as a strictly union concern employing several hundred union men, and as a fair dealing firm, having contracts with unions of no less than thirteen different trades, besides that of the brewers. The company having experienced a great increase of business, it recently became necessary for the firm to obtain an increased supply of barrels. The local Coopers' Union admitted that it was impossible for its members to produce a sufficient number, and the company then bought all the union-made barrels obtainable, which purchases, however, proved inadequate to meet the demand.

In this emergency, the company asked permission to operate the machinery that at

the suggestion of the union it had purchased the year previous, agreeing to employ thereon none but union men working eight hours per day, at full union wages. The union refused to grant this request, and, incredible as it may seem, suggested that the company buy barrels made by non-union men and boys, whether made by hand or machine. This refusal was quickly followed by the union in question sending circulars throughout the country in which the company was denounced as an unfair concern.

Such was the lamentable situation when information from the most reliable sources reached this office that unless justice was done the Pabst Brewing Company, all coopers employed in the Milwaukee breweries would be locked out, all existing contracts with unions would be revoked, and that employers generally in Milwaukee would, and did refuse to enter into agreements with unions. A most thorough investigation of this affair was instituted, and the company was proven blameless.

Repeated efforts to adjust the difficulty having failed, owing to the unconciliatory attitude maintained by the Coopers' Union, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has declared to the organization in question and now declares to organized labor and the public generally, that the action of the Coopers' Union toward the Pabst Brewing Company to be both irrational and unjust.

When the above declaration was made known to the Coopers' Union of Milwaukee, the American Federation of Labor office was advised by telegraph by President Teney, of the Coopers' International Union that the "boycott" on Pabst Brewing Company was withdrawn, and that he, President Teney, would see to it that the above is carried out. Much to the general regret, however, it is learned that the Milwaukee Coopers' Union has violated the official and public declaration of its own duly constituted officers, and in spite of an open avowal to withdraw its attack on the company, is maintaining its hostile attitude in every way within its power. This is as unfair as it is unjust and indefensible.

Organized labor can not proclaim one course and pursue another, more especially when it involves an injury to employers who have not simply promised to be, but for many years have demonstrated their desire to be fair to organized labor.

"Justice must be done though the heavens fall," is a principle for which organized labor stands. Organized labor therefore should not and must not be placed in a position in which a charge of unfairness or injustice can be substantiated against it.

It is a mistake to believe that this matter involves the Pabst Brewing Company alone. Already have we seen that fairly inclined em-

ployers have taken the position that if there is no protection for a union house having agreements and contracts with organized labor, it is useless to attempt to adjust differences with or enter into agreement or contract with unions.

If we deal inconsiderately and unjustly with fair employers what inducement is there for unfair employers to change their course to become our friends? True, organized labor is continually gaining new friends, but we have not such a superabundance of them that we can afford to wantonly injure or throw good and powerful ones overboard.

The timely action of the Executive Council has saved the good name of organized labor from a very serious charge being successfully laid at its door, and prevented a very grievous wrong being consummated, and thus stopped what would surely re-act upon and injure the interests of our fellow-workers and our movement generally.

All organized labor, faithfully as well as officially, should at once take action to right the attempted wrong against the company in question, and the consciousness of a right course pursued will result to the advantage of our interests and our cause.

ORGANIZE — CLOSE RANKS — FORWARD!

Not in the history of man has a non-sectarian annual holiday become so thoroughly and generally enforced as is Labor Day in our country; and this general observance is due beyond doubt to the fact that Labor Day, the first Monday in September of each year, was not given to the workers by any upper or ruling class, but was secured wholly and alone by the effort of the workers in their organized capacity.

Labor Day differs in its essential features from every other holiday, inasmuch as its inception is disconnected from contest or conquest. It was conceived not in discord, lust for power, domination of man over man, or nation over nation.

The workers, marching and meeting in solid phalanx on Labor Day, signalize their demand upon modern society that the wrongs which have been endured from time immemorial must cease; that the rights to which they are entitled must soon be granted; that the workers are becoming more earnest and intelligent with each recurring year; are organizing to set aside the wrong and to steadfastly make for the right.

It is more than gratifying to find today that within the past year great strides have been made in organization of the workers and, better still, the spirit of fraternity; the recognition of the identity of the interests of all have become more manifest day by day.

These all portend greater activity, acuter intelligence, deeper seated convictions and higher aspirations for the entire human family.

As for the yet unorganized workers, we know that their look is yearningly directed toward us, hoping and praying that we may so extend the power and influence of our organization that they may be taken within its beneficent folds.

Thus goes on the great work of organizing our fellow-workers to materially aid the weak, to protect our women and girls from the awful greed which forces so many of them to toil long hours at low wages; to extend the powerful influence of our movement that it may take the young and innocent from the factory, workshop, mill and mines, placing them where intelligence, economy and humanity commands, the home, the school-room and the play-ground.

Whatever else may be said regarding the origin of the labor movement, none can dispute the fact that Labor Day is purely American in conception, expression and demonstration. In truth, the suggestion of Labor Day for the workers of European countries was made by the American Federation of Labor.

All that Labor Day stands for, both in the struggles of the past and the hopes for the future, the heart of the worker is buoyed up by the spirit of fraternity and for the furtherance of those great principles, the accomplishment of which will bring marvelous progress in the industry and life of all our people. It means increased leisure to those who are overburdened, and work for those yet without it; it means lighter hearts, more cheerful homes, broader and deeper sympathies, nobler hopes and higher aspirations.

In the midst of greater concentrations of wealth and the vast development of industry, it behooves the workers to more ceaselessly than ever devote their energies to organize labor and counteract the awful effect which otherwise their isolated, helpless and unprotected condition would have upon them.

Organized and alert the workers can not fail to lighten toil and brighten man, shorten hours and lengthen life, and by constant and persistent efforts make the world better for our having lived in it.

Let Labor Day, 1899, mark the beginning of an important epoch in the progress, development and success of the great movement which has for its incentive such ennobling aims.

ORGANIZE ALL WORKERS.

A number of our active workers in the labor movement having seen published parts of a letter addressed to Secretary Cable of the Coopers' International Union by President

Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, have urgently requested the publication of the full text of the letter in the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST*. In compliance with these requests, and for the good it may do, we publish the letter, which runs as follows:

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1899.

Mr. JAMES A. CABLE,

Sec. Coopers' Intl. Union, Kansas City, Kans.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I have your favor of the 7th inst., contents of which are noted. I beg to say that I am pleased to learn that there is a desire among the machine cooper workers of Milwaukee, to organize. I do hope that that feeling may take possession of every machine cooper worker in the United States.

I note the protest that you make against the issuance of a charter to such a local as *wood workers*. This will undoubtedly be noted, but I want to add in connection with this subject that inasmuch as there are more machine cooper workers in the United States than there are what is known as practical or hand coopers, it is absolutely contrary to the interests of the men who work at your trade to deny them the right of organization.

If you refuse to organize machine coopers under the jurisdiction of your international union, you can not deny them the right to organize; and the question then arises whether they are to be encouraged to have an organization independent of your international union or the general labor movement under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, and thus arouse their rivalry and possible antagonism to your organization and the movement, or, on the other hand, adopting the wiser policy of organizing them, recognizing them, having them attached to your international union, and thus help to root out the many evils of child-labor, long hours, low wages, now prevailing among the machine coopers.

The International Typographical Union took a more intelligent view when the typesetting machine was introduced. They insisted that their members should have the first opportunity of learning to operate the machine before they were displaced by others. They determined upon a union scale, hours of labor, and other conditions, and thus secured the control of the machine, increased the numerical strength and the power of the organization for the good of the craft.

It is true that your organization is not now in a position to make such conditions as the I. T. U. secured. The machine was introduced when a comparatively few of your fellow-craftsmen were organized; but there is no reason why they could not be organized and all the power and influence of the labor movement concentrated in order to bring them within the sphere of the influence of your international union; then work for an im-

provement in the condition of the men in the trade, whether they work with the ordinary tools of the coopers or with the machine.

While we have every right to protect our trade interests, as craftsmen, we have no right to deny to others the opportunity to organize in order that their interests may be protected.

I do hope that the officers and members of your organization will give this matter their serious consideration and solve this much-vexed problem. It is one which is not so difficult as to make it impossible to overcome.

With best wishes, I am, fraternally yours,

• SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.

One of the gratifying happenings in the past month is, that the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, at its recent convention at Atlantic City, N. J., resolved to become affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and the charter to the organization was issued August 9. For years this splendid organization has remained aloof from the general labor movement, having had a very sad and costly experience in its connection some years ago with the Knights of Labor. This fact deterred many of the members of the organization from advocating affiliation with the trade union movement, fearing that in so doing the same results would be experienced. Our new allies, the glass bottle blowers, will, the longer they are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, learn that the great family of trade unions have formed this federation to protect and advance the best interests of the craft, and of all wage labor. One by one the great national and international trade unions are allying themselves in the comprehensive federation that will accelerate the march to industrial freedom and social justice.

In the past month we have inaugurated a new system of securing ample reports from our large corps of organizers throughout the country, and although the system is new, we deeply appreciate the prompt and able co-operation of our co-laborers in this effort to present the real labor news before the readers of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. Apart from the tangible value of these reports to the reading public, they give the officers at headquarters the better means of obtaining, as it were, a bird's-eye view of the entire industrial situation and the progress made in the field of organized labor. Next to doing good work, to have it properly recorded is most important. We owe a debt of gratitude to our organizers everywhere, which we can only pay by acknowledging the worth of their work, reminding them of the additional satisfaction that their labors are bearing good fruit in the great cause of humanity.

Another Labor Day has come and the dire predictions (the wish being father to the thought), of our enemies, that trade unionism would fail or become disrupted is farther off than ever.

Don't you know that it is your duty to be a member of your trade union? If none exists, form one. Don't say you can't do it; try, and you will find that it is not so difficult. There are thousands of workers who would gladly join organizations, if they were properly approached and the aims made plain to them.

The net result of the present industrial "prosperity" to the unorganized workers is that they work longer hours, or so-called overtime. Overtime is but another name for long hours of labor, and bear in mind that

"Whether you work by the piece or work by the day,
Decreasing your hours increases your pay."

The trade union movement was never numerically, financially or intellectually in better condition than it is now, but it is not by any means as good, strong or powerful as it can be, should be and will be if we but do our duty.

The worker who refuses to join the union of his trade and reaps the benefit, as he necessarily must, from trade union action, is a parasite on the body economic and a hindrance to the cause of human justice.

Well-organized trade unions are the greatest protectors of labor's rights, the best known means to work for human progress and a thorough federation of all unions simply means absolute success.

Direct your efforts to a shorter workday. It will increase your wages, prolong your season of labor and brighten you in every way to make you more of a man.

All Hail! Labor Day! We recognize the power and influence for good thou hast had upon us and ours, and we shall be happy yet, you bet.

Organize now and you will have no cause to regret later that you are weak and can not defend your rights and interests.

Don't be satisfied with simply holding your clear union card; be a union man with all that that ennobling term implies.

Ask for union labeled goods. Don't be satisfied by simply asking for them; insist upon having them.

Are you a member of your trade union? If not, why not?

In Support of the Printers.

[Condensed from *The Unionist*, N. Y. City.]

The Allied Printing Trades with friends and sympathizers, marched up Broadway at least ten thousand strong on Saturday night, August 19, shouting defiance to the New York *Sun* in its attempt to disrupt "Big Six" by importing a cargo of "rats."

The column was composed of four divisions of fourteen battalions, with numerous bands, and forming at Whitehall street, marched up Broadway to Seventeenth street, thence to Cooper Union. There a mass meeting was held that crowded the auditorium and overflowed into the street. Vigorous speeches were made from the stage and from trucks outside.

Charles J. Dumar called the inside meeting to order about 8.30, and presented John Delaney, President of "Big Six," as chairman. Mr. Delaney said in part:

"We are not contending for an increase of wages or for shortening the hours of labor, but for the rights of American workmen to combine for their own protection." Mr. Delaney told of the series of events leading up to the present difficulty. He quoted from a speech by the late Charles A. Dana, in which the latter had declared his friendship and love for his men. When he mentioned the names of Laffan and Dana, the hall shook with the cry: "Boy-boy-boy-boycott the *Sun*."

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, was loudly applauded when he was introduced. Mr. Gompers said he had no desire to invade the domain of individual opinion, but when a newspaper manifested itself in damnable treason to the right of the workingman to avail himself of the advance in civilization to better his condition it deserves condemnation and censure. He referred to the locked-out printers as silent partners in the business of *The Sun* thrown into the street after 40 years of faithful service. Mr. Gompers attacked the policy adopted by the newspaper, and said that before it had attempted to "rat its office" it had given many illustrations of its mental decay. He prophesied that Typographical Union No. 6 would see the total eclipse of *The Sun*, and would be flourishing when that newspaper had acknowledged its error or had gone out of business.

His speech was a magnificent defense of the right of labor to organize and combine for its own protection. Without organization, he said, no man of intelligence in our day believes it is possible for an individual to obtain any fair part of the benefits of civilization in the face of large aggregations of capital. He referred to *The Sun's* defense of that eighteenth century doctrine, the Malthusian theory, and closed by saying:

"You may ridicule the labor movement, but were it not for the forces of organized labor where would the workers of today stand against the vast combination of wealth? From Maine to California there is a spirit of fraternity that bodes good for the people and good for progress, but it bodes ill for any organization that stands in the way of the people's progress."

The president then referred to the noble service rendered by Stereotypers' Union, No. 1. He also thanked the Lithographers' Union, the Eccentric Engineers and all other labor bodies which had offered to help No. 6 in its present fight.

Ben Hanford was greeted with great applause and cheers when he was introduced. He referred to *The Sun's* implied threat to get out an injunction, and said if that was done the printers would sprinkle it with black-faced type until it looked

like the yellow journals *The Sun* talks so much about, and give it a bigger circulation than *The Sun* ever had. "If this fight keeps on," he said, "*The Sun* won't need an injunction. It will need a *mandamus* to compel the people to read it." He believed that *The Sun* had a right to express its editorial opinion adversely to labor if it saw fit. "I would not," said Ben, "hinder any man expressing his opinions. If a man chooses to preach cannibalism I would not object. But if he tries to practice cannibalism on me I would raise a most serious objection."

Samuel Prince, President of the Central Federated Union went after *The Sun* in hammer-and-tongs fashion, and aroused much enthusiasm. "Speeches mean nothing," he said. "Action is what is needed. All of you in favor of boycotting the New York *Sun* say 'Aye.'" There was a great cry of "Aye!" and complete silence when the negatives were called for.

Mr. Dumar then extended an invitation to all present to attend a meeting in honor of the birthday of Henry George, and amid hearty cheers the meeting adjourned.

A Rousing Meeting in Syracuse.

[From the Syracuse, N. Y., *Post-Standard*.]

The annual picnic of Painters' Union, No. 31, which occurred August 22 at Lakeside Park, Syracuse, N. Y., was the largest ever held by that organization, there being nearly 6,000 people present. The feature of the picnic was the address given by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

The address was delivered from the stage of the rustic theater before one of the largest aggregations of workmen that has ever before assembled there.

On the platform with Mr. Gompers were Joseph Michaels, William List, Edward Sabine and Homer D. Call. The speaker was introduced by Mr. List, who, after referring to the great pleasure it gave him to be honored with an invitation to address the great crowd, spoke on "The Work and Aspirations of Organized Labor."

He said that in his experience he had found that the working people and the people in general were willing to lend an ear and a hand to the interest of organized labor in general. Continuing, he said:

The difficulties which organized labor suffers and the greatest hindrance to its progress is the fact that there are few people who will give the time to have the laborers' side presented, and who always take their notions of labor from the declarations and statements of its enemies.

Organized labor presents to the world today the only real and, at the same time, peaceful solution of the great problems, economical and social, of our time. All agree that conditions as they are in life, even though they be somewhat improved, yet are of so grave a character that they command the attention of the best minds of our people.

MUST UNITE THEIR FORCES.

Vast concentration of wealth, development of industry, marvelous inventions in machinery, steel, electricity, the subdivision and specification of labor, if allowed to go on without some power to meet them, to deal with them and to take action which will make their forces an advantage to the people, would come with a crushing effect upon the working people first, and react upon the other members of society.

Organized labor demands higher wages. Yes, the highest possible wages for the toilers and a constant reduction in the hours of daily labor, so that first the workers may have the best opportunities of becoming the great consumers and users

of the great productivity of machine driven labor, and then through a reduction in the hours of labor to improve the physical, mental and moral character, to become the foremost people in commerce, industry and the arts of civilization that the world possesses.

Organized labor extends its beneficent and protective hand to the weak and the unprotected, goes down into the deep abyss of misery and despair, and into the darkest recesses of poverty and demoralization, and helps to lift up those whose hearts and spirits are nearly crushed out of them, so that they learn the duties, the rights in society and to take their place among their fellow men.

It extends its beneficent force to the factory, workshop, mill and mine and protects the children from the clutches of modern greed and places them in the schoolroom, the home and the playground. Organized labor stands for all that is true and noble, moral and just. It is a constant and standing protest against any and every evil practice upon the humblest, the poorest and the weakest in the human family. It is not destructive in its work, but constructive. It always builds up institutions and manhood and womanhood in character.

GOOD WORKMEN; GOOD MARKETS.

It is true that many would have the American workmen come down in their material condition. There are some who would have the Americans accept longer hours, upon the pretense that they would give the American manufacturers the markets of the world. The whole history of economics, the entire progress of industry demonstrates such a theory to be unsound.

Whenever the hours of labor are least the wages are highest, and the reverse of the proposition is also true. If long hours and low wages meant industrial supremacy of a nation, China ought to stand at the head of civilization.

It is exceedingly gratifying to find the splendid condition of the labor organizations in Syracuse, and it is a testimonial to the intelligence of her workers and the broad-minded public spirit of her citizens in general.

I know you will be more than pleased to hear the message I convey, that never before in history have workers, here as well as in every city and town of our big and grand country, so gathered within the folds of unionism.

More than 300,000 workers joined in union within the past six months, and, better than all, the spirit of fraternity is greater than our most sanguine friends could ever anticipate. The workers realize that there is no hope for protection in the present or prospect for themselves in the future unless it be brought through their organized and united federated efforts.

NO HOPE FROM WEALTH.

Surely no one expects that with the vast accumulators of wealth there is any hope for labor receiving its just reward or consideration unless the toilers are united and in sympathy in heart and mind, hand in hand, marching in solid phalanx, in peaceful and industrial progress.

The American Federation of Labor, the grandest organization ever formed by the workers, preserves the broadest and most comprehensive platform upon which the workers all can stand, irrespective of private opinion, theory or judgment, regardless of condition or class, under the broad and comprehensive banner upon which is inscribed "Liberty for all, slavery for none," and fair dealing between man and man, working upward and upward, building sterling character in all our people, making a nobler manhood, a more beautiful womanhood and a happier childhood.

What Our Organizers Are Doing.

NATIONAL SECRETARIES.

General President Samuel B. Donnelly, International Typographical Union, reports that the tendency of the machine is to displace the specialist and not the "all-around" printer; ninety-five per cent. of the unemployed printers today being specialists—compositors on "straight" work only. The total paid-up membership on June 30, 1899, numbered 30,646; of which 27,677 were compositors organized in 429 unions, and 2,969 were stereotypers and electrotypers, photo-engravers, mailers, typefounders and newspaper writers organized in 77 unions of the several crafts enumerated.

He considers that the strike as a weapon of organized labor has been greatly abused, and recommends extensive precautions against local unions indulging therein without permission of the general office. During the eight months ending June 30, 1899, nineteen strikes have been ordered, nine of which were precipitated by employers violating the law, three of these being fomented by employers for the express purpose of wrecking businesses that they, as part owners, might personally profit thereby. Of the whole nineteen strikes, four of which were for a shorter work-day, seven were won, nine are pending, and three were lost. Five general strikes were averted and forty-four serious disputes were amicably settled by the efforts of the organizers and the general office.

Judging by the progress recently made, the 9-hour work-day will be an established rule in every city and hamlet in the country within one year from date.

The photo-engraving branch of the printing trade has advanced greatly during the past two years, and despite the predictions of "processes that will displace great numbers of men," the volume of the trade has been continually increasing.

In organizing unions of writers, the I. T. U. disclaims the intention, that some have attributed to it, of endeavoring to establish a censorship or in any sense control freedom of utterance; its only object being to secure fair wages and decent conditions of labor.

General Secretary J. W. Bramwood reports that the funds of the I. T. U. are secured by a per capita tax of 30 cents per month, sale of supplies, etc.; and for the fiscal year ending June 30 the total receipts were \$128,436.70 and expenses \$123,502.80. The principal items on the expense account were as follows: Benefits, strikes and lockouts, \$26,967.55; Printers' Home fund, \$37,618.15; burial benefits, \$25,800; *Typographical Journal*, \$10,337.32; officers' salaries, \$4,414.77; clerk hire, \$3,000; organizing, \$1,413.65.

The total number of deaths was 430, being at the ratio of about 14 per 1,000. The average age of death was 42.16 years; all of which shows that, contrary to general supposition, printers are an exceptionally healthy class. Consumption, however, continues to be the worst foe of the printer, 197 having succumbed to that disease.

Inmates of the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs are now maintained at an average cost of \$21.42 per month. The actual expense of maintaining the Home during the past year was \$29,578.65.

General Secretary W. C. Pearce, United Mine Workers, reports the following lists of prices of staple commodities; one is a sample of the extortions to which miners are subject by being compelled to purchase in the company stores, and the other, furnished for the sake of comparison, con-

sists of the cash prices prevailing at Scranton, Pa.; other goods being in proportion:

Company Store Prices.	Cash Store Prices.
Flour, per barrel.....\$7 00	Flour, per barrel.....\$4 20
Ham, per pound.....19	Ham, per pound.....12
Bacon, per pound.....19	Bacon, per pound.....12
Tobacco, per pound.....50	Tobacco, per pound.....34
Sugar, 12 pounds.....1 00	Sugar, 12 pounds.....1 00

General Secretary Chas. L. Conine, Leather Workers on Horse Goods, reports that his union is steadily growing; that all the locals are in good condition, and that he has issued a charter to Nashville, Tenn., during the past month. His local union in Sioux City, Ia., has been on strike for several weeks, but has now just achieved a decided victory, having gained a scale of prices and the unionizing of the factory struck against. Business is good.

General Secretary Max Morris, Retail Clerks' International Union, reports the issuance of 18 charters during the month of August. Nine of these were organized through the efforts of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor. All affiliated unions show a large increase of membership. He states: "We are making a determined fight against the unfair firm of Abe Kirshbaum & Co., clothing manufacturers of Philadelphia, Pa."

General Secretary Wm. J. Giltthorpe, boiler makers and iron ship builders, reports that his union has 574 unemployed at the present time out of a total membership of 4,569 as compared with 447 unemployed out of a total of 2,667 three months ago.

During the past month he has organized a union of his craft at Paterson, N. J., and reorganized unions at Montreal, Que., and Vallejo, Cal.

The boiler makers have a strike in operation in Chicago, Ill., for the 8-hour day and 30 cents per hour. Seventeen firms have acceded to the union's demands, leaving 14 firms in opposition. All the work of the opposing firms is tied up. The unions in New York City and vicinity, eight in number, have demanded a 9-hour day on new work and an 8-hour day on all old work, at 27½ cents per hour. Saturday work not to exceed eight hours. Thirty-eight firms have signed and a strike is maintained against 12 firms which have not complied with the union demands.

Wages have been voluntarily increased by the employers in Birmingham, Ala., Joliet, Ill., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Knoxville, Tenn. At Buffalo, N. Y., a demand was made for the restoration of an old-standing 10 per cent. cut, which was acceded to after a strike of two days' duration. The Baltimore, Md., union demanded a 9-hour work-day without reduction of wages, and won both points after a ten days' strike. The men employed in a certain shop in the suburbs of the same city, 50 in number, won the same conditions in a strike lasting 20 minutes.

Boycotts against all goods without the union label are being steadily pushed by the Boiler Makers' Unions.

Clauses in the Kansas City Council's contracts on the high school building in that city require that all labor employed thereon shall be union labor. The headquarters of the brotherhood of boiler makers is located in Kansas City.

General Secretary John B. Lennon, Journeymen Tailors' Union, reports that during the two years ending July 1, 1899 his union has once more started on the upward road from the great depression the custom tailoring trade has been suffering. At the commencement of the period reported the union had 5,683 members in good standing; at the present time it has 6,217, making a net gain for the two years of 534 members. This increase, small though it be, gives assurance that the union has at length

surmounted a graver crisis than any union has suffered in recent times. Two years ago the balance in hand was \$2,389.01; at present it amounts to \$14,078.26, while \$9,298.40 has been expended for funeral benefits. During this period there have been 40 strikes and lock-outs, 33 of which have been won, directly benefitting 1,216 members, while those lost only involved 47 members. The cost of these strikes to the union amounted to \$4,371, or an average monthly expenditure of 3½ cents per member. He further reports that the curse of the tailoring trade, home work, with its unlimited hours of labor, is in a fair way of speedy abolition; as 2,627 members are now working in free shops and 29 local unions are enforcing the 10-hour work-day.

General Secretary Harry White, Garment Workers' Union, reports that the strong revival during the past three months has again restored it to its normal level. During the past year 30 charters have been issued, 5 have been regranted and 7 have lapsed, leaving 68 existing unions; an increase of 11 unions in good standing over the previous year. The total income for the year ending July 31 has been \$11,605.66; expenditure \$6,665.16, and balance for the previous year of \$421.15. Fifty-four firms are now using the union label. About 4,500,000 labels have been used during the year. In connection with the growing use of the union label, he reports that the firm of Oehm & Co., Baltimore, Md., is to be prosecuted for the use of spurious labels issued to it by L. A. No. 1,953, K. of L., in vast quantities, and affixed by them to uniforms made for letter-carriers and other bodies, whose members, through the efforts made by the Garment Workers' Union, have been induced to specify in their contracts that the union label shall be attached to all garments.

General Secretary Henry C. Barter, International Longshoremen's Union, reports that his union has gained 4,000 members during the present year. Previous to our last convention in July, 28 local unions were organized, and since the convention eight more unions have been added to the roll. The International Longshoremen's Union embraces in its membership all classes of 'long-shore workers, including lumber loaders and unloaders, coal trimmers, ore trimmers, freight handlers, loaders and unloaders of salt, grain trimmers and scoopers, hoisters and engineers, lake firemen—in fact, all men engaged in the employment of loading and unloading vessels and tug workers in general, on the great lakes, rivers and sea coast of North America. The General Union has organized 124 local unions to date.

General Secretary William J. Spencer, of the Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Union, reports the issuance of charters to Hamilton, Ont., Waterbury, Conn., and Boston, Mass. Applications for charters have been made by Keokuk, Ia., and Holyoke, Mass. Strikes formerly existing in Cleveland, O., Rochester, Binghamton and Staten Island, N. Y., Spokane, Wash., Madison and Superior, Wis., Hoboken, N. J., and Hartford, Conn., have been satisfactorily settled. The general union numbers 175 local unions to date.

General President Tobin, Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, reports that the recent convention of his union held in Rochester, N. Y., provided for, among other things, an increase of regular dues in order to secure increased benefits to the membership. Eight of the Brocton, Mass., unions which refused to recognize the amended constitution have had their charters revoked. This disciplinary action of the shoe workers' executive extends to all the Brocton unions except that of the shoe lasters.

General President W. D. Mahon reports that the fight at Cleveland is still on, the boys being determined to wage the contest, and feeling assured that they will win in the end. "In Detroit our yearly agreement is now in the hands of our executive committee for adjustment, and I feel certain it will be settled in a day or two. It is the best agreement I have ever seen between a company and a labor organization. Our fight at London, Ont., is now in its thirteenth week. The boycott is a complete one and I have no doubt that we will win out. The socialist labor party is criticizing and shooting off its worn-out gags at us, but the entire public is with the men who act instead of talk, and I am confident the boys will win sooner or later. I have secured a good organization in Toronto after much hard work, and have just received the list of membership, which numbers 384. At Hamilton, Ont., we have our trouble adjusted and a very good agreement between the association and the company. After a long and bitter struggle things are beginning to take an encouraging form, and I believe after this year our organization will move forward as it never has before."

Edwin J. Wood, Secretary of the Coremakers' International Union, reports that his union is now in its most prosperous condition, with 47 local unions. The international union has issued 18 charters this year, with four other applications this month. The wages of coremakers has increased wonderfully in some instances, and have almost doubled those paid last year. Union men are in demand throughout the country, and he states, "I am constantly receiving letters asking me to send coremakers to distant cities. In regard to reduction of hours, we have one city working nine hours per day, and there would be more if the iron molders, upon whom the coremakers, to a certain extent, depend, would make the demand. We have not had a strike on our hands since May, and am pleased to say that we are able to adjust all grievances without difficulty."

General Secretary John Schudel, Bakers and Confectioners' Union, reports that the tenth convention of his union was decided success. It has placed the union upon a sounder basis, created provisions guaranteeing honest administration as well as better coherence of the local unions and membership in general. The sick and death benefit fund of the union has a surplus of \$1,400 and he predicts that within one year from date a general vote of the union will make sick and death benefits obligatory upon all members.

General Secretary Duncan, Granite Cutters' National Union, reports a constitutional provision of his union declaring: "On and after the year 1900 the hours of labor shall not exceed eight hours per day, and all agreements and bills of prices must be formed accordingly." The general office of the union has been removed to rooms 46 to 48 New England Building, 200 Summer street, Boston, Mass.

General Secretary Milo J. Harris, American Agents' Association, reports from Covington, Ky., that his union has issued two charters during the last month, one in Terre Haute, Ind., the other in Kansas City, Mo. He has also signed an agreement with the American Wringer Co., to organize their branch stores within 60 days from date, which will give the union 11 new locals. Indications are that the agents will double their membership before next New Year's day.

General Secretary John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, states that his organization is paying capitation on 40,000 members, and he is hopeful

that before the year closes he will be able to add at least 50 per cent. to the present number.

General Secretary Morris, of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, reports 15 charters to new unions having been issued since the close of the international convention at Kansas City, Mo., six weeks ago.

Secretary Wm. Penje reports that the holding of a convention of the International Seamen's Union is under consideration.

The American Agents' Association holds its first convention on September 23 and following days at Muncie, Ind.

ALABAMA.

General Organizer P. W. Greene reports from Phenix that the work of organization is favorably progressing, and that he is at work among the following trades: Painters and decorators, retail clerks, textile workers (ladies), and a Federal Labor Union, which he hopes to organize shortly. In Montgomery he met with representatives from the painters, printers and carpenters' unions, and got the assurance that they would at their next meeting elect delegates instructed to form a Central Labor Union, which is badly needed in that city. Organizer J. A. Shaw promises his hearty co-operation in establishing a State federation for Alabama.

The price for digging coal at Coalburg, from the opening of the mines until the industrial suspension of 1894, was fixed at 10 cents above the scale price on account of the smallness of the seam. Since that time it has come down until there is only 2½ cents difference, and now the company proposes taking that 2½ cents and paying the same prices for the 2½-foot coal as other companies pay for the 4-foot seam. The company's house rent has also been advanced 25 cents per room. This puts house rent here to \$2.10 a room, four rooms \$8.40 per month, for houses that are not fit for barns, and the company will graciously allow its workers to repair the houses themselves, provided however, that they buy the lumber from the company at the rate of \$14 per thousand feet.

The *Stationary Firemen's Journal*, in its August issue, says: "On July 27 we received the application for a charter from P. W. Greene, Phenix, Organizer for the A. F. of L. for the firemen of Columbus, Ga. The condition of the firemen in the South is something terrible in regards to conditions of work and wages. Our thanks are due to Brother Greene."

S. P. Cheatham has organized a union of coke workers of Blocton during the past month.

Organizer W. H. Stanley, of Birmingham, has organized the building laborers of that city.

CALIFORNIA.

Andrew Furuseth, Secretary of the San Francisco Sailors' Union, reports that Judge De Haven, of the United States District Court, of that city, has decided in a suit for damages that the master of a vessel is a fellow-servant with the members of the crew, thus exempting the owner from damages caused by the neglect of the master. The union will appeal from this decision. Deep water vessels are being delayed in that port, the combination of crimps in control of the shipping keeping wages to such a low figure that men won't ship.

COLORADO.

Organizer Max Morris, of Denver, reports that the Smeltermen's Union decided to return to work, thereby giving a sad blow to the 8-hour movement in Colorado. The Pueblo union held out to the last, but was forced through the action of

the Denver union to declare the strike off. The Pueblo union retains its organization. The Drug Clerks' Association of Denver has applied for and has been granted a charter by the Retail Clerks' International Union. Governor Thomas of Colorado being absent from the city, Lieut. Gov. Francis Carney, a member of Federal Labor Union, No. 6964, is acting governor. A telegram from Alamosa announces the death of John Kirby, a prominent and old-time resident of that city. He was a prominent worker in the cause of labor and an early member of the American Federation of Labor.

COLUMBIA; BRITISH.

Organizer Geo. Bartley, of Vancouver, reports that the strike of freight handlers on the Canadian Pacific Railroad wharf was only of two hours duration. The company had given notice of its intention to place the checkers upon salaries ranging from \$55 to \$60 per month instead of the established scale of wages of 20 cents per hour for day work and 30 cents per hour for night work. The men refused to accept the change and did not return to work until the company offered to pay a uniform rate of 25 cents per hour.

CONNECTICUT.

Organizer John J. O'Neill, of Bridgeport, reports that he has organized a union of painters and decorators during the last month. During that period there have been three small strikes of short duration. The Plumber's Union which he organized last month, with the assistance of the Central Labor Union, caused an ordinance to be passed in that city for the benefit of the master and journeymen plumbers. A new superintendent has been appointed on the city street departments, and his first official act was to cut down the wages of the city cartmen. The Central Labor Union took the matter in charge, and with its assistance the old rate of wages was restored. He expects to organize the tanners and sheet metal workers shortly, and has a union of retail clerks in course of formation. He also expects to form two Federal Labor Unions in that city.

L. W. Smith, Organizer, of New Haven, has organized a Freight Handlers' Union within the past month.

GEORGIA.

Organizer J. R. Jones, of Columbus, of the Central Federation of Labor, reviews the recent action of that body. Its successes thus far comprise a Federal Labor Union, a Furniture Employees' Union, a Beamer and Slasher Tenders' Union, and a Ladies' Textile Workers' Union, all in Phenix, Ala. Also a Stationary Firemen's Union, a Garment Workers' Union, and a Street-car Employees' Union, in Columbus. He also reports unions of painters and decorators, coopers, machinists, molders, bricklayers, musicians, barbers, a second union of garment workers, and a Laborers' Protective Union in the same city. Besides this respectable list, the Central Federation has succeeded in "squaring" two non-union printing offices—the office of the *Daily Ledger*, and that of L. E. Walton. It has also more than doubled the membership of one Textile Workers' Union, and has added many members to the other. All of these unions are affiliated with the central body, and with their national unions.

The Central Federation extends its thanks to this office for the re-appointment of P. W. Greene for that city and vicinity, and expresses the hope that Columbus will have his services for an indefinite period. Like thanks are expressed for the good services of Organizer Will H. Winn.

Organizer Wm. Strauss, Atlanta, reports the outlook as very gratifying. A union of linemen has been organized in that city during the past month. In the recent strike in the Atlanta Stove Works the men won their demands without difficulty. The Lithonia and Stone Mountain Granite Cutters' Unions, recently organized, are as solid as the rock of Gibraltar.

Secretary A. J. McGahee, Granite Cutters' Union, Lithonia, reports that since the organization of that union last March, wages have been raised from \$1.50 for nine hours to \$2 per day of eight hours. He says: "Under the old system we got any sort of a price the boss was minded to give. We had little work and no enjoyment, but now under the 8-hour rule we have plenty of work for every union man in the locality, which is proof enough that trade unionism pays."

Assistant Organizer Andrew Mulcay, of Augusta, reports that there are more men employed in that place than last month. The barbers and retail clerks of that city have been organized and have applied for charters. The latter union has 120 members already. The machinists employed in the cotton mills, 11 in number, were receiving \$1.75 per day and are out on a demand for 25 cents per hour. They work 11 hours per day. The carpenters, painters, iron molders and some machinists have had an increase of from 25 cents to 50 cents per day without striking. He adds, "the efforts I have been making have met with a measure of success that affords me pleasure to contemplate."

P. H. Moore, Organizer for Atlanta, forwarded application for a Federal Labor Union during the past month.

ILLINOIS.

Organizer R. E. McLean, of Springfield, reports great industrial activity prevailing in that locality. He has organized a union of stereotypers and has affiliated it with the International Typographical Union. He has also organized a union of plasterers, and, together with Brother U. G. Hinman, he has organized unions of blacksmiths, stationary firemen and engineers, and bookbinders.

He says: "We succeeded in making an agreement for the brewery workers, who were working 14 hours a day for from \$6 to \$9 per week, by which their hours were reduced to 10 per day and their wages raised to \$9 and \$14 per week. This agreement with the brewery company calls for the employment of union carpenters to do the work on the buildings now being erected at the brewery. Mr. Reisch, the proprietor of the brewery in question, read the agreement, and readily attached his signature to the paper, thus settling all troubles with the unions by one stroke of his pen."

The firemen who were working 12 hours a day at \$1.33½ have had a scale of wages made for them whereby they now work only eight hours, and receive \$1.75 per day. The engineers have succeeded in having the hours reduced from 12 to 10, and are receiving an increase of from \$11.50 per week of seven days to \$16. The firemen are now well organized, as is almost every other trade. The garment workers have been organized this month by the local Federation of Labor. On Saturday night, August 19, Organizer Hinman and McLean formed a temporary organization of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and expected to perfect a permanent organization on August 26. All non-union made goods are boycotted. Our organizers further state that they, with every other person in that section, consider that Springfield is the best organized city in the United States, bar none.

Organizer Louis Johns, of Moline, reports the number of unemployed in that city to be as great as last month, owing to the fact that the factories have not yet resumed operations after their usual midsummer shut-down. He has organized the implement frame builders of that city and affiliated them to this office.

The molders at Deere & Manshur Co. have made a demand for a 10 per cent. raise and the control of molding machines. The molders at Deere & Co. have also demanded a 10 per cent. increase. Settlement in both cases pending. All day hands at Deere & Manshur Co. receiving less than \$1.50 were given a 10 per cent. increase. The employees at Sylvan Steel Works demanded the amalgamated scale and have won. The question of employing walking delegates and paid agents is being discussed, with some favor and some pronounced opposition.

Secretary Oscar Roseen, Plow Fitters' Union, 7,044, of Moline, reports that his union, after one week's lay-off, succeeded in gaining its new scale of prices, with nearly everything as asked for.

Organizer Homer Whalen, of Canton, reports the organization of a union of teamsters, with unions of plasterers and bartenders in course of formation. Also, the passage of city ordinances requiring all city work, whether performed by contract or day labor, to be paid the union scale and to be conducted under the regulations of the particular trade or calling of the person or persons employed. In case of failure to comply with such conditions, the city clerk is authorized to cancel any contract under which such work is being done. Eight hours to constitute a day's work. Double wages to be paid whenever it shall be necessary to work at night or on Sunday.

Organizer A. H. Curtis, of E. St. Louis, reports that he has organized a union of dry goods clerks, has affiliated it to the international union; and that he is also in a fair way to organize a number of other unions, among which are the musicians. He also expects to organize a Federal Labor Union composed of foundry and rolling mill laborers.

Organizer Jas. Beattie, of Spring Valley, reports that all union men are employed in that locality. Two unions, one of team drivers and one of miners, have been organized during the past month. Increased wages and better conditions have been gotten for the miners and mine laborers of Elm Wood this week without striking, and also increased wages for machine runners and helpers at Kingston.

Organizer Walter S. Bush, Peoria, states that unions of horse shoers, brickmakers and painters have been organized in that city during the past month. The press feeders had a small strike recently to raise the scale of wages, but concluded to go back to work and arbitrate the matter, which they did successfully. All unions in this city are in good shape and are growing rapidly, and all boycotts are being vigorously pushed.

Organizer T. K. Heath, of Danville, reports that the plumbers and steam fitters settled their strike, securing nine hours, with eight on Saturday, without reduction in wages. He reports the probability of organizing a Federal Labor Union at Georgetown and a central body at Paris.

Organizer T. Holt has forwarded application for flour mill employes of Quincy; Louis Jahns has organized an Implement Frame Fitters' Union in Moline; Thomas I. Kidd organized a union of iron and steel bridge and building material workers of Washington Heights; H. W. Smith, Organizer, of Springfield, has organized the bindery employes

of that city, and Organizer U. G. Hinman organized a Federal Labor Union in Murphysboro during the past month.

INDIANA.

Secretary Steiss, of the Ft. Wayne Trades and Labor Council, reports that during the past four weeks' campaign the council has organized a Plumbers' Union with 24 charter members, the membership of which has since increased to nearly 40. Also, a union of the textile workers of 27 members. The organizing committee has since organized a union of grocery clerks, the membership of which is nearly 60; now they have applied for a charter from the Retail Clerks' International Union.

The council has adopted the plan of the American Federation of Labor, viz.: Assigning an unorganized trade to each union affiliated for organization. The outcome of this has already shown itself. Cigarmakers' Union, No. 37, has by this means organized a union of teamsters, who will apply for a charter from the American Federation of Labor, and the barbers have the hotel and restaurant employes under way, while Typographical Union is after the woodworkers.

There have been 50 strikes in Indiana since the commencement of the present year, and every one has been victorious for organized labor. In no previous year have the trade unions in this State been as successful in prosecuting their claims for a just scale of wages and shorter hours of labor. The reason of this is obvious, and organized labor has every reason to feel encouraged.

Mr. John A. McKeen, of Federal Labor Union, No. 7298, of Marion, reports: Our union has increased more than 200 in the last few days. We have 200 men working on the streets here in our city; they were getting \$1.25 per day. They all went on strike, but 17, for \$1.50 per day. The men were only out four days, when their demands were granted.

Organizer W. L. Jans forwarded the application for a charter for the Evansville central body during August; and Robert G. Watson has organized a union of stone planers in Bedford during the past month.

Organizer E. L. Neely, Montpelier, reports that the Oil Well Workers' Union, No. 7322, has succeeded in maintaining its scale of wages.

The fifteenth annual session of the State Federation of Labor will be held in the city of Elwood on the 26th to the 28th days of the present month.

IOWA.

Organizer Wm. N. Parker, of Ottumwa, reports that wages are from 25 to 50 per cent. better in that city than they were a year ago, and every man is at work. The union of bartenders organized in May last is progressing favorably. Bottlers' Union, 7464 went on strike for an increase of wages with a decrease of hours from 10 to 9 and have succeeded in gaining both points with an increase of 45 per cent. in wages.

During the past month J. F. Byrne organized a union of beer, pop and mineral water bottlers in Ottumwa; and Organizer Henry Hughes has organized a Building Laborers' Union in Des Moines.

KANSAS.

General Organizer W. L. A. Johnson reports from Topeka that he has recently organized a Team Drivers' Union with a membership of about 100. He also reports that during the month of July he has organized a union of steam engineers with 16 charter members, and affiliated it to its interna-

tional union. He has also organized a union of hotel and restaurant employes with 31 charter members, which he has likewise affiliated. An annual wage scale has been entered into between the Master Builders' Association of Topeka and the building trades, guaranteeing eight hours as a day's work and securing nine and ten hour wages for same. This has been achieved without a strike. Active preparations are under way for placing a business agent in the field to assist all unions affiliated with the Topeka Trades Assembly. Laws have been enacted by the legislative sessions of 1898-'99 as follows:

1. A law creating a State society of labor and industry composed of delegates from all labor unions and societies in the State, with power to elect the labor commissioner and assistant. This law has the hearty endorsement of the organized labor of the State.

2. A law compelling the payment in lawful money of the United States of all time checks, due bills, orders, and orders for merchandise issued in payment of the wages for labor.

3. A law creating the State Association of Miners, with power to elect a secretary of mining industries, who shall succeed to the powers and duties of the State mine inspector; and,

4. A law providing for the sinking of escape shafts at coal mines for the protection of miners.

5. An act restricting the output of the penitentiary coal mine to State institutions.

KENTUCKY.

Organizer Chas. H. Sidener, of Covington, reports that on July 25 the entire force employed at the Lovell & Buffington Tobacco Works together with several other tobacco works of Kenton and Campbell Counties who applied for a charter from the Tobacco Workers' National Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, were regularly obligated by him. He also reports that Federal Labor Union, No. 7457, of Covington, is fast reaching the 200 mark, eight or ten new applications being received every meeting.

Organizer John G. Watson has organized a Federal Labor Union in Covington within the past month.

Organizer Charles H. Sidener, Covington, reports that Kenton and Campbell Counties Trades and Labor Assembly has perfected a Laundry Workers' Union and has organized the molders' helpers. The Casting Chippers' Union has succeeded in gaining an increase in wages of 25 cents per day. The laborers working for city contractors, members of Federal Labor Union, No. 7457, have received an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.25 per day. The assembly has unionized an 8-story building being erected for a distillery company, which gave the Bricklayers' Union 18 new members at \$22 initiation each. The stone masons and carpenters have also been strengthened by the efforts of this labor assembly.

LOUISIANA.

General Organizer Will H. Winn, who was called from his organizing work in New Orleans, to Columbus, Ga. by the sad news of the death of his daughter, reports concerning the situation in New Orleans. He says, "there is of course much work to be done there yet, but I think that Organizer Leonard and myself have done our duty at that point. I have no hesitancy in saying that that city is tolerably well organized at present, nor in expressing the belief that in the very near future it will be thoroughly organized. I am leaving Columbus at present date, for Shreveport, La., and will stop en route a few days at Montgomery and

Mobile, Ala., principally with the object of establishing a State Federation which I am anxious to see in Alabama."

The New Orleans *Daily Item* publishes the following notice appreciatory of the efforts being made by the American Federation of Labor in that city:

The splendid work now being done among the laboring men of the city by James Leonard, Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, is bearing some excellent fruit.

It was only a few weeks ago that Mr. Leonard organized the laborers of the Southern Tobacco Company into a branch lodge; and already Mr. Leonard has received a letter from the new organization, telling of the benefits accruing from the organization.

To show the tendency of the organization of laboring people, Mr. Leonard has received a letter from M. J. Dixon, treasurer of branch lodge No. 33, of the National Association of Letter Carriers, stating that that lodge had determined at its last meeting hereafter to have all of its printing done only at union shops. The letter asks that Mr. Leonard furnish a list of the same to the lodge, so that the resolutions of the body may be carried out.

Mr. Leonard will comply with the request immediately, and thus will be accomplished still another bit of help for organized labor.

Mr. Leonard is carrying on his work of organization as rapidly as possible, and it is his laudable ambition to effect a complete organization of every different class of laboring men in the city within the shortest time possible.

Organizer James Leonard, of New Orleans, has forwarded charter application for the freight handlers of that city.

MARYLAND.

Agent J. H. Williams, Baltimore, reports that Chas. Williams, a crimp, was indicted by the grand jury, charged with robbing a Japanese seamen in the United States Shipping Commissioner's office in that city.

Electrical Workers' Union, No. 31, of Baltimore, has secured the conviction of several parties for violation of the municipal 8-hour ordinance in compelling members of the union to work longer than eight hours on a city contract. Fines of \$25 and costs were imposed in each instance.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Organizer J. F. Mahoney, of Springfield, reports that he has organized a local union of team drivers in that city. During the past year the following unions have been organized: Barbers, retail clerks, waiters, bookbinders, horseshoers, coal handlers, freight handlers, grain handlers, stationary firemen, team drivers—a total of 10 unions. The following unions have been materially benefited: Steamfitters and helpers have received an increase of 25c per day; the carpenters 25c per day; iron molders 25c; furniture workers an increase of 10 per cent.; the bookbinders, previous to organizing in March, received from \$14 to \$18 per week, now all receive the scale, which is \$18 per week; the plumbers have gained an increase of 50c per day; the brewery workmen's contract for this year gives them the 9-hour day for the four winter months, and the bottlers and drivers the same, previously, the 10-hour day prevailed the entire year; the retail clerks, previous to organizing in March, in some cases worked every night in the week, in others, three nights, now an agreement has been reached whereby all stores in the clothing and furnishing line are open but two nights a week; the coal handlers are enjoying a Saturday half-

holiday during August, something unknown to them heretofore, and the freight handlers are receiving pay for overtime, which is an entirely new sensation for them. Our fellow-unionists will agree that Springfield, Mass., is not the darkest spot on the map.

MICHIGAN.

Organizer Anthony Cichoravski has organized a Plasterers Helpers' Union in Detroit.

Every alderman in Grand Rapids, who voted for the street railroad franchise and stood for re election in the recent municipal contest was defeated by the labor vote.

MINNESOTA.

The ninth annual convention of the Cooper's International Union meets at Minneapolis, September 11.

MISSOURI.

Organizer George W. Kimaman, Pleasant Hill, reports a percentage less unemployed than last month. He also reports a union in process of organization in Strasburg, which he hopes to get in good working order next month. He is also desirous of recognizing helpful words given by the Pleasant Hill Gazette and the Harrisonville People's Record. Federal Labor Union, 7299 is reported in flourishing condition with prospects of a large increase in membership this fall.

Organizer O. W. Krumm, of St. Joseph, reports very few persons out of employment in that city. Many unions have had a large increase in membership during the month, especially those of the building trades. There have been several strikes among the trades referred to on account of non-union men being employed, but they were of short duration and in all cases resulted in victories for organized labor. Hours of work have been decreased in several instances and wages have been advanced so that the short hour day is yielding the same pay that the long hour day gave previously. We are looking for non-union goods to boycott in this city, but can not find any such exposed for sale.

Organizer M. F. Bradley has organized a union of gas workers in Kansas city.

NEW JERSEY.

Organizer Harry Abrams, New Brunswick, reports that a firm in that city known as the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company is victimizing its men for having joined the metal workers. Decided action will be taken to stop this discrimination.

Secretary Robert T. Myer, Federal Labor Union, 7211, reports a letter of thanks to the American Federation of Labor, adopted by his union, as follows:

"Be it resolved, That the members of Federal Labor Union No. 7211, of Dover, tender most sincere thanks for the effort made in their interest by the American Federation of Labor, through whose efforts they have secured a victory in their struggle for an increase of wages. Fraternally yours, (Signed) John Myer, President; Robert T. Myer, Secretary; Edward Gilbert, Charles Olson, Sydney Woods, John McGarry, James Skelly, Committee."

NEW YORK.

President Delaney, Typographical Union, No. 6, New York City, reports that the output of the press room of the New York Sun on Saturday, August 12, was 40,000 copies less than on the same day a week previously, before that journal became a non-union paper. He also reports that the International Typographical Union, in convention

assembled at Detroit, adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Sun and pledged its support in any legal manner to defeat the Sun in its efforts to disrupt No. 6. In appreciation of the claim of that old established union to working-class sympathy, he adds: "During the year ending July 1, No. 6 disbursed through its out-of-work committee \$32,925.27. This money was paid to retired members and to those unable to obtain employment. The funeral benefits during the same twelve months amounted to \$10,950.60. For the Childs-Drexel Home for aged members, \$6,250. For the farm project—a successful experimental plan to aid the unemployed—\$3,453.25 was appropriated. To continue the work of suitably marking the last resting places of our deceased members \$243.91 was expended; while \$1,461.90 went to the hospital fund. During the same fiscal year the strike benefits amounted to but \$165.28. This shows a total of \$55,284.28 expended for benevolent purposes, and only \$165.28 in warfare with employers, an exhibition much to the credit both of the union and the employers of the union's members."

Organizer Homer D. Call has organized a union of mince meat workers, and a union of gas workers in Syracuse, during the past month. Organizer Geo. H. Woodburn has organized the hod carriers of Oneonta. Organizer John Coleman has forwarded application for the car builders of Depew and Lancaster during the past month and also organized the tanners and curriers of Buffalo. Alex. Rosenthal has forwarded application for a Laborers' Union in Utica during the past month. Organizer Geo. H. Furniss has forwarded application for a Federal Labor Union in Niagara Falls. Organizer Donald Glass has forwarded application for freight car builders of Buffalo; and Organizer John McDonald has organized a Ship Carpenters and Caulkers' Union in Buffalo.

A new organization is in process of formation. It is to be known as the Woman's Auxiliary to the Literary Committee of Typographical Union No. 6, and is to consist of the wives of members of labor unions.

Organizer George Godsoe, of Brownville, writes that he has organized two new unions—one at Niagara Falls with 13 members, and another at Fulton with 12 members.

Organizer J. M. Kerr, Poughkeepsie, reports that a union of plumbers, gas and steam fitters has been organized with his assistance, and has been affiliated to the international union of that craft. All city work in that city is being conducted on the 8-hour basis, and all scab goods are vigorously boycotted.

Organizer Furniss, of Niagara Falls, reports: "I made four applications for charters for new unions to the headquarters of as many national and international unions during the past week."

OHIO.

Organizer John A. Westrode, of Akron, reports that all members belonging to the various unions in that city are working. Two unions have been formed during the last month and affiliated to their national unions—the brewery workers and the coremakers. There has been a strike on a city railroad for an increase of wages. The strike lasted seven hours and was submitted to a board of arbitration, which decided in favor of the workmen. The city council recently passed an ordinance requiring the union plumbers' label to be affixed to all city work. The Allied Printing Trades Council have appointed a committee to act in conjunction with a committee of the Central Labor Union to draw up a resolution in favor of

the printers' label and present it to the Board of Education. The work of organization is going steadily on, 31 unions being now in existence, and Akron will soon be one of the strongest organized cities in the country.

Organizer Thomas J. Irwin, of Martin's Ferry, reports that there are less unemployed in that locality than last month; the cause therefor being that the settlement of scales and summer vacation is over. The Tin Workers' Union has secured the 8-hour workday and an increase in wages. He further reports that there is not a sufficient number of any trade or profession entitled to admission to the American Federation of Labor in that locality who are not organized, except possibly a few printers, and they are making an effort to do so.

Organizer Jos. A. Bauer, of Zanesville, reports that organized labor has secured the passage of an ordinance establishing 8 hours as a maximum working day on all city work.

Organizer John Roth, of Urbana, reports that all union men are employed in that city. He is engaged in organizing a union of barbers, and will then endeavor to organize the retail clerks.

During the past month Isaac Cowen organized a union of grain elevators employees of Richmond.

Organizer Isaac Cowen, Cleveland, reports that the garment pressers and grain elevator employees who struck for advance of piece-work prices have won. The street railway men have been out five weeks against violation of agreement. Eight hundred and sixty men are all standing firm, while the citizens are boycotting the company's cars. Sixty building laborers are on strike for the 8-hour day with good chances of winning. All branches of trade are fairly well employed although there are enough men to fill all present vacancies.

General Secretary W. H. Klapetsky, Barbers' International Union, reports that he has organized a Barbers' Union of 26 members in Youngstown.

Thos. Rumsey, Organizer for Toledo, has forwarded application for packers and nailers during the past month.

Organizer M. G. Griffin has organized a Paper Box Makers' Union in Dayton.

ONTARIO.

Organizer John A. Flett, of Hamilton, reports that the electrical workers of that city have held a couple of meetings, organized a union and applied to the National Union for a charter, but General Secretary Sherman declined to issue the same on the ground that his union had not the jurisdiction of issuing charters in Ontario. No strikes or lock-outs have occurred in that city during the last month. Builders laborers' wages have been increased without trouble, and the Saturday half-holiday is now general in the mills and factories, as well as in the building trades. Several painters have received increase in wages, and so have the longshoremen, both of them without difficulty. City ordinances have been passed requiring union labels on all city printing, and on police and firemen's clothing, the union stamp on the city horse shoes, and union wages to be paid on all city work done by contract.

Secretary Frank Morrison, on his return trip from the International Typographical Convention at Detroit, stopped over in London and secured a Coal Employees' Union; and Gideon Peer organized a Federal Labor Union in Guelph, during the past month.

Organizer Thos. Sweeney, reports that the several unions and railroad brotherhood lodges in St. Thomas formed a Trade and Labor Council on August 17.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Organizer M. D. Flaherty, of Scranton, reports that a strike of the building trades has been on for the past two months, 17 separate crafts and 2,700 mechanics being involved. The struggle is for the establishment of the 8-hour day. It is a fight to the finish between the Builders' Exchange and the Building Trades Council, both sides stubbornly contesting the matter at issue. Many of the contractors, however, realizing the impracticability of securing scabs or inducing the strikers to recede from the stand taken have conceded the demand, and consequently, there are many returning to work. It is estimated that 50 per cent. of those affected have returned to work on fair jobs since July 15. Several small strikes among miners in this district have taken place, but have been of short duration, and have resulted in victory for the strikers. Retail clerks have effected a temporary organization and succeeded in closing up a large cash store, which tried to inflict long hours. There has been difficulty in inducing the clerks to support a union. The press feeders secured an increase of \$2 per week, after having been out two hours.

Organizer J. M. McNamara, of Oil City, reports: "We have had no unemployed for some months." He also reports that he has organized a local union of coremakers, comprising a majority of the men of that craft in the city. The Painters and Decorators' Local Union had a strike for a 9-hour day, with ten hours' pay, and every firm except one granted the demand. Wages have been increased all over the city without strikes, except in the one case above stated. Boycott against the American Tobacco Company is being actively pushed.

Secretary H. E. Varner, of New Brighton, reports that the Tub Molders Helpers' Union, No. 7452, of that city, have succeeded in effecting a compromise with their employing firm by which they gained an advance of 12½ cents per day without having recourse to a strike. They attribute their speedy success to their new organization.

Organizer J. C. Taylor, of Reading, reports that owing to permanent street improvements the number of unemployed is less than last month. He also reports that a Federated Trades Council has been organized in that city. A strike of the cigarmakers for an increase of wages and abolition of obnoxious established rules resulted in a decided victory for the cigarmakers, the first they had achieved in 13 years. Ninety-four people were involved in this strike, which lasted six weeks. He reports that he has held two meetings of the iron and steel workers, and that there are good prospects for a strong union being formed before Labor Day. He is making arrangements for a mass meeting of carpenters on September 12, to be held in the Federated Trades Council hall. He says: "Since the formation of the Federated Trades Council the prospects for organization are much improved, as we have a 'corker' organizing committee, who will leave no stone unturned until this scab city is unionized. All that is now needed is some money and plenty of literature of the different national unions."

R. L. Moore, Organizer, of Carlisle, has forwarded application for the chain makers of that city during the past month.

TENNESSEE.

Organizer A. Todtenhausen, of Knoxville, reports that the proportion of unemployed is much less than it has been. He also reports that he has organized two Federal Labor Unions and one Garment Workers' Union, all of which have received

either charters directly from the American Federation of Labor or the United Garment Workers. The strike of the Bricklayers' Union still continues on account of contractors refusing to sign the scale of wages. The boycotts of the American Federation of Labor are all being pushed, especially those on clothing, cigars, hats and shoes. He further states that organized labor is booming, and believes that in the near future he will be able to organize almost all of the trades in the locality.

Organizer J. C. Rogers has organized a Federal Labor Union in East Chattanooga, and Organizer F. L. McGruder organized the copper miners of Ducktown during the past month.

TEXAS.

Organizer Henry M. Walker, of Houston, reports: "On my return to Texas, from attending the Retail Clerks' International Union Convention at Kansas City, I visited the Clerks' Unions in Dallas, Fort Worth, Cleburne, Galveston, Dennison, Houston and Gainesville, where I find our early-closing movement progressing very rapidly. In Gainesville I had a mass meeting of carpenters, painters, printers, railroad men, barbers and clerks, and hope that some good will result therefrom. In Cleburne the labor movement is progressing very rapidly, and quite a number of new unions have been formed during the present year. They have 13 unions there at present. In Fort Worth much interest is being manifested in organization. I spoke to a number of painters and decorators there last week, advising them to organize a union of journeymen. Several other crafts are talking organization in Fort Worth, and the Trades Assembly of that city has an active organization committee in the field. Have recently terminated the brewery strike in a successful manner. Dallas is somewhat troubled with K. of L. disturbers, but I am informed that that pretense of a movement is fast dying out. Dennison is progressing very materially. That city has unions of carpenters, clerks and machinists; also a union consisting of 800 railroad men. In Houston our movement is growing reasonably fast, and during the last sixty days over 25 members have been brought into the Electrical Workers' Union there. Over 30 applications for membership have been received by the Retail Clerks' Union; several in the Typographical Union, and the Barbers' Union has made a wonderful growth, while the laundry workers have made some progress. In Galveston the Clerks' Union has made considerable strides and have gained over 60 members in three months.

Organizer Wm. Lee has forwarded application for the laundry workers of Ft. Worth during the past month.

VERMONT.

Organizer P. F. McCarthy, of West Dummerston, reports that quarry work is good in that region, but no organization exists. The stone cutting there is in opposition to the Granite Cutters' Union, and the contractors are consequently always short of good cutters. The quarrymen have allowed their union to go to the wall, as they are receiving union wages and work union hours, and thus they are preparing a future evil day for themselves by not paying a few cents a month to an organization able to uphold them in times of adversity. "Vermont, from end to end," he informs us, "is a hard State to organize. An A. F. of L. organizer is looked upon in this place the same as a Fenian dynamiter in the streets of London."

Organizer C. W. Buckley, of St. Albans, has forwarded charter application for a Federal Labor Union of that city.

VIRGINIA.

Organizer James Dillon, of Richmond, reports no complaint from those whose labor is usually in demand at this season of the year, and that more people are employed at the present time than have been at this time of the year for some years past.

A strike of the puddlers at Belle Isle Iron Works for an increase of 50 cents per day was successful after a few days' strike. The stonecutters working for W. R. Mason and Geo. Donald & Son have been on strike for two weeks, to secure a regular pay-day every two weeks. Said contractors have been in the habit of paying their men whenever it suited their convenience, pay days being sometimes as much as two months apart. Both firms pay the union scale, and it is confidently expected that the demands of the men will be shortly acceded to.

A resolution was passed unanimously at the last meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council to vigorously push the boycott on all of the products of the American Tobacco Company.

Organizer Thomas V. Salisbury, of Wheeling, West Virginia, reports that the new union of Coke Workers No. 7,324, secured advance of wages when the management recognized the organization, which was brought about through a request of the local union committee without strike or stopping of plant.

Nine of the boycotts levied by the American Federation of Labor are being steadily pushed. The only labor law passed by the legislature last winter was one making eight hours a day's work for all work done by the city on new buildings or improvements. It applies to mechanics. One such new building is about to be constructed at Charleston, and Governor Atkinson assures our people the law will be enforced.

Organizer Thos. Knots has forwarded application for a charter for the central body of Newport News.

WISCONSIN.

General Organizer Frank J. Weber, of Milwaukee, reports that there are less men employed in some industries than a month ago, owing to the many "shut-downs" for general repairs. He reports that he has personally organized a union of tanners and curriers, and will attempt to reorganize the retail clerks—work which others have attempted but failed to achieve. The deputy organizers throughout the State of Wisconsin report that there is a general tendency among the wage workers to organize in their respective trades.

Strikes have occurred in various localities—two in West Superior, two in Chippewa Falls, two in Marinette, one in Rice Lake and one in Milwaukee. The strike of the unorganized general laborers at West Superior gained in a few days their demand for an increase of wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day. The second strike in that city was that of the railroad freight handlers in the flour sheds; the men succeeded in getting the increase demanded. The two strikes at Chippewa Falls were both railroad strikes—one on the steam road and the other on the electrical line. On the former the truck and surface men gained an increase of 15 cents per day; the other was settled under favorable conditions. The strike at Rice Lake is still on; the men standing out for a reduction of hours from 11 to 10. The two strikes at Marinette were of the longhoremen and the shingle weavers; they demanded an increase in wages, and were successful in both instances.

Organizer John Krautsieder has organized the shingle weavers of Eau Claire, and Organizer Jos. Leiting has forwarded application for iron and brass bed workers of Kenosha.

The beer bottlers of Milwaukee have reduced their hours of labor from 10 to 9 and have increased their wages from \$1.50 to \$1.75. The carpenters of Kenosha succeeded in reducing their hours of labor from 10 to 9 and have increased their wages from 20 to 25 cents per hour. All the building trades in Racine, Milwaukee and Oshkosh have increased their wages from 2½ cents to 5 cents per hour without having recourse in any instance to strikes.

In Marshfield the woodworkers have succeeded in increasing their wages 12½ cents per day, in establishing a cash pay-day and in abolishing the coupon truck store system without a strike. The union of woodworkers of Sheboygan has gained an increase of from 10 cents to 25 cents per day, and in some of the cabinet shops they have abolished piece work. The coal handlers have all combined, although without a regular organization they gained an increase of 25 cents per day. There are a number of other places where wage-workers by combination have gained reduction in hours of labor and increase of wages.

The labor legislation passed by the last legislature is being enforced by the commissioner of labor and factory inspectors. Much good has been accomplished and it is making the sweat-shop employers of child and female labor howl.

Boycotts are not being pushed in Milwaukee as they should be. There are too many central bodies here for effective warfare. The only organization that keeps the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor before the people of the State is the Wisconsin State Federation. This body sends out a list every three months to organized labor throughout the State. In the city of Milwaukee we have the following central bodies, to wit: Federated Trades' Council, Building Trades' Council, United Labor League, Allied Printing Trades' Council, Carpenters' District Council and the Painters and Decorators' Council. The enormous loss of power resulting from this duplication of organization is greatly to be deplored and calls for speedy reformation.

Organizer Joseph Leitinger, of Kenosha, reports that the number of unemployed in that locality is a great deal less than last month. The plumbers and bed workers are awaiting charter and will be initiated at the earliest convenience. The Hod Carriers, No. 7378 have gained the 9-hour day, also an increase in wages of from \$1.25 and \$1.50 to \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.25 a day. Federal Labor Union, No. 7377 has also gained an increase of wages and recognition of their union. The Swift Packing House boycott is being pushed. The city council has passed an ordinance that only union bricklayers and teamsters shall be hired on the city work performed by their respective trades.

The strike in Milwaukee which came near causing a general lock-out, not only in the breweries but other manufacturing industries, was inaugurated by the coopers against the use of machinery. The coopers had no other grievance, as the hours of labor, the wage scale and the recognition of their union had been obtained. This strike was inaugurated for the sole purpose of helping the smaller cooper bosses to fight machinery, and the miserable conflict is still on.

It is poor policy to buy the cheap, sweat-shop, ill-fitting, liable to be disease laden clothing, which so soon shows its defects, but it is a saving of money to purchase your clothing from an establishment whose reputation for cleanliness and the employment of competent labor is unquestioned. The label of the United Garment Workers is the best guarantee for this.

International Typographical Union Convention.

President Samuel B. Donnelly called the forty fifth convention of the International Typographical Union to order at Detroit, Mich., on August 14. Mr. Bessler of Typographical Union No. 18, delivered the welcoming address. The records show that 193 delegates were elected.

With the exception of the convention held at Chicago during the World's Fair, this was the largest delegate meeting that has ever assembled. There were nearly 500 present registered as delegates, ex-delegates and visitors.

The report of the president thoroughly covered all matters which had been brought prominently to the attention of the members and officers during the past year, and many recommendations for the consideration of the convention were embodied therein.

Secretary Bramwood's report was perhaps the most exhaustive that has ever been given to the International Typographical Union, covering in detail monies expended, tabulated in such manner as to enable the members to secure any information desired without much research.

Many resolutions and amendments to the constitution were adopted, which before becoming law must be submitted to a referendum vote. Among such resolutions may be enumerated those empowering the executive council to expend \$10,000 to unionize the New York Sun, and to expend such sums as may be necessary to secure the Michigan State printing for a union office; to permit non-printer machine tenders to become operators; to create a defense fund of \$100,000 by assessing the members ten cents per month; to establish a five-day law for the printing trade, and an all-time scale for linotype machine operators; to secure the use of the allied label on all Government printing; and declaring that it is not contrary to the policy of the International Typographical Union to refuse to patronize an establishment which has been declared unfair, even though said establishment employed part union labor.

Delegates to the American Federation of Labor were instructed to vote for a resolution thanking Frank W. Palmer, the Public Printer, for exercising his discretionary power in raising wages of printers eighty cents per day; to vote for the adoption of a universal union label; to favor the election of a member of the printing trade as delegate to Great Britain in 1900. A resolution instructing said delegates to vote in favor of non-intervention in the painters' difficulty was tabled.

Strong resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the Federal authorities and the Governor of Idaho intimidating and wrongfully imprisoning citizens of Shoshone County, Idaho. The convention extended sympathy to the miners and pledged them the moral support of the printing trades.

Resolutions were also adopted favoring the establishing of postal savings banks; commending the Hague peace conference and deploring the failure of the general disarmament feature.

The executive council was authorized to levy general assessments as it may deem necessary in case of strike, lock-out or other trouble of like nature, requiring payment of benefits to members; and an amendment to the constitution was also proposed giving the president power, with the approval of the executive council, to appoint all organizers, according to district lines and recommendations; the executive council having power to revoke such commissions for cause.

Garment Workers' Convention.

The eighth annual convention of the United Garment Workers of America was held in Philadelphia, Pa., on August 14, and following days. Several important measures calculated to advance the interests and increase the stability of the union were adopted, among which may be cited the following:

No shop shall be considered a union shop where the hours of labor are more than 10 a day. The General Executive Board shall have authority to appoint a special label lecturer, who shall be kept constantly in the field. No firm shall be granted the use of the union label if that firm has any of its work made outside in non union shops. No work in overall factories shall be made outside, whether it be in union or in non-union shops. Only one member from a local union shall be eligible to office on the General Executive Board at any one time.

Piece work was declared by the convention to be the ruin of the workers in any trade. Resolutions condemning it, together with machine rent, damaged goods penalties and other rulings of the employers were passed without dissent.

As the outcome of a resolution introduced by a delegate of socialistic proclivities from Cleveland, O., the sense of the convention was emphatically expressed as follows:

"Resolved, That we reiterate the policy of the U. G. W. of A. as declared at all previous conventions, viz: That our work be strictly confined to trade matters, believing that by that means alone can unity and directness of purpose be secured, and, while revolutionary and theoretical movements may promise much, costly experience has plainly shown that the hope of the wage-workers lies alone in more compact organization on trade union lines, by the obtaining of gradual concessions, by improving the standard of living, by securing more independence in the shops, and higher standing in society."

In proof of the harmony and confidence which pervaded the convention, the delegates re-elected the entire General Executive Board. Detroit was chosen as the next place of meeting, and the convention then adjourned.

Book Notices.

[N. B.—To obtain a notice of any book or other publication under this heading it is necessary that a copy thereof be forwarded to this office, accompanied by the publishers' notice containing the date of publication and the retail price.]

"*The Law of Trade and Labor Combinations*," by Frederick H. Cooke, of the New York Bar. An excellently printed and bound volume of 214 pages. Published by Callaghan & Co., Chicago, Ill. Price, \$1.25.

The author of this volume recognizing the deplorable confusion and conflict in the decisions of the courts when dealing with boycotts, strikes, trade conspiracies, monopolies, pools, trusts, and kindred topics, endeavors to clear away the mists which cloud the legal vision of so many of the members of his fraternity by making, for the first time, a fundamental classification of "combinations producing private injury and combinations producing public injury." Every trade union office, and everyone who aspires to be a true leader of his fellow workers, should not fail to possess a work written with such a meritorious motive.

"*Provisions for Old Age by Government Action in Certain European Countries*," Publication of the British Board of Trade (Labor Department). Sold by Fyre & Spottiswoode, 32 Abingdon St., Westminster, England. Price, 3d.

This is the clearest and most comprehensive report on the subject matter of the title that has yet

appeared in the English language, and should be studied by all who wish to be posted on the present aspect of a subject increasingly demanding working class attention.

"*The Cry of the Children*," by Frank Hird. Published by J. Bowden, 10 Henrietta street, London, W. C., England. Price, one shilling.

In spite of the strenuous effort of factory and school inspectors, the number of children doomed in Great Britain to pass the morning of life in one unceasing round of drudgery is so large that Mr. Hird has been prompted to make an investigation of the subject, the results of which are given in this valuable contribution to the literature of the labor movement. In this highly instructive work are to be found many faithful delineations of working-class character, especially as it presents itself in the celebrated Whitechapel district of London. The following account of a demand for an increase of wages, given by a ropemaker who had been selected by her sister workingwomen to head a deputation to their Scotch employer, will be found no less interesting than pathetic:

"When we all went into 'is office 'e scowled at us as if we was thieves. 'Well, you wimmin, wot 'ave yer got to say for yerselves?' 'e 'ollered. 'Say for ourselves?' I chipped in. 'We want more wages an' no fines. How's a pore woman goin' to live if she can only get six-an'-six a week, and then 'ave 4d. an' sometimes 6d. took orf every week for fines—an' she not knowin' what she've been fined for?' 'You wimmin are so extravagant,' he said, after a bit. 'Now, in Scotland six-an'-six a week is 'igh wages for a woman, an' there they don't complain.' 'Of course they don't,' I sez back again, afore 'e 'ad time to say any more. 'In Scotland they don't pay 3s. an' 4s. a week for rent, an' they mostly live on oatmeal.' 'Then why the devil don't you all live on oatmeal?' he screeched, in a reg'ler wax. 'Oors Scotland's Scotland, an' London's London, an' we ain't used to it. Why don't yer wear yer 'air down yer back like a ole Chineese?' It was a bit imperent I know, but 'e made me that riled. But it all come to nuthin'. I arst 'im 'ow 'e would like 'is wife an' children to live in one room on a few bob for a 'ole week's work, an' 'e could say nuthin'. Out we all come, and went on strike straight away. O my Gawd! it was 'orrible. For 13 long weeks we kep' outside that there factory, the strike money from outside gettin' littler an' littler. It was winter, an' such a winter. Snow an' freezin', an' cold enough to freeze the innerards of yer. But we kep' up our pluck, an' got increases of from 2s. to 2s. 6d. a week."

All who love children and desire to be helpful in shielding them from the body and soul-crushing effects of modern industrial drudgery should read this book.

"*Domestic Service: The Responsibility of Employers*," by Mary Roberts Smith; published in the August issue of *The Forum*, New York. Price, 35 cents.

The movement for the social incorporation of the working class, a movement beset with so many great difficulties, seemingly has no greater obstacle to surmount than the present existing relations between domestic servants and their employers. We therefore hail this plea for an earnest consideration of those relations, and commend it to our readers for perusal.

Wherever the trade union does not penetrate the work is poorer, wages are lower, and the workers remain on a more primitive level than where organization has exerted its progressive and beneficial influence.

The Nebraska Labor Bureau,

By S. J. KENT, *Deputy Commissioner.*

The law passed by the last legislature limiting the hours of labor of females in manufacturing, mechanical or merchantile establishments, restaurants and hotels to sixty hours per week and not more than ten hours per day, so arranged as to permit of this ten hours' labor at any time between the hours of 6 A. M. and 10 P. M. has been the means of again bringing before the people of Nebraska the question of an early closing of stores and business houses on Saturday evening at 6 o'clock. Being charged under the law with the enforcement of the provisions of this new act, it has been my purpose to bring about a general compliance with the law with the least possible friction, and as far as the business houses are concerned this can be accomplished best by early closing. This question has been agitated for several years among the business men themselves, and I have not talked with a single merchant who is in principle opposed to it. They all acknowledge that if the movement is general among the large stores that they will do as much business after the change as they do now; that the business that is now congested in a few hours on Saturday evening can just as well be distributed throughout the week, and that the people will readily accommodate themselves to the change, as they did when the early closing movement was established for five days in the week. There is no occasion to rush men and girls on Saturday to meet the old-fashioned demands of those who are in the habit of leaving their trading until Saturday night. If Saturday evening is given over to pleasure and recreation then the men, women and children working in the business houses are just as much entitled to this time in which to enjoy themselves as the people who patronize them. In most of our larger cities the larger stores close early on Saturday—some as early as 1 o'clock. Then why should not other cities be just as progressive? It was well suggested by some of the business men speaking at the meeting held at the council chamber the evening of June 28, that keeping open on Saturday night was a "provincialism," a "village trick," and that it was time our cities put on more modern airs. Some of the larger stores profess to fear that in case they close that the small stores will get their trade. I do not think so. In our large cities it is the stores that close early that grow and prosper. There is a dignity and respectability that attaches to this that the public evidently appreciates. The store that is considerate of its help and manifests a disposition to be liberal and progressive loses nothing in the outcome. The employees of such an establishment are loyal and zealous in working for the interests of their employers, and the business man who cuts loose from his desk at 6 on Saturday, is a brighter, keener business man for the coming week. The idea that this law was

passed for the purpose of discriminating against females is not correct. It was passed to protect the health of females who now suffer physical ills on account of standing on their feet for long hours. It was passed in the interest of some of the coming mothers and of children yet unborn. It is a humane law. No woman should be on her feet more than ten hours in any one day, and civilization has no right to exact more. Men, through their trade union organizations, can exact shorter hours. The women are without such powerful support. The best thought of the State will support this law, the press and public opinion will support it, and for myself, I shall do my best to enforce its provisions.

Resolutions Adopted by the Union for Industrial Progress at Boston, Mass.

Whereas, The Eighteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted, by unanimous vote, a set of resolutions calling upon all wage-working women to become members of trade unions, thus again declaring to the world that the organized workingmen of America believe that woman has an equal right with man to earn her livelihood by honest toil; and,

Whereas, This organization knows of no better means than through the trade union, by which workingwomen can, with dignity to themselves and justice to their brother workers, make their working conditions of such a nature as will insure them a place in the ranks of honorable toilers; therefore, be it—

RESOLVED, That the Union for Industrial Progress recognizes the truth of the declaration of organized labor, that "the salvation of laborers, both male and female, lies in the trade union movement;" and,

RESOLVED, That we unqualifiedly endorse the position taken by the American Federation of Labor upon the question of woman labor, and that we strongly urge all women who work for wages, of whatever occupation, to join in or form trade unions of their respective crafts, to the end that their sex will be no bar to honorable employment, or compel them to accept a lower wage than man for performing similar labor.

Let us concentrate our efforts to organize all the forces of wage labor and, within the ranks, contest fairly and openly for the different views which may be entertained upon the different steps to be taken to move the grand army of labor onward and forward. In no organization on earth is there such toleration, so great a scope, and so free a forum as inside the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, and nowhere is there such a fair opportunity afforded for the advocacy of a new or brighter thought.



Chartered During Month.

Apart from the charters issued by our affiliated national unions, the American Federation of Labor office issued 41 charters during the month of August, as follows:

Federal Labor 7457, Covington, Ky.
 Laborers' Protective 7458, Utica, N. Y.
 Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada.
 Federal Labor 7459, East Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Stone Planers 7460, Bedford, Ind.
 Freight Handlers 7461, New Haven, Conn.
 Gas Workers' Protective 7462, Kansas City, Mo.
 Federal Labor 7463, Guelph, Ontario.
 Beer, Pop and Mineral Water Bottlers 7464, Ottumwa, Ia.
 Iron and Steel Bridge and Building Material Workers 7465, Washington Heights, Ill.
 Implement Frame Fitters 7466, Moline, Ill.
 Central Labor Union, Evansville, Ill.
 Flour Mill Employes 7467, Quincy, Ill.
 Coke Workers 7468, Blocton, Ala.
 Mince Meat Workers 7469, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Grain Elevator Employes 7470, Richmond, Ohio.
 Building Laborers 7471, Birmingham, Ala.
 Freight Car Builders 7472, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Freight Handlers, 7474, New Orleans, La.
 Federal Labor 7475, Langley, S. C.
 Federal Labor 7476, St. Albans, Vt.
 Ship Carpenters and Caulkers 7477, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Building Laborers 7478, Des Moines, Ia.
 Federal Labor 7479, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 Tanners and Curriers 7480, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Plasterers Helpers 7485, Detroit, Mich.
 Iron and Brass Bed Workers 7487, Kenosha, Wis.
 Paper Box Makers 7486, Dayton, O.
 Federal Labor 7481, Murphysboro, Ill.
 Central Labor Union, Newport News, Va.
 Laundry Workers 7490, Ft. Worth, Texas.
 Shingle Makers 7488, Eau Claire, Wis.
 Copper Miners 7482, Ducktown, Tenn.
 Packers and Nailers 7489, Toledo, O.
 Federal Labor 7491, Atlanta, Ga.
 Bindery Employes 7494, Springfield, Ill.
 Chain Makers 7492, Carlisle, Pa.
 Coal Employes Protective 7483, London, Ont.
 Gas Workers 7493, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Car Builders 7495, Depew and Lancaster, N. Y.
 Hod Carriers Protective 7496, Oneonta, N. Y.

Notice.

OFFICE OF
 AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR }
 WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1899.

To all Affiliated Unions:

At the request of the Coopers' Union and the Trades and Labor Council of Nashville, Tenn.,

The LIBERTY and CUMBERLAND MILLS, of Nashville, Tenn., are taken from our list, "We Don't Patronize."

Secretaries are requested to read this notice at union meetings and labor and reform press please copy.

Fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
 President A. F. of L.

Notice.

OFFICE OF
 AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, }
 WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25, 1899.

To All Affiliated Unions:

At the request of the unions interested, and after due investigation and attempt at settlement, the following firms have been declared UNFAIR:

MOENCH & SONS COMPANY, Tanners, Alpena, Mich.
 ILLINOIS IRON AND BOLT COMPANY, Carpentersville, Ill.
 Manufacturers of Wagon Skeins, Anvils, Drills, Jack-Screws, Letter-Presses and Press-Stands.
 ANDREW KIMBLE, Manufacturer of Carriage and Wagon Gear, Zanesville, O.
 F. X. GANTER, Bar and Office Fixtures, Baltimore, Md.

Secretaries are requested to read this notice at union meetings, and labor and reform press please copy.

Fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
 President A. F. of L.

Financial Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1899.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the month of July, 1899. (The months are abbreviated thus: J, f, m, a, m, etc.).

RECEIPTS.

July 1.		
Balance on hand		\$6,521 90
3. Brushmakers protective 7422, sup.		10 00
Lumber inspectors and tallymens 5525, tax, a, m, j		2 70
Alton, Ill, trades and labor assembly, tax, j, a, s		2 50
Cooper machine workers 7124, tax, m, j, j		13 50
Federal labor 7312, sup.		25
Fish dressers protective 7416, sup.		5 00
Cotton mule spinners association, tax 3/4 o, n, d		22 00
United hatters of N A, tax, July		20 00
Federal labor 7403, sup		3 85
Brotherhood of holders-on 6762, assessment		40
Bottling department employes 6920, tax, a, m, j		60 00
Draymens protective 7178, tax, d, j, f, m		2 38
Truckmens protective 7157, tax, o, n, d, j, f, m, a, m, j, j, \$5.70; assessment, 30c		6 00
Chairmakers protective 6817, tax, a, m, j, part j, \$10.79; assessment, \$1.18		11 97
Chippers protective 7356, sup.		1 00
Federal labor 7409, sup.		50
Stockkeepers and shippers 7163, tax, June		1 00
Castling trimmers, cupola tenders and cleaners, etc., 7344, tax, m, j		5 45
Federal labor 7146, sup.		1 50
Horse nail makers 7180, tax, June, \$3.50; sup, \$5.00		8 50
Horse nail makers 6313, sup.		5 00
Green glass bottle gatherers 7170, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s, \$15.00; assessment, \$1.50		16 50
5. Sewing machine builders 7424, sup.		10 00
Coal handlers 7425, sup.		10 00
Newsboys protective 7427, sup.		5 00
Federal labor 7423, sup.		5 00
Federal labor 7426, sup.		5 00
Green glass bottle gatherers 7347, tax, June		60
Laborers protective 7362, tax, m, j, \$20.05; sup, \$3.		23 05
Federal labor 7412, sup.		3 25
Laundry workers 7095, sup, 50c; assess, 32c		82
Central labor union, Springfield, Mass, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a		5 00
Central labor union, Hartford, Conn, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d, j, f, m		7 50
Federal labor 7285, tax, June		1 20
United labor council, Los Angeles, Cal, tax, d, j, f, m, a, m		5 00
Wisconsin state federation of labor, sup.		5 00
Laundry workers 7205, tax, a, m, j		2 25
Federal labor 7331, tax, June		2 35
Watch workers 6961, tax, may		55 10
Plow fitters 7044, tax, a, m, j		9 30
Central federation of labor, Troy, N Y, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j		5 00
Federal labor 7287, sup.		5 00
Furriers protective 7116, tax, april		1 65
Street and building laborers 7405, sup.		2 50
Natl bro of operative potters, tax, m, a, m, j		16 00
6. Fishermens 7316, tax, a, m, j		2 25
Firemens protective 6794, assessment		55

6. Machine trades helpers 7207, sup.	\$1 00	13. Laundry workers 7441, sup.	\$10 00
Freight handlers 7428, sup.	10 00	Chainmakers protective 7418, sup.	2 85
7. Amal lace curtain operatives of A, tax, m, a, m, j	4 00	Laborers protective 7351, tax, m, j, \$5.00; sup, \$1.50	6 50
Federal labor 7106, tax, June	7 65	Federal labor 7428, sup.	5 00
Mineral mine workers progressive 7318, tax, June	4 40	Flour and cereal millmens 6842, tax, j, a, s, o, n,	
Lathers 6894, tax, m, a, m, j	2 00	d, j, f, m, a, m, j, j, \$4.53; sup, 50c; assess, 12c.	5 15
Blacksmiths helpers 6831, tax, June	2 50	Horse shoe punchers 7200, tax, June	5 55
Federal labor 7010, sup.	50	Elevator conductors 7330, tax, m, j, j	1 00
W. N. Gates, adv.	15 00	Lathers 7283, tax, j, j, part a	2 25
Blacksmiths helpers 7323, tax, m, j, \$5; sup, \$3.50	8 50	Scranton, Pa, central labor union, tax, n, d, j, f, m, a	5 00
Livery employes 7028, tax, a, m, j	9 00	Belt makers and helpers 7221, tax, June	1 50
Hack and cabmens prot 7186, assessment.	2 10	Federal labor 6854, tax, June	2 25
Flour and cereal millmens 7208, tax, j, 65c; sup, \$5.	5 65	Soap workers 7442, sup.	10 00
Tanners protective 7196, tax, apr.	1 00	Federal labor 7169, tax, July	7 80
Federal labor 7429, sup.	10 00	Iron car builders 7315, tax, a, m, j	30 00
Horse nail makers 6313, tax, m, a, m, j	8 00	Iron car builders 7315, sup.	3 25
8. The Singer Mfg Co, adv.	100 00	15. Federal labor 7346, tax, June	1 35
Lathers protective 7333, tax, j, j	1 50	Federal labor 7306, tax, June, \$5.00; sup, \$1.00.	6 00
Federal labor 6925, sup.	7 75	Arch foundry molders helpers 7314, sup.	35
Federal labor 7238, tax, June	6 85	17. Fishermens protective 6321, tax, July, \$10.00; as-	
Green glass bottle gatherers 7170, sup.	1 00	essment, \$4.00	14 00
Metal workers 7367, tax, m, j	6 50	Hod carriers 5512, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, s, \$9.20;	
International typographical, tax, June	106 40	assess, 46c	9 66
Central labor union, Chattanooga, Tenn, tax, f,		Tank makers protective 6865, tax, a, m	4 00
a, m, j, j	5 00	Federal labor 7392, tax, j, j	14 50
10. Armour & Co, adv.	83 36	Federal labor 7290, tax, June	2 10
Bridge and structural iron workers 6681, tax, a,		Triple workers 7239, tax, July	1 80
m, j	15 00	Federal labor 7146, tax, June	10 00
Stoneware potters 7142, f, m, a, m, \$3.00; assess-		Steel cabinet workers 7294, tax, July	1 30
ment, 36c	3 96	Brushmakers protective 7394, sup.	2 50
United neckwear cutters 6939, tax, m, j, \$10; as-		Federal labor 7310, tax, May	4 65
essment, \$2	12 00	Federal labor 7312, tax, a, m, j	5 70
Federal labor 7381, sup.	3 35	Federal labor 7213, tax, f, m, a, \$1.50; sup, \$2.20.	3 70
Federal labor 7136, tax, June, \$1.25; sup, 50c	1 75	United bro of paper makers, assessment.	1 60
Federal labor 7187, tax, a, m, \$15; sup, \$1.50	19 50	Federal labor 7409, sup.	1 35
Federation of trades, Atlanta, Ga, tax, f, m, a,		Furniture employes 7443, sup.	5 00
m, j, j	5 00	Tanners and curriers 7444, sup.	10 00
Ship carpenters and caulkers 6884, tax, July	1 75	Farmers protective 7437, sup.	5 00
American federation of musicians, tax, July	20 00	18. Slate and tile roofers 7398, sup.	1 85
Hackmens 6967, tax, m, a, m, j, j, \$9; assess, 44c.	9 44	Federal labor 7167, tax, June	3 00
Amal meat cutters and butcher workmen, tax,		Rochester, N Y, trades assembly, sup.	15 00
m, a	10 67	Chainmakers 6587, tax, a, m, j	8 30
Brewery and ice plant laborers 7431, sup.	10 00	Federal labor 6959, tax, bal f, m, a, m	3 07
Bottling house employers 7430, sup.	10 00	Roofers protective 7311, tax, a, m, j	12 00
Car builders, wood machine mens 7433, sup.	5 00	Masons tenders 7176, tax, a, m, j	14 70
Block pavers, cement walk and curb setters		Iron workers helpers 6715, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j,	
7434, sup.	7 50	\$3.20; assessment, 20c	3 40
Workmens federation of the state of New		Stoneware potters 7117, tax, n, d, j, f, m, a, m, j,	
York, sup.	5 00	\$13.20; assessment, 80c	14 00
Federation o' labor, Cedar Rapids, Ia, sup.	10 00	Iron workers helpers 6715, sup.	1 25
Ice wagon mens 7432, sup.	10 00	19. Federal labor 6812, tax, July	50
Laborers protective 7435, sup.	10 00	Lathers protective 6851, tax, June	1 30
Amal society of carpenters and joiners, tax,		Oil well workers 7085, sup.	1 00
a, m, j	17 52	Iron workers helpers 6700, tax, June	9 40
Federal labor 6909, tax, j, f, m, a, \$3.95; assess, 25c.	4 20	United bro of paper makers, sup.	5 00
Mosaic and encaustic tile layers and helpers, sup	3 75	Oil well workers 7144, sup.	2 00
13. Pipe calkers and tappers 7348, sup.	1 00	Hod carriers 7378, tax, July, \$3.05; sup, \$2.85.	5 90
Teamsters and drivers 7045, tax, m, part of a,		Pattern makers national league, tax, m, j, j	15 62
\$12; assessment, \$1.50	13 50	Lathers protective 6938, tax, j, j, a	1 30
New Brighton, Pa, central labor union, sup.	5 00	Federal labor 7208, tax, j, j	35 00
Federal labor 7436, sup.	10 75	20. Federal labor 7076, sup.	1 00
Federal labor 7155, tax, a, m, part j	8 15	Laundry workers 7225, tax, a, s	1 50
Team owners 6741, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, d, j,		Truckmens prot 7157, sup.	1 90
\$3.22; assessment, 32c	3 54	Block pavers, cement walk and curb setters 7434,	
Laundry workers 7404, sup.	1 35	sup.	2 50
Capewell horse nail co, adv.	133 31	Sewer and tunnel workers 7319, sup.	2 00
Federal labor 6903, tax, June	1 95	Coopers international union, tax, a, m, j	28 00
Federal labor 7174, tax, a, m, j	3 90	Grain handlers 7445, sup.	10 00
Wood carvers association of America, tax, June	4 57	Green glass bottle gatherers 7364, tax, j, j	2 00
Iron molders helpers 7321, tax, m, j	12 00	Laborers protective 6792, tax, j, j, a	5 70
Federal labor 7358, sup, \$5; Fed, 50c	5 50	Arch iron workers 7420, sup.	2 15
Fibre sanders 7296, tax, July	2 25	Lathers protective 7380, sup.	5 00
Nashville, Tenn, trades and labor council, tax,		Carriage and wagon workers Intl union, assess.	10 00
n, d, j	2 50	21. Laundry workers 7286, tax, July	40
Rubber workers 7220, tax, June	6 25	Federal labor 7153, tax, July	35
Arch wire, iron and metal workers 6616, tax, j, j	3 90	Covington, Ky, trades and labor assembly, sup.	5 00
Intl bro of stationary firemen, assessment	1 24	Sprinkler fitters 6087, Fed	10 00
Lathers protective 7406, tax, July	1 25	Tin plate workers Intl prot assn, sup.	3 75
Hod carriers 5405, tax, j, j	2 50	Thos. L. Lockhart, sup.	2 50
Federal labor 7386, sup.	1 00	Shingle weavers 7099, tax, July	6 25
Horse nail workers 6170, sup.	5 00	Stockkeepers and shippers 7183, tax, July	1 00
Federal labor 7151, tax, apr.	6 50	Federal labor 7125, tax, June, \$18.40; sup, 50c	48 90
Aut sprinklers, pipe fitters and helpers 6840, tax,		Casting dressers prot 6844, tax, m, a	2 00
may	2 30	Federal labor 7153, sup.	75
A-phalt block and vitrified brick pavers 7214,		Chippers protective 7446, sup.	5 00
tax, j, j	1 40	22. Chippers protective 7356, tax, m, j, j	3 00
Laborers protective 7370, tax, June	5 00	Federal labor 7358, sup.	1 75
Asheville, N C, central labor union, tax, m, a, m	2 50	Federal labor 7223, tax, m, j	8 30
Lathers protective 7175, tax, d, j, f, m, a, \$3.84;		Laborers protective 7402, tax, July	7 90
assessment, 32c	4 16	Freight clerks protective 7317, tax, a, m, j	5 25
Fish dressers 7416, sup.	1 35	Federal labor 7381, tax, j, j	6 00
Horse nail makers 7073, tax, May, \$4.35; sup, \$6.00	10 35	Oil well workers 7107, tax, July	2 70
Flour millers protective 6930, tax, f, m, a, m, j	7 50	Laundry workers 6958, tax, a, m, j	2 25
Federal labor 7161, tax, June	11 50	Federal labor 7447, sup.	10 00
Brewery porters and freight handlers 7236, tax,		Federal labor 7426, sup.	1 10
June	3 00	24. Federal labor 6876, tax, f, m, a, m, j, \$3.80; sup,	
Lathers protective 6541, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d, 98; j,		\$1.50; assessment, 22c	5 52
f, m, a, m, part j, \$5.75; sup, 50c; assess, 30c	55	Milk peddlers 6933, tax, a, m, j	22 50
Oswego starch co, adv.	30 00	Mineral mine workers progressive 7318, sup.	6 00
Federal labor 7433, sup.	10 00	Soap workers 7442, sup.	5 75
Freight handlers 7438, sup.	10 00	Laundry workers 7071, sup, \$2.75; assess, 78c	3 53
Stave and heading workers 7440, sup.	10 00	Lathers protective 6999, tax, March	50

24. Iowa state branch, sup.	\$5 00	6. Salary and organizing expenses, one week, Wm. J. Smith, New Orleans	\$21 00
Car wheel molders helpers 7396, tax, June	1 00	Organizing expenses, L. E. Tossy	4 00
Federal labor 7392, sup.	1 00	7. Salary and organizing expenses, Will H. Winn.	100 00
Federal labor 7393, sup.	10 00	Matches, E. E. Lake	50
Federal labor 7089, sup., j, f, m, a, m, j, \$5.51; assessment, 24c	5 75	Organizing expenses, Hermann Robinson	5 50
Block pavers, cement walk and curb setters 7434, sup.	1 00	Stamped check book, Riggs Natl Bank	5 04
Federal labor 7010, tax, June	7 50	8. Expressage, United States Express Co	36 07
Team drivers international union, tax, m, j.	10 67	Furnishing and printing 200 postals, \$3; 2,000 certificates of membership, \$5.50; Phillips & Patton	8 50
Masons and builders laborers 7448, sup.	10 00	10. Expressage, Adams Express Co	45
Springfield, Ill, federation of labor, sup.	5 00	2,000 2c stamped envelopes, H. C. Easterday ..	42 80
Poughkeepsie, N Y, trades and labor council, tax, s, o, n, d, '98; j, f, m, a, m.	7 50	Honorarium, Samuel Leffingwell	10 00
United leather workers on horse goods, tax, June	3 86	Salary and organizing expenses, James Leonard, New Orleans	38 50
Brewery porters and freight handlers 7286, sup.	1 00	Salary and organizing expenses, Wm. J. Smith, New Orleans	17 50
Freight handlers 7449, sup.	10 00	13. 6 No. 18 100-page records, \$1.08; 12 No. 18 100-page records, \$2.16; 12 No. 18 100-page records, \$2.16; 12 No. 18 100-page records, \$2.16; 100 100-page No. 72 records, \$22; June item, 60c; E. Morrison Paper Co.	30 16
Ornamental glass workers 7450, sup.	10 00	Repairs, \$2; 1/2 box carbon, \$1.75; 1 doz note books, 50c; 2 ribbons, \$1.50; 3 erasers, 20c; 1 ream paper, 57c; 1/2 box carbon, \$2; Smith Premier Typewriter Co.	8 52
25. Tile workers prot 7191, sup.	50	400 2c and 200 1c stamps, H. C. Easterday	10 00
Federal labor 7350, tax, m, j, j.	4 50	Expenses attending bottle blowers convention and organizinglehr tenders, Geo. Chance	9 25
Federal labor 7389, sup.	3 25	Two days work, Mable Brown	3 00
Rubber workers 7349, tax, m, j.	5 00	15. Telegrams, Western Union Tel. Co.	10 09
Button workers 7181, tax, m, j, j.	2 10	500 charters, Isaac Goldman, New York	60 00
Chainmakers 6817, sup.	75	18. One electro, W. C. Newton & Co., Wash., D. C.	1 00
Marble cutters and tile setters 6848, tax, July	1 05	19. Expenses to bottle blowers convn, Geo. Chance Printing July FEDERATIONIST, Law Reporter Co.	197 13
Riggers protective 5108, tax, april, 45c; assess, 9c ..	54	Three baskets for office, M. Goldenberg	1 47
Amal meat cutters and butcher workmen, tax, m, j.	10 67	21. Putting 2 lights in office, Ed. Nothnagle	3 58
Stoneware potters 7142, tax, j, j.	1 80	1,000 1c stamped envelopes, H. C. Easterday	11 00
Coal handlers 7425, sup.	1 00	Expressage, Adams Express Co	1 25
Glass packers and sorters 3669, tax, June	3 00	Commission on advertising, Thos. Glover	15 87
Ornamental wire workers 7215, tax, m, j, j.	5 95	Salary and organizing expenses, Will. H. Winn	100 00
Federal labor 7451, sup.	10 00	22. Printing 2,000 2c stamped envelopes, \$2.50; 1,500 passwords, \$3.25; 500 ode cards, \$6.50; 1,000 1c envelopes, \$1.25; 5,000 monthly reports, \$7.75; 2,000 organizers' lists, \$21; Phillips & Patten. .	42 25
26. Tub molders helpers 7452, sup.	10 00	Expenses organizing oil well workers, F. M. Treese	4 00
Freight handlers 7438, sup.	1 00	Organizing expenses, McC. H. Parker	2 50
Federal labor 6977, tax, July, \$1.80; sup, 60c; assessment, 72c	3 12	Expenses, committee, plumbers v. gas fitters, Daniel Keefe	11 65
Paper carriers P & B assn 5783, tax, j, j.	4 00	27. Expenses and salary on leather workers union difficulty, John F. O'Sullivan	11 25
Lathers prot 7388, tax, j, j.	1 30	28. 100 postal cards, M. W. Stephenson	1 00
Hackmens prot 6924, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '98; j, f, m, a, \$2.70; assess, 20c	2 80	Car tickets, W. F. Ashley	25
Can makers prot 6946, tax, feb, \$3; assess, \$1.20 ..	4 20	Contributed article to FEDERATIONIST, Thos. Reece, England	12 01
Federal labor 7453, sup.	10 00	Sending postal note to England, W. F. Ashley ..	20
Oil well workers 7391, tax, June, 60c; sup, \$5.	5 60	Bal of \$200 appropriated to boot and shoe workers, Horace M. Eaton	100 00
Federal labor 7439, sup.	1 00	29. Printing 1,000 supply blanks, Phillips & Patten ..	2 25
Stave and heading workers 7440, sup.	25	Salary and organizing expenses, W. H. Winn ..	25 00
Laborers prot 7320, tax, j, j.	18 00	Wiring money to W. H. Winn, Western Union Telegraph Co.	1 57
Coachmen and stablemens prot 6327, tax, f, m, a, m, \$10.00; assessment, \$1.	11 00	Traveling and organizing expenses for month, Samuel Gompers	75 83
Marble and slate fitters and setters 7421, sup.	1 18	One month's salary, President Samuel Gompers ..	150 00
Federal labor 7226, tax, July	10 00	One month's salary, Secretary Frank Morrison ..	125
Aluminum workers 7454, sup.	10 00	5 weeks' salary, stenographer, Josephine Kelly ..	56
27. Champalgn, Ill, federation of labor, tax, a, m, j ..	2 50	5 weeks' salary, stenographer, Josephine MacDonald ..	50 50
Federal labor 7358, tax, m, j, j, \$24; sup, \$1.	25 00	5 weeks' salary, stenographer, Rose L. Guard ..	55 00
Amal meat cutters and butcher workmen, assess ..	22 00	5 weeks' salary, W. F. Ashley, Jr.	60 85
Federal labor 7241, tax, June	19 25	5 weeks' salary, Hugh McGregor	60 00
Can makers prot 6946, tax, mar.	3 00	17 days' work, V. M. MacDonald	25 50
Lathers prot 7336, tax, may	15 00	14 1/2 days' work, H. McKee	28 68
Federal labor 7337, tax, July	5 00	16 days' work, R. W. Ashley	16 00
Federal labor 6854, tax, July, \$2; sup, 25c.	2 25	Stamps received and used, Frank Morrison ..	9 70
Federal labor 7208, sup.	1 00		
Tin plate workers Intl prot assn, sup.	3 75		
28. Federal labor 7194, tax, m, a, \$6; sup, 60c.	6 60		
Federal labor 7222, tax, apr.	3 25		
Federal labor 7412, tax, July, \$2.50; sup, \$3.20 ..	5 70		
Brewery engineers and firemen 6910, tax, j, a, s.	4 50		
Button workers 7023, tax, June	1 75		
Lathers prot 7175, sup.	1 00		
Federal labor 7185, tax, June	1 00		
Coke workers 7324, tax, July	2 60		
29. Sprinklers, pipe fitters and helpers 6840, tax, June	2 40		
Federal labor 7368, tax, June	85		
Federal labor 6729, tax, a, m, j, j, \$7; sup, \$1.75; assessment, 70c	9 45		
Federal labor 7065, sup.	5 00		
Furniture employes 7443, sup.	5 00		
Federal labor 7125, sup.	1 50		
Brewery and ice plant laborers 7431, sup.	1 00		
Corrugators 7372, tax, June, \$1.75; sup, \$5.30 ..	10 05		
Oswego starch co, adv.	3 75		
Superior, Wis, trades and labor assembly, tax, s, o, n, d, j, f, m, a, m, j, j, a	10 00		
Laborers prot 7453, sup.	10 00		
Janitors prot 7456, sup.	10 00		
Small supplies	70		
Subscriptions	63 15		
	\$8,953 25		
EXPENSES.			
July			
1. One month's rent in advance	52 00		
Newspapers for office, Washington Times	1 00		
Organizing expenses and salary, W. H. Winn ..	45 93		
Seals, J. Baumgarten & Sons	48 25		
Street car tickets, W. F. Ashley, Jr.	2 00		
Expenses and salary as fraternal delegate to British trade union congress, Thos. F. Tracy ..	275 00		
Clippings, National Press Intelligence Co.	5 00		
6. Commission on advertising, John, Morrison ..	270 04		
Salary and organizing expenses, one week, James Leonard, New Orleans	42 25		
		RECAPITULATION.	
		Balance on hand	\$6,521 99
		Receipts	2,431 26
		Total	\$8,953 25
		Expenses	2,430 39
		Balance	\$6,522 86

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American Federationist



J. A. LABADIE,

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VOL. VI

OCT., 1899.

NO. 8

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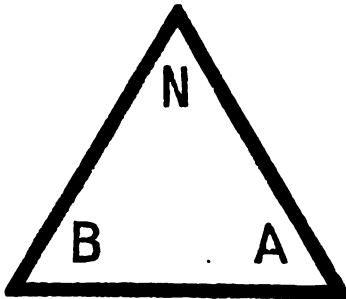
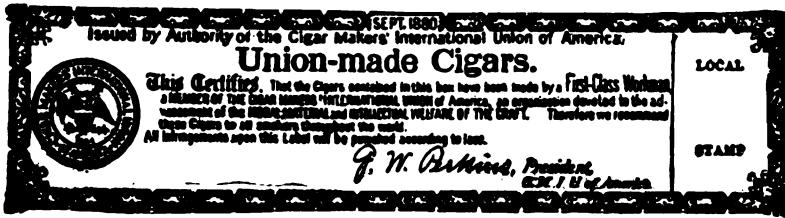
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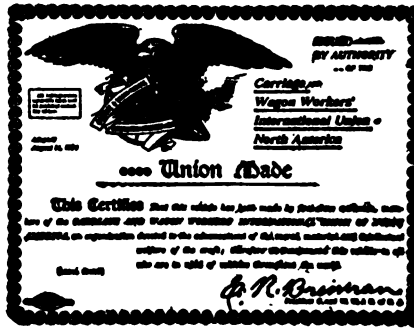
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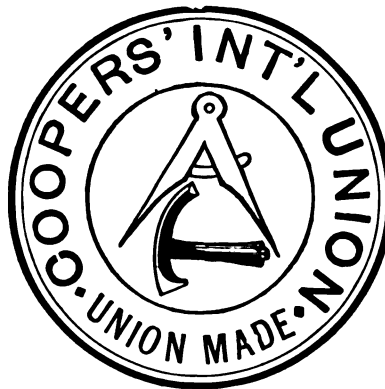
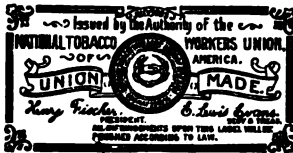
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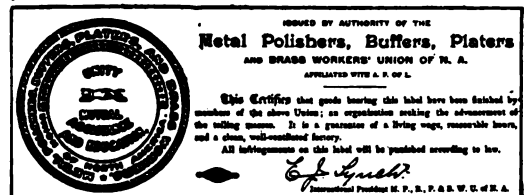
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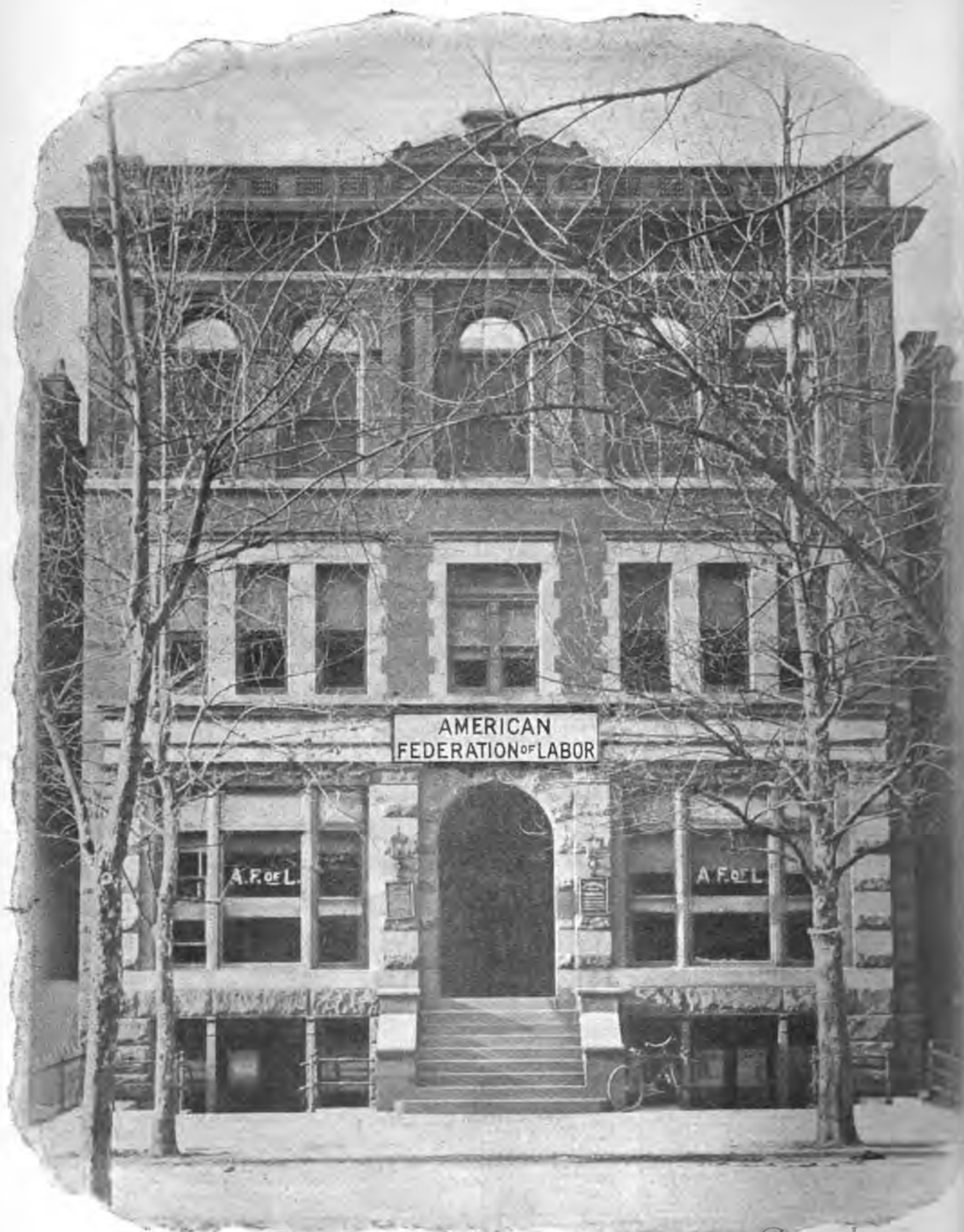


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HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR WASHINGTON D. C.

American Federationist.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS
OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

VOL. VI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER, 1899.

No. 8

"O, aching time! O, moments big as years!
All, as ye pass, swell out the monstrous truth
And press it so upon our very griefs
That unbelief has not space to breathe." —Keats.

It Can Not Be Forever So.

Is it worth while that you jostle a brother
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other
In blackness of heart? that we war to the knife?
O, pity us all in our pitiful strife.

Pity us all that we jostle each other!
Pardon us all for the triumphs we feel
When a fellow goes down 'neath his load on the heather,
Pierced to the heart! words are keener than steel,
And mightier far for woe or for weal.

Were it not well in this brief little journey
On over the isthmus down into the tide,
We give him a fish instead of a serpent,
Ere folding the hands to be and abide
For ever and aye in dust at his side?

Look at the roses saluting each other,
Look at the herds all at peace on the plain;
Man and man only makes war on his brother,
And laughs in his heart at his peril and pain,
Shamed by the beasts that go down on the plain.
JOAQUIN MILLER.

The Awakening of the South.

From the Labor Day Oration of JEROME JONES at Atlanta, Ga.

It has come to pass in these later years that the Nation and nearly all of the States, coming into a better and clearer knowledge of the true worth and dignity of labor, have enacted laws setting apart the first Monday in September to be fittingly celebrated by all the people in honor of those upon whose backs rest the burdens of the world. It speaks well for the toilers, this splendid governmental tribute and recognition of them.

And right truly labor is justly entitled to a nation's honors. All wealth and national prosperity depends at last upon those who toil. It is well that a day should be set apart in commemoration of the great services rendered to civilization by the vast army of toilers in the workshops, mines, fields and factories and railroads and other departments of industry. And the day should be fittingly observed everywhere, as it is here in this splendid city under the auspices of organized labor.

In the first place, to organized labor alone is

Labor Day to be credited. For sure it is that to the devotion, courage, and wisdom of the hosts of organized labor do we all owe this grand anniversary. On this day should we take counsel of each other and consecrate anew our efforts to the advancement of the cause of organized labor and the betterment of the moral and material welfare of all workingmen in this broad land. Organized labor stands for simple justice for the wage-earner, nothing more, nothing less; and thus it stands for law and order and home and true patriotism.



JEROME JONES,
ORGANIZER AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

It stands for law and order because by concerted action, wise precaution, and by conciliation and arbitration it can so often avoid strife and conquest between employer and employee, where for lack of these unorganized labor, lacking unity of purpose, preparation or means of defense, is either helplessly ground under the iron heel of oppression or vainly and pitifully resists to no purpose.

In the past, and the very recent past, for that matter, many brilliant intellects in this and other countries of the world have come to realize the importance of organized labor, where hitherto they

had proclaimed against it in unmeasured terms. Many of these men have contended that organization did not contribute to the general welfare of the community, but on the contrary, and they published this idea on every side, that they were really injurious to it.

This conclusion was simply jumped at by these learned commentators, and after investigating the history, aims and attainments of organized labor, have fully confessed that they are helpful not only to the individual members thereof but alike also to the community in general.

Of this class, Professor Rodgers, of Oxford University, may be cited. No man more persistently declaimed against trade unions than he, and yet

ties involved. To the employer I say, withdraw this order. It is based on damning and pernicious doctrine and bound to work incalculable devilment and mischief.

To the employee, I would say, be honest, upright and fair in all your dealings with the employer. "Render unto Cesar the things that are Cesar's." Apply yourselves diligently and conscientiously to the task set before you, work faithfully, but reserve to yourself the right of combination to meet a similar combination on his part and thus endeavor to gain an equitable portion of the results of this combination of capital and labor.

It seems to me the echo of the cannon's roar



PRINCE W. GREENE,
SOUTHERN GENERAL ORGANIZER, A. F. OF L.

when he turned the searchlight of investigation upon the subject, he was forced to admit that he had been wrong, and he proclaimed his mistake before all the world.

And yet we find men in this day and time who say the laborer shall not organize. In every issue of the daily press we see the order printed by men prominent as employers, and so common is the order that it has the appearance of a preconcerted movement. This command, coming as it does from representative employers, demands more than a passing notice.

Our rights and liberties are threatened. And I here and now sound a warning note to both par-

has but just died that proclaimed the abolition of chattel slavery, but we have passed into a condition a thousand times worse and more dangerous than ever was the former.

It is worse for the reason that it claims as its victims men, women, and children of the proudest race upon the face of the earth. But for labor organizations our lot would be even worse than that of the chattel slave before the war.

The wealth of this country is growing, is increasing year after year, and gaunt poverty stalks abroad in the land day and night. In nearly every large city you behold the evidences of wealth on the one hand and squalid poverty on the other.

Even here in Atlanta it is not an uncommon thing to read in the daily press in this city of churches, of civilization, of refining influences, cases of absolute starvation.

Before this large audience and in this splendid city I desire to say a few words concerning strikes, and of the violence which unfortunately grows out of them sometimes.

In the first place, organized labor tends to prevent rather than promote strikes. Here again, the Hon. Carroll D. Wright, the United States Commissioner of Labor, may be called on to verify this statement. Organized labor never entered upon a strike without first exhausting peaceable remedies to obtain justice. They know the perils and hardships of open opposition to their employers.

Often the wife, with her face as pale as his own, but with greater courage, tells him that manhood can not bear further imposition, and bids him strike for his rights, even though they all go pitifully hungry. He knows the power of entrenched capital and the often doubtful outcome of resistance to hardfisted injustice.

You tell me that such a man enters upon such a struggle willingly or recklessly without considering the cost? No, a thousand times no. He would fain dash the cup from his lips. He would so willingly adjust the differences with his employer upon a reasonable basis if the employer would meet him halfway right.

He has tried conciliation; committees have been sent with a respectful statement of grievances; again and yet again these plain, blunt men have appeared before their employer; time and again has the purse-proud fool or heartless corporation manager met the committee with a hackneyed answer, "We have nothing to arbitrate;" "You must withdraw from your organization." Alas! Human nature can not stand more. He strikes. You, my grand gentlemen, who wear fine linen and fare sumptuously every day, will doubtless say he is a fool to strike even then. May be so. But, my friends, he is very human, and there does come to his heart at times an overpowering determination to resist oppression though the heavens fall.

Something like the fine frenzy of Patrick Henry, when he exclaimed, "Give me liberty or give me death," comes to the man in overalls, and he strikes a brave, though maybe an ineffectual blow.

And it is not every just strike which fails of success that is fought in vain. It begets a courageous, self-sacrificing spirit, and makes unjust employers suffer, too, and less likely to further grind his employees. Strikes are to be deplored always. May the day soon come when such forms of resistance will be unnecessary and will pass away forever. To hasten that day you must organize and stand for your family and your country, conscious that in demanding a living wage you are doing a service to all the world.

Organized labor stands for a higher citizenship. All the laws upon the statute books in all the States and in all the countries in the interests of the working classes, and consequently in the interest of the whole, were placed there by and through efforts of the trade unions.

Will anyone dispute that the child labor laws in the various States is not a humane measure? Organized labor is responsible for this.

Will any deny that contending for equal pay for equal work for women in the industrial field is not a just, honorable and equitable contention? Organized labor is responsible for this.

We have placed on the statute books such laws governing railroad service as to reduce the number of deaths among employees. Will any deny this to be an humanitarian act? Labor organizations are responsible for this.

We have passed laws compelling proper authorities to provide in mills and factories where women and children are employed better sanitary conditions. Will any demur to this?

We have passed laws reducing the hours of labor among government employees, and also reduced the hours of labor in hundreds of cities among private contractors, thereby bringing more rest to the toilers. Will any cry out against this?

Organized labor is responsible for all these benefits enjoyed by the workingmen and women of this and every other country.

Let us leave here to-day determined to do more for organized labor; let the coming year show advances made toward a concentration of labor's forces, to the end that we may more surely bring about a better feeling between capital and labor.

Live as union men, act as union men, and that day will ere long arrive when violence and strife will be of the past, and you will receive the plaudits of all mankind.

British Labor Notes.

By THOMAS REECE.

LONDON, September 17, 1899.—The years fly very swiftly. It seems but yesterday since I was chronicling the doings of the thirty-first annual Trade Union Congress, and yet, last week, the thirty-second ran its course.

Plymouth received the 383 delegates and the visitors with the usual approach towards festivities upon these occasions and the business did not commence till the second day.

W. J. Vernon was chosen President of the Congress. Vernon is a compositor, a member of the local branch of the Typographical Association, the leading union of typesetters. The Typographical Association was founded in 1849, and this is therefore its jubilee year. It has about fifteen thousand members spread over a hundred and twenty branches. The other leading printers' unions are the London Society of Compositors, with over

eleven thousand members and the Scottish Typographical Association with about four thousand.

Vernon is still a young man and would not have been president had not the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the greatest trade union in the world, been excluded from the convention. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers refused to obey a ruling of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress (considered by the engineers to be an unjust ruling) and had to suffer the penalty of exclusion. And, of course, with the society, was excluded the engineering delegate who was to have presided.

The presidential speech was a fine thing, especially when the speaker got well into his stride, so to speak. He quoted James Russell Lowell with electrifying effect, and ran over the record of the past parliamentary session, finding apparently nothing very edifying in it. The particularly horrible instance of plutocratic greed and pharisaical hypocrisy which centers round Lord Overtons' chemical works at Rutherglen, first exposed in Keir Hardie's "*Labor Leader*," was commented upon. The speaker went on drawing a picture of the latter day workman "crushed bearing the weight of the centuries," and wound up with an impassioned appeal for complete unity and amity.

After an interpellation on the question of the exclusion of the engineers, the Congress settled down to its huge agenda. More important came the debate on the 8-hour question. On behalf of the special Miners 8 hour Bill it was resolved to ask parliament to set aside a day for its discussion. Will Thorne moved the general-all-trades-eight-hour resolution which was carried in the face of violent opposition from the cotton operatives.

T. F. Tracy and J. O'Connell, fraternal delegates from the American Federation, were introduced to the Congress and cordially received by the British trade unionists. A resolution in favor of the independent political action of trade unionists was carried by 548,000 to 434,000 votes. Amendment of the obscure and badly working Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897, was demanded. Sunday trading, child labor under fourteen, and capital punishment were all condemned.

Ben Tillet's resolution asking for the passing of a compulsory arbitration act, applicable to trade disputes and carrying fines and imprisonment for whichever of the contending parties refused to accept the award of the arbitration courts, was rejected by a majority of two to one.

Alexander Wilkie, of the Associated Shipwrights, a sketch of whose life and union I gave some months ago, was chosen with J. Haslam to represent British labor at the next congress of the American Federation of Labor.

Haslam is a miners' delegate sitting in the congress as a representative of the Miners Federation of Great Britain. Like several other trade unionist leaders he is a justice of the peace. Both Wilkie

and Haslam are typical straight-out trade unionists of the old school. Not that they are by any means old men yet. . . . There was one woman at the congress, Margaret Bondfield, of the retail clerks.

So much for the congress. Now, that the General Federation of Trade Unions has organized itself and settled down with headquarters at 181 Queen Victoria street, there is pretty well bound to be a sort of rivalry between the two. Providing the General Federation grows, and every indication cries aloud that it *will*, its annual general meeting is sure to cover much the same ground as the old Trade Union Congress. It will be wasteful and unnecessary, going over the same ground twice a year, as this was, and, therefore, one convention will give way. We shall see which one. The annual general meeting of the General Federation would approximate most nearly to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

We are having a bad attack of trusts just now. The latest and worst is the Wall-paper Trust. Floated with a capital of three million pounds sterling it has already commenced to shut down its smaller mills. It has secured a national monopoly and is discharging workmen, salesmen, travelers and designers to the number of several hundreds. Prices of wall-paper are being trebled.

The blind workmen of Great Britain have organized. Many of them work for "charitable" institutions and are sweated damnably. Some of them after a hard week's work at brush and mat making get from two to four dollars. A prophet has arisen amongst them, a blind orator named Rooke, and starting with Manchester the organization has now spread all over the country in the space of eighteen months. A number of the blind workers in the brush trade have been locked out in London and are meeting with a lot of trade unionist support.

The operatives in the jute and other mills at Dundee are on a strike to the number of sixteen thousand. A large body of Bristol dockers have struck for shorter hours and a rearrangement of wages. Seven hundred hop pickers are on strike in Kent. The organization of Sir Thomas Lipton's shockingly underpaid employees continues and the seamen of the Kingdom are greatly dissatisfied.

Rodo Kumiai Kisei Kwai.*

BY FUSATARA TAKANO.

With much humility I take up again my long-neglected duty as your Japanese correspondent. Under no ordinary circumstances could I have been so ungrateful as to neglect my duty toward you for so long, and I earnestly beg your indulgence. Since I took the position of stewardship of the then newly started co-operative store at Yokohama, in November last, the whole of my time as well as my thought was taken up with the matters pertaining to that concern, and I found very little opportunity

* The Trade Union Organizing Association of Japan.

left to attend to any other business. Nine months of assiduous labor, however, placed the store on a permanent basis and as its utility to the labor movement of this country is now assured, I took the first opportunity to return to this city, and resumed, on the 15th of August last, my duty as the secretary of the Rodo Kumiai Kisei Kwai. With this resumption of the office I expect to be able to keep you in touch with the Japanese labor movement.

Our movement is gaining in strength steadily. Although the Iron Workers' Union has made but slight progress in its membership its influence is daily advancing. It now owns a meeting house of its own—the single instance of a Japanese workers' association owning its own building. Benefit features of the union are rapidly gaining popularity



FUSATARA TAKANO.

among the members. Over 1,500 yen* have been so far disbursed among its needy members.

The Printers' Association, formed by some printer members of our association, now claim 900 membership. It is proposed that within the coming month it will change its constitution so as to conform to the strict trade union requirements with benefit features similar to the iron workers. Ways and means of affiliation with our association are carefully considered by the prime movers of the union, and I am advising them on all the matters relating to trade unionism and its federation.

Affiliation of the Engineers and Firemen's Union of the Japan Railway Co. is also now assured. It is expected that during the month of October the

union will hold its convention and officially sanction the proposed affiliation. Thus, you see, the federation of iron workers, printers and railway employees through our association is a thing almost certain to be realized within a month or two, and one of my pet schemes is well nigh on its road of achievement.

An idea struck me the other day. As our workers are financially too weak to render any pecuniary assistance to our American brothers in times of trouble, it will be a good idea to help them by taking up American boycotts in this country. While this could not be, at the present stage of our organization, very effective, the fact that a boycott extended to this far-eastern country will, I think, greatly encourage American brothers in their fights against unfair employers. With this idea in mind, I scrutinized the unfair list published in the *FEDERATIONIST*. Finding the products of the American Tobacco Company among the list, I conceived that our first sympathetic action toward our American brothers is to take up the boycott against the company's products imported into this country. Upon perusal of the list, however, I found that two certain brands of cigarettes manufactured by the company and imported in a great quantity to this country and largely consumed by our workers, are not mentioned in the list. Although I have little doubt as to the certainty of the former being under the ban, it is doubtful whether the same can be said of the latter-mentioned brand. I concluded it to be best to proceed after I have definitely ascertained the fact. I shall be very much obliged if you will ascertain whether the two brands should be placed under the ban or not and let me know the result of your inquiry. Upon the receipt of an affirmative answer from you, I will take appropriate action at once and when so doing, I will notify you.

I am in receipt of your *FEDERATIONIST* regularly. Please accept my thanks for them.

NIHONBASHI, TOKIO, JAPAN,

September 1, 1899.

'Twas A Glorious Victory.

By President D. A. HAYES.

The Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of United States and Canada succeeded in making a very favorable settlement with the Cumberland Glass Company of Bridgeton, N. J., on Saturday, September 6. The company has agreed to recognize our association, its officers and regularly elected committees; to pay the union scale of wages and abide by such other rules and regulations as now exist, or may hereafter exist between the Blowers' and Manufacturers' Associations.

Since that time the company has discharged thirty-five of its scabs; these were apprentices. The five journeymen who were induced to come all the way from Indiana were fired unceremoniously last Saturday evening. It remains for us to

*1 yen equals 56.6 cents U. S. currency.

decide whether or not we shall admit them to the association.

The Cumberland Glass Company is the largest non-union bottle making concern in the country. It will employ three hundred blowers, which means the employment of about one thousand other kinds of help. This corporation has been fighting us since 1886 and owing to the prestige of its position at Bridgeton, which was gained solely through a system of fake philanthropy to churches and the buying of politicians, it has been enabled to carry on a system that, so far as I know, exceeds anything in the way of industrial slavery known in this country; that is, wherein native citizens are employed.

The exactions of this company's store can not easily be imagined, therefore I would state that of the three hundred blowers who went on strike there, the 8th day of last April, many of whom are highly skilled workmen, I have yet to find one who was not in debt to that store.

I have been working for the last three years in Bridgeton making every effort to break down the stronghold of prejudice, which these non-union employers raised against organized labor. For the first sixteen months, free speech and free assemblage were denied the six hundred bottle blowers employed at the vast non-union concerns in that city. Over one year ago the President of the American Federation of Labor honored us with an address, delivered in the opera house to the workmen of our town. The results of that visit and the encouragement we have received from President Gompers and other prominent members of the American Federation of Labor, such as Brothers Chance and McGuire, has had a splendid effect and let the workmen involved see that there were thousands of workmen in this country interested in their struggle for these three privileges—

1. The right to organize.
2. Union wages.
3. The payment of those wages in cash, instead of company store truck.

It was upon these lines we waged our battle, and notwithstanding that we organized thoroughly all the non-union blowers in South Jersey, and after doing so, asked those employers in a conference to grant the above mentioned privileges to their men, our requests were positively refused, so on the date mentioned (April 8, '99), one thousand one hundred and fifty men laid down their blowing pipes in South Jersey; every journeyman and apprentice came out and are still true to the cause, most of those are now employed in the factories unionized. The first was Glassboro, next Clayton, then two at Bridgeton; which only left five lined up against us. The Cumberland was to make the fight, which it did, and as stated in their application for an injunction, they have lost \$240,000 in their efforts to deprive a few harmless glass blowers of the right to organize. They used every means, contempt-

ible and otherwise, to defeat us; but today I am glad to say we stand winners.

There are two non-union firms still standing out which we hope to have our colors floating over within the next ten days.

The chancellor of New Jersey heard the arguments for an injunction against us August 29, but up to the present time, has refrained from giving a decision, which I do not think he will do now that the company applying for the injunction has given the lie to all their affidavits by agreeing to unionize their establishments. Now, the result of these five months' struggle can be summed up as follows:

We have increased the wages of 1,150 men from 10 to 40 per cent. They will be paid in cash and will be allowed to spend their money wherever they please. They are now members in good standing of our association, and in a position to develop all the better qualities of their nature by a broader and more generous spirit of fraternity and brotherhood than they ever anticipated in the past.

This is a brief account of the glass bottle blowers' strike in South Jersey. The knowledge having gone through the country that we had last July affiliated with your grand organization, no doubt caused bottlers of patent medicines and other beverages to make careful inquiries before placing their orders, which action on their part, must have had a good effect and helped to strengthen our position.

Allow me to return my sincere thanks for the warm congratulations extended toward our association and myself, in recognition of the victory just gained. It is my duty to reciprocate by extending the same to all our brethren in the American Federation of Labor, for the cause of labor it is surely advancing.

No Pensions For These.

We are all familiar with accounts of terrible bloodshed and loss of life upon the battlefield; but there are few who actually realize how great is the risk incurred by the great mass of the workers in their efforts to earn their meagre dole of daily bread. A table showing the number of persons killed or injured by accidents reported to the inspectors of factories and certifying surgeons in the United Kingdom, by occupiers of factories and workshops during 1897 and 1898 respectively, grouped according to industries, and exclusive of accidents not reported to the certifying surgeon, is here given:

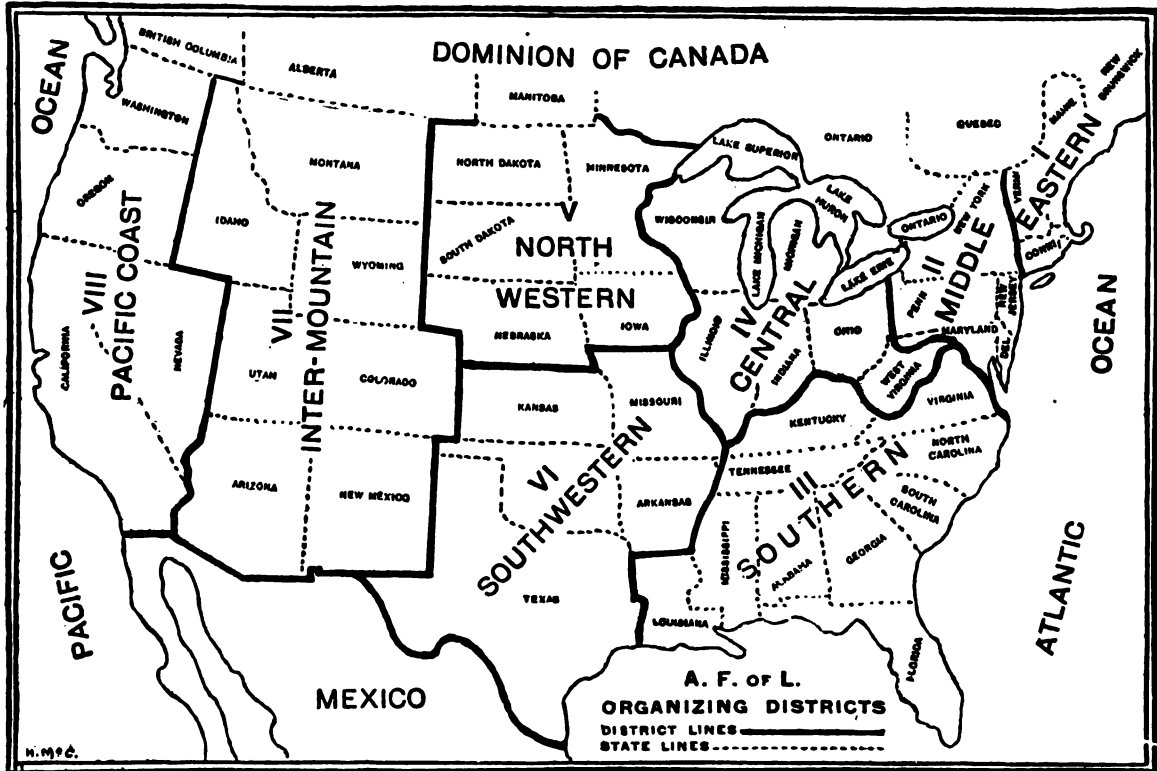
Industry	1897		1898	
	No. of Persons		No. of Persons	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Textile Employes.....	43	3,565	59	3,796
Railway Employes.....	1,224	54,218	1,209	69,814
Other Employes.....	615	11,762	668	14,714
Total.....	1,882	69,545	1,936	88,314

What Our Organizers Are Doing.

NATIONAL SECRETARIES.

Barbers.—General Secretary W. E. Klapetzky, Barbers' International Union, reports that since his last statement, seven charters have been issued by him, in Birmingham, Ala.; Kewanee and Pontiac, Ill.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Ottumwa, Ia.; Paterson, N. J.; and Vancouver, B. C. An application for a charter from Mishawaka, Ind., is under consideration, and many others are expected in the near future from places where temporary organizations have been formed. Seventy-five per cent. of the local unions report an increase in membership. He further reports that many central bodies have admitted to their councils barbers' organizations not affiliated with the International Union. Wherever this occurs, the central body

near future. One organizer will be appointed for each large city to assist in the organization of new unions, the strengthening of those already in existence and to induce employers to use the union label. An aggressive campaign will be conducted against the sweat bake-shops. The bakers have difficulties pending in Buffalo, N. Y., against the U. S. Baking Company; in Rochester, N. Y., against Deminger Bros.; in Cleveland, Ohio, against the Ohio Baking Company; in Newark, N. J., against the Fritche Baking Company; in Hoboken, N. J., against the Schmalz & Son Company; and in Boston, Mass., against the Fox Pie Baking Company; all of said difficulties being on account of the employment of non-union help. No great improvements in conditions have been reported, except that the Julia Excelsior Bakery of Cleveland, O., has unionized its establishment and is using



No. I. *Eastern*—Connecticut, Gulf Provinces, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Quebec, Rhode Island, Vermont. No. II. *Middle*—Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Ontario, Pennsylvania. No. III. *Southern*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia. No. IV. *Central*—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia, Wisconsin. No. V. *Northwestern*—Iowa, Manitoba, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota. No. VI. *Southwestern*—Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Texas. No. VII. *Inter-Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Alberta, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming. No. VIII. *Pacific Coast*—California, Columbia (British), Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

should at once take steps to bring about affiliation in accordance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

Bakers.—General Secretary F. H. Harzbecker, Bakers and Confectioners' International Union, reports that five local unions have been granted charters since the headquarters were removed to Cleveland one month ago. The new unions are located in Fort Worth, Tex.; Baltimore, Md.; St. Louis, Mo.; Dallas, Tex.; and Cleveland, Ohio. The action of the executive board in changing the official organ from a monthly to a weekly meets with general approval. In accordance with a resolution adopted by the late convention, a number of national organizers will be placed in the field in the

both the bread and cracker labels. All boycotts of the American Federation of Labor are being pushed, especially against the U. S. Baking Company. The Bakers' International Union recognizes its indebtedness for good work done by the following organizers of the American Federation of Labor: Organizer U. M. Lee, Ft. Worth, Tex., Organizer J. H. Sullivan, Baltimore Md., and Organizer L. P. Negele, of St. Louis, Mo. Each of the foregoing have organized locals in their respective cities, and Organizer Negele gives information that he expects to get the candy makers of his city also in line. He further reports that the bread label is more in demand than ever before.

(Continued on page 196.)

American Federationist.

OFFICIAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS
OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

PUBLISHED BY

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

—AT—

423-425 G Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Correspondents will please write on one side of the paper only, and address all editorial matter to

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor, Washington, D. C.

All communications relating to finances and subscriptions should be addressed to

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Matter for publication in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST must be in this office by the 21st of the month previous to issue.

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

Entered at Washington, D. C., post-office as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Per Annum,	- - - - -	50 Cents.
Single Copy,	- - - - -	5 Cents.

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VOL. VI. OCTOBER, 1899. No. 8

THE BOYCOTT AS A LEGITIMATE WEAPON.

Organized labor has claimed and continues the claim; the right to use the boycott. On the other hand, its opponents, and particularly the newspapers, have not ceased denouncing the boycott as an unlawful, aggressive, un-American, intolerable, mode of warfare. There are several court decisions, though none from any of the ultimate courts of appeal, in which the same view is taken. One or two judges have upheld the boycott, and even in the anti-boycott opinions certain significant admissions may be noted which, we will presently show, logically surrender the whole case against the practice in question. No fair-minded man will deny that the subject is an open one, and it is therefore profitable and proper to review the controversy and state labor's view of the matter.

What is the boycott? There is, fortunately no reason for any difference upon the right definition of the term. In Anderson's Law Dictionary, a boycott is defined as "A combi-

nation between persons to suspend or discontinue dealings or patronage with another person or persons, because of a refusal to comply with a request of him or them. The purpose is to constrain acquiescence or to force submission on the part of the individual, who, by non-compliance with the demand, has rendered himself obnoxious to the immediate parties, and perhaps to their personal and fraternal associates."

The first question to be answered is whether the criminal laws of the United States or of the several component States, plainly, directly and unequivocally declare "a combination between persons to suspend patronage"—the essence of the definition—to be illegal. The answer is a negative one. There is no law in any State or in the nation forbidding any or all combinations to discontinue dealings with obnoxious persons.

In connection with the pending boycott operations in New York and Ohio, it has been acknowledged (though not without regret on the part of some) that in neither of the great States named is boycotting a statutory offense. Indeed it would be impossible to frame a law rendering all forms of boycotting criminal. No one has ventured to advance so absurd and monstrous a proposal, and the courts themselves have had to recognize the perfect legitimacy of at least one form of boycotting. Thus, Judge Spring, of New York, whose decision in the Buffalo *Express* case, rendered a year or so ago, has recently been given wide publicity on account of its supposed strength, lucidity and thoroughness, distinctly declared:

"The labor organizations had the right to refuse to patronize the *Express*, or to give support to any patron of that paper."

If words have meaning this sentence establishes the legality of boycotting. We must bear in mind that the difficulty with the *Express* involved a number of separate organizations—compositors, pressmen, stereotypers—and that they all acted in concert as members of the Buffalo Allied Printers' Unions. If these unions had the right to boycott—that is, discontinue dealings with the *Express* and all its patrons, it can only be because a combination of any number of men having community of interest to boycott an obnoxious person or persons is not unlawful. So far, then, as the aggrieved workmen were concerned, there was no issue. Judge Spring conceded, then, the right to boycott the *Express* and its patrons, or advertisers and readers.

Can it be contended that the New York judge went too far and erred on the side of laxity or generosity to the boycotters? Not with any show of reason. Any other view is nonsensical on its face. NEITHER THE *Express* NOR ITS PATRONS HAD ANY VESTED CLAIM OR RIGHT TO THE PATRONAGE OF THE STRIKERS. The strikers were free to bestow their

patronage upon whom they pleased, and none could call upon them to assign reasons for their preferences. They were not obliged to purchase the *Express*, nor were they under obligations to deal with the merchants who used the advertising pages of the newspaper. We take it, therefore, that any court would feel itself bound to affirm the principle laid down in the sentence quoted from Judge Spring's opinion. And that sentence, we repeat, establishes the propriety and legality of simple, passive boycotting by people having a common grievance against one or more persons, even if that grievance be wholly imaginary or trivial.

At what point, then, does boycotting become criminal and a combination to suspend dealings pass into a conspiracy? This is the crucial question.

The Buffalo *Express* case being typical, we may continue to use it as the basis for our argument. The offense of the boycotters, according to Judge Spring, consisted in this—that they did not limit the combination to members of allied printers' unions, who were directly interested in the dispute, but proceeded to enlist all other labor unions "in Buffalo" in the common undertaking to root out the *Express* or to coerce it into assenting to the domination of this union. The "other" labor unions joined in the boycott and passed resolutions refusing to patronize the paper and its advertisers, and a special organ was established to push the company and spread the boycott. The consummation of this "scheme," the judge says, was not "insidious but open, defiant and unmistakable." In other words, the original boycotters, who acted within their right in suspending their dealings with the *Express* and its advertisers, openly appealed, requested and urged others, not concerned in the difficulty, to become parties to the boycott.

Now, for the sake of simplicity, assume first that this "open and defiant" appeal was accompanied by no threats of any kind. Let us assume that the original boycotters limited themselves to moral suasion and, in the name of such principles as the solidarity of labor, the justice of the demand for fair wages, the economic advantage of strong labor organizations, and so on, they merely requested and exhorted other workmen, and elements in sympathy with labor, to join in their boycott, would such a course be unlawful? If such appeals and arguments are successful and extend the boycott to outsiders, do we have a case of criminal conspiracy? Are the appellants also guilty of any wrongdoing, and are those who respond to the appeal guilty of some sort of crime?

There is nothing in law or morality to warrant affirmative answers to these queries. There are no decisions upon the hypothetical

point raised. We may take it for granted, however, that the most rabid anti-boycott agitator will not venture to assert that boycotters may not resort to moral suasion in trying to enlist others or that outsiders may not heed boycotters' appeals, and of their own free will suspend dealings with the persons or firms that had incurred the displeasure of their friends, associates or patrons. Strikers have the right to appeal to their friends to aid them by going out on a sympathetic strike, and that their friends have the right to act upon such an appeal. Precisely the same principle applies to boycotters. A sympathetic boycott is as legal and legitimate as a sympathetic strike. Just as men may strike for any reason, or without reason at all, so may they suspend dealings with merchants or others for any reason or for no reason at all. Thus a boycott may extend to an entire community without falling under the condemnation of any moral or constitutional or statutory law.

But we shall be triumphantly told: Boycotters never do confine themselves to moral suasion and appeal; that they resort to threats, intimidation and coercion, and it is this which makes what is called "compound boycotting"—that is, boycotting which extends to parties not concerned in the original dispute, criminal and aggressive. Under the criminal code of New York and other States, it is a criminal conspiracy to prevent a person or persons "from exercising a lawful trade or calling, or doing any other lawful act, by force, threats, intimidation, or by interfering, or threatening to interfere, with tools, implements or property, or with the use and employment thereof." Boycotters who try to coerce people into complying with their demands by threats and intimidation clearly come within the definition of conspiracy. Hence, in the last analysis, the objection to boycotting is an objection to threats and intimidations.

This sounds very plausible. It is easy to deduce from such premises that boycotters interfere with property rights and the pursuit of lawful callings, and that under the national and State constitutions, to say nothing about explicit anti-conspiracy laws, they are to be held civilly and criminally liable. It is easy to talk about protection of property rights, the tyranny of preventing people from earning a livelihood, the duty of the Government to secure the equal protection of the laws, etc.

But this argument about the employment of threats and intimidation is fallacious and superficial. Its apparent validity disappears when, not satisfied with ugly-looking words, we demand precise definitions. No one pretends for a moment that it would be proper for a boycotter to approach a merchant and say: "You must join us in suspending all dealings with that employer or newspaper or

advertiser on pain of having your house set on fire, or of a physical assault." This would be an unlawful threat and people who try to enlist others in their campaign by threats of this character would certainly be guilty of a criminal conspiracy.

Do boycotters use *such* threats? Do they contend for the right to employ force or threats of force? Our worst enemies do not contend that they do. They "threaten," but *what* do they threaten? They "intimidate," but how? Let Judge Taft, who issued his sweeping anti-boycott injunction be a witness on this point. He said:

"As usually understood, a boycott is a combination of many to cause a loss to one person by coercing others against their will to withdraw from him their beneficial interests through threats that unless those others do so, the many will cause similar loss to them."

This, then, is the threat, this the intimidation. The boycotters threaten third parties to boycott, then, if they refuse, to join in the boycott of the original subjects of the campaign. In other words, the boycotters say to the "others": If you decline to aid us in our struggle, we will suspend dealings with you and transfer our custom to those who do sympathize with us and will support us. The question which the judges and editors who glibly denounce boycotting have never paused to explain, how a mere threat to suspend dealings can be a criminal threat, like a threat to assault person or property. No man in his senses will dispute this axiomatic proposition, namely, that *a man has a right to threaten that which he has a right to carry out*. You may not threaten murder, arson, assault, battery, libel, because these things are crimes or torts. But you may threaten to cease admiring him or taking his advice, because he has no claim to your admiration or obedience, and you are at liberty to cease doing that which you have freely and voluntarily done. Similarly you may tell a man that if he does a certain thing, you will never speak to him or call at his house. This is a threat, but it is a threat that you have a right to make. Why? Because you have a right to do that which you threaten.

The same thing is strictly true of boycotting — of suspension of dealings with merchants, publishers, carriers, cabmen and others. You may threaten to take your custom away from them and assign any reason you choose. They are not entitled to your custom as a matter of legal or moral right, and you are at liberty to withdraw and transfer it any time and for any conceivable reason. It follows beyond all question, that you have a perfect right to *threaten* to withdraw your custom. The principle is the same whether you threaten one man or a hundred men, whether you are alone in threatening the withdrawal of your custom or a

member of a vast combination of people acting together in the premises.

Is not the result coercion of men to do certain things against their will? Very likely, but not all forms of coercion are criminal. Coercion is another term with an ugly and ominous sound which is freely used to intimidate the thoughtless. The legality or illegality of coercion depends on the method used. A man may be coerced by actual force, by the threat of force, or by indirect means which the law can not and does not prohibit. Coercion by a threat to suspend dealings, is, to revert to our illustration, in the same category with coercion through a threat to cease friendly intercourse.

With this elementary principle in mind, the case against the boycott utterly collapses. An agreement to boycott any number of persons is not a criminal conspiracy, and, *a fortiori*, an agreement among any number to threaten a boycott can not be a criminal conspiracy. Let us consider briefly a few of the propositions and *pseudo* arguments which we find in judicial pronouncements upon the subject.

In a New York case it was said: "The word in itself (meaning the term, boycott) implies a threat." Granted, but what kind of a threat? A threat to boycott. To say that boycotting is criminal because the word boycott implies a threat to boycott is truly extraordinary reasoning. It is worse than reasoning in a vicious circle. It is an attempt at proving a less doubtful proposition by assuming a more doubtful one to be indisputably true. Further in the same case: "In popular acceptance it (the boycott) is an organized effort to exclude a person from business relations with others by persuasion, intimidation and other acts which tend to violence (!) and they coerce him, through fear of resulting injury, to submit to dictation." We have already exposed the question-begging and superficial use of the terms, intimidations, coercions and threats, but the insinuation that threats of boycotting "tend to violence" is particularly gratuitous and absurd.

Why does boycotting or the threats of boycotting tend to violence? What connection is there between suspending dealings and violence? To suspend dealings is every man's right; to use violence, save in self-defense, no man's.

In another New York case we read: "A conspiracy to injure a person's business by threatening persons from entering his employment, by threats and intimidation, is a crime at common law." How clear and forcible! What does "threatening persons by threats" mean? Leave out the terrifying and favorite word "threat" and the proposition is this: It is a crime to injure a person by telling others that if they do not discontinue dealings with him, dealings with them will be discon-

tinned." It is quite possible that this was a crime under the old common law. An agreement to strike for higher wages was a crime in the early days of our Government, under the common law. The common law was vague, obscure, and, as interpreted in less enlightened days, tyrannical. The common law as to strikes has been abandoned, and it will have to be abandoned as to the boycott.

Men have a right to do business, but this is one-half of the truth. The men with whom business is done have a right to withdraw and transfer their custom. This is the other half, which is always ignored in anti-boycott arguments. Keep the two halves in view and boycotting on any scale and for any reason becomes a direct, unavoidable deduction.

Labor claims the right to suspend dealings with any and all who refuse to support what it considers its legitimate demands. The decisions are confused, and the question is new, but ultimately the right of any man to do with his patronage what he pleases must be recognized.

Workmen have a right to say that they will not patronize those who are unfriendly to them and those who support their adversaries. This is all that boycotting implies. There is no aggression here; no criminal purpose, and no criminal way of accomplishing a proper purpose.

A WORD ON TRUSTS.

We are all conscious of the giant strides with which industry during the past decade has combined and concentrated into the modern trust. There is considerable difference of opinion, however, as to what is regarded by many as an intolerable evil.

Organized labor is deeply concerned regarding the "swift and intense concentration of the industries," and realizes that unless successfully confronted by an equal or superior power there is economic danger and political subjugation in store for all.

But organized labor looks with apprehension at the many panaceas and remedies offered by theorists to curb the growth and development or destroy the combinations of industry. We have seen those who knew little of statecraft and less of economics urge the adoption of laws to "regulate" interstate commerce and laws to "prevent" combinations and trusts, and we have also seen that these measures, when enacted, have been the very instruments employed to deprive labor of the benefit of organized effort, while at the same time they have simply proven incentives to more subtly and surely lubricate the wheels of capital's combination.

For our part, we are convinced that the state is not capable of preventing the legitimate development or natural concentration of indus-

try. All the propositions to do so which have come under our observation would beyond doubt react with greater force and injury upon the working people of our country than upon the trusts.

The great wrongs attributable to the trusts are their corrupting influence on the politics of the country, but as the State has always been the representative of the wealth possessors we shall be compelled to endure this evil until the toilers are organized and educated to the degree when they shall know that the State is by right theirs, and finally and justly come to their own, while never relaxing in their efforts to secure the very best possible economic, social and material improvement in their condition.

There is no tenderer or more vulnerable spot in the anatomy of trusts than their dividend paying function, there is no power on earth, other than the trade unions which wield so potent a weapon to penetrate, disrupt, and, if necessary, crumble the whole fabric. This, however, will not be necessary, nor will it occur, for the trade unions will go on organizing, agitating and educating, in order that material improvement may keep pace with industrial development, until the time when the workers, who will then form nearly the whole people, develop their ability to administer the functions of government in the interest of all.

There will be no cataclysm, but a transition so gentle that most men will wonder how it all happened.

In the early days of our modern capitalist system, when the individual employer was the rule under which industry was conducted, the individual workmen deemed themselves sufficiently capable to cope for their rights; when industry developed and employers formed companies, the workmen formed unions; when industry concentrated into great combinations, the workingmen formed their national and international unions, as employments became trustified, the toilers organized federations of all unions—local, national and international—such as the American Federation of Labor.

We shall continue to organize and federate the grand army of labor, and with our mottoes, lesser hours of labor, higher wages, and an elevated standard of life, we shall establish equal and exact justice for all. "*Labor Omnia Vincit.*"

In reply to many inquiries it is necessary to say that the clothing manufacturing firm of Oehm & Co., of Baltimore, Md., is not entitled to the use of the union label of the organization of the trade, the United Garment Workers of America, owing to the fact that this company refused to conform to union conditions, particularly in the matter of abolishing the sweat shop system of manufacture. We

are informed that a so-called label is being furnished to Oehm & Co., but it is not a union label, it is not a garment workers' label and in no way commends itself to organized labor in general, or to letter carriers in particular. If a union label stands for anything, it should be a guarantee to organized labor and its friends that union and non-sweat shop conditions prevail in the process of manufacturing the article which the label covers. Our fellow-unionists and friends everywhere will give this matter their sympathetic and prompt consideration, and earn the gratitude of the garment workers who are yearning for the abolition of the sweat shop, and of organized labor which is striving for justice and the right.

What Our Organizers Are Doing.

(Continued from page 191.)

Boot and Shoe Workers.—General Secretary Horace M. Eaton, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, reports that since the last convention of his trade, in Rochester, N. Y., he has been almost wholly engaged in perfecting arrangements to establish the new system of high dues and benefits they are adopting. But two new charters have been issued, in which cases the new members voluntarily chose the new system of 25 cents weekly dues even before it was ready. "This proves," he says, "that high dues and benefits are attractive to the unorganized of our trade, whose membership could not be secured under cheap dues and no benefits. It was to be expected that some of the present membership, who desire to get something for nothing, would oppose raising the dues; but their opposition is nullified by the fact that a large majority of our active locals have endorsed the new system, and many of them have already begun working under these provisions. The demand for union stamped boots and shoes increases in force, and we shall have to ask affiliated unions to make extra efforts to still further increase the demand, to the end that our union stamp may, as an organizing factor, be instrumental in speedily placing the organization of the shoe workers upon a substantial basis."

Brewers.—General Secretary Julius Zorn, of the United Brewery Workers, reports that there are fewer unemployed men in the brewery trade than ever before during the past five years. Charters have been issued to two new unions—one in Fort Worth, Tex., and one to the Ale & Porter Brewers' Union, No. 1, of New York City, which left the Knights of Labor and joined the national union of the trade. There have been three strikes during the past month—one in Davenport, Ia., one in Fort Worth, Tex., and one in Buffalo, N. Y.—all on account of violation of agreements by the bosses. Each of these strikes has been successful. There is one lock-out in progress at the present time—at Spokane, Wash. The combined capital of that city is fighting the union. In many of the cities the length of the working day has been reduced from ten to nine hours.

Butchers.—General Secretary Homer D. Call, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, reports the organization of local unions of that craft at Martin's Ferry, O., Fort Worth, Tex., and E. St. Louis, Ill.

Clerks.—General Secretary Max Morris, of the Retail Clerks' International Union, reports the

following locals organized during the past month by the American Federation of Labor organizers: Augusta, Ga., by Organizer W. G. Gredig; Springfield, Mass., by Organizer J. F. Mahoney; Mansfield, O., by Organizer David Miller; Youngstown, O., by Organizer Thos. Flynn; Portland, Ore., by Organizer Albert Tozier; Milwaukee, Wis., by Organizer J. F. Weber; Florence, Colo., by Inter-Mountain Organizer Harvey Shamel; and New York City, by Organizer Herman Robinson. He also reports that nearly three hundred ladies have been admitted to membership in the union within the past thirty days.

Carriage Makers.—General Secretary Chas. Bausatian, of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union, reports the formation of a union of carriage and wagon workers in St. Louis. He further reports that the trimmers have a powerful organization, numbering nearly six thousand men and including nearly all the best mechanics in the country.

Coopers.—General Secretary James A. Cable, of the Coopers' International Union, reports that the recent convention of that union at Minneapolis was a grand success, and the crucial question confronting the convention was disposed of by adopting a progressive policy whereby the machine shops will be organized. It was resolved to organize the shop on the basis of an 8-hour work day and a minimum wage of \$3.50 per day. The union will not be allowed to retrograde, but, on the contrary, will broaden its scope and push forward its banner until the union label is found on all cooperage packages made either by hand or machinery wherever living wages are paid and the 8-hour day observed. He further states that had it not been for the presence of President Gompers at the convention the same old policy might have been reaffirmed and another year of valuable time lost. "The wisdom of this change will be fully demonstrated before we meet in convention next year, by the increase of membership which we are bound to have under the constitution. Joseph B. Hammer, of Buffalo, N. Y., was elected President, and your humble servant was re-elected by acclamation. Third Vice President Donnelly was raised to the position of First Vice President, and two new men were elected on the board. The executive board is far superior to any we have ever had in point of intelligence; I am sure that good results will follow. Delegate Hanrahan, of Chicago, was selected to represent us at the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor, which position I am sure he will fill with credit to the organization. On behalf of the Coopers' International Union, I desire to thank President Gompers for assisting in bringing these results about, and individually I can only say that words can not express my gratitude."

Iron and Steel Workers.—General Secretary John Williams, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, reports the formation of two new unions—one at Covington, Ky., and the other at Bridgeport, O. The last named is the thirty-third union organized since May 1. Should this ratio continue for the next seven months a greater number of unions will have been organized than during any previous year in the association's history.

Leather Workers.—Chas. L. Conine, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, reports that he has "issued charters to leather workers of Fremont, Neb.; Springfield, Mo., and Columbus, O., since September 1, and has bright prospects to establish locals in Milwaukee, Wis.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Montreal, Que., and Winnipeg, Man. The strike against

the firm of Harbison & Gatheright, of Louisville, Ky., has been amicably settled, the men being "out" but two days, the firm granting the demand for an increase of prices, which was from 10 to 25 per cent. The strike which was ordered against the firm of Meyer Bannerman Co., of St. Louis, August 15, was satisfactorily settled September 11, and all the men went to work. The strike was caused by the firm employing girls in the saddle department and displacing mechanics who have served years to acquire the trade, and who commanded wages averaging \$3 to \$3.50 per day. The firm conceded the request of the men employed in the saddle department by discharging the girls, and also the foreman, who was the instigator of the "scheme" to employ cheap labor to take the places of skilled mechanics. Business reported good and all members working."

Iron Molders.—General President Martin J. Fox, of the Iron Molders' Union, who has lately been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, announces that since the close of the last term new unions of iron molders have been formed in Dunkirk, N. Y.; Alliance, O., and Marion, Ind. Sanctioned strikes are now in progress in Providence, R. I.; Lowell and Springfield, Mass.; Baltimore, Md.; Louisville, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn.; Lima, O., and Sheffield, Ala., requiring an expenditure of nearly \$900 weekly in strike benefits. He states that the Molders' Local Union, No. 80, of Syracuse, N. Y., has gained an advance of 25 cents per day on the minimum wage; that local Union No. 124, of Danville, Pa., has been granted an increase of 10 per cent. and local Union No. 168, of Chicago Heights, Ill., has obtained an agreement with the Wahlburn-Swenson Co., recognizing \$2.75 per day as the minimum. A \$2.75 minimum has been established in Boston, and a \$16 a week scale in Lawrence, Mass. The piece hands in Woonsocket, R. I., have gained a 20 to 30 per cent. advance, and more equitable shop regulations have been established in New London, Conn.

Paper Makers.—General Secretary George Gordon, of the Paper Makers, reports that he organized two unions last month—one at Niagara Falls and another at Fulton, N. Y.; the former with twelve charter members and the latter with ten. The proportion of unemployed was greater last month, owing to the dry weather.

Railway Employees.—General Secretary W. D. Mahon, of the Street Railway Employees, reports having organized six unions during the past six months: In Columbus, Ga.; Zanesville, Ohio; Pottsville and Pittsburg, Pa.; St. Thomas, Ont., and a union the locality of which is secret. During the previous month he made a tour of the Northern cities and attended the Dominion Labor Congress.

Tailors.—General Secretary John B. Lennon, Journeymen Tailors' National Union, reports that during the past month he has issued charters to four new unions, located, respectively, at Ashland, Wis.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Cedar Rapids, Ia., and New Haven, Conn., having a total of 111 members. Proposed reduction of wages have been defeated in St. Louis, Mo.; Columbus, O., and Saginaw, Mich., by which 84 union members were affected. Increases of wages have been secured in Columbus, O., and in Kansas City, Mo., benefiting 54 members. Advances in the wage-scale have been demanded, but not yet settled, in Louisville, Ky.; Birmingham, Ala.; Toronto, Ont.; Charleston, W. Va.; Toledo, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Akron, O.; and Sioux City and Ottumwa, Ia. These yet unsettled demands involve nearly 600 members, all of which will doubtless be successful before this report reaches our readers.

DISTRICT NO. I.—EASTERN.

General Organizer, C. J. McMorrow.

CONNECTICUT.

State Branch.—Secretary P. H. Connelly reports that the fourteenth annual convention of the Connecticut State Branch, A. F. of L., will convene in Hibernian hall, 449 Main street, Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, October 10, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Bridgeport.—Organizer John J. O'Neill reports that unionism is booming in that State. Since last report he has organized the tanners and sheet metal workers, and has obtained for them their national charter. The union starts out with a good membership. The journeymen tailors, whom he organized some time ago, have no charter as yet, but he expects them to make application therefor before his next report. He also reports that the master horseshoers have called a meeting to form an association, and when that meeting is held he will get the journeymen horseshoers in a union.

Hartford.—Editor Thomas Crosby reports that Labor's great holiday was fittingly celebrated by trades unions of Hartford by a parade through the principal streets in the morning with the following unions in line: Central Labor, Plumbers', Bakers', Iron Molders', Allied Printing Trades, Horseshoers', Horseshoers' Workers', Machinists', Brewers', Cigarmakers', Electrical Workers', Coremakers, Machine Blacksmiths', Pattern Makers', Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen, Brotherhood Railway Trainmen, Metal Polishers', and Drivers' Union. After the parade cars were taken for Electric Park where athletic sports, dancing and other amusements helped to pass away the afternoon.

New Haven.—Secretary Kosbiel reports that the advocates of union labor in that city have won a very pronounced victory in their fight with the Weibel Brewing Co. For three years the local trades council has endeavored to force the brewing company to employ only union men. The brewing company has now capitulated. J. C. R. Nicklas has signed an agreement with Joseph Belasco for the local trades council, agreeing to employ only union labor hereafter. This victory has been received by the local members of the union forces with great satisfaction, and they will now turn their attention to the brewery of Philip Fresenius. They will try to persuade this firm to follow the example of the other company.

The National Typothetæ of America met in New Haven and passed the usual stereotyped series of resolutions denouncing the International Typographical Union and the union label.

The National Typothetæ is an organization of employing printers. They have been meeting and resolving in a like strain for years, but the Printers' Unions have gone on organizing and ever growing stronger and stronger.

MAINE.

Bath.—Organizer John F. Carey reports that the Labor Day celebration in that city was highly successful and assembled a larger crowd than ever before seen there. The speakers for the day were H. E. Bartholemew, Geo. Chance and Dr. Chandler A. Oakes. The Slaters' Union is to be congratulated on the completeness of its arrangements for that noteworthy celebration.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston.—John J. Tobin, delegate of the grocery and provision clerks to the Central Labor Union of that city, has introduced an order in the common council directing the ballot commissioners to place the question of the city making eight hours the

maximum number of hours of labor for all mechanics and laborers upon the ballot for submission to the voters in the next municipal election.

Lowell.—Secretary John J. Mahoney reports that the Labor Day demonstration in that city was the greatest ever seen there. The morning hours were taken up with the largest and finest parade of its kind witnessed since Labor Day was established, fully two thousand union men being in line, with six bands and a drum corps, comprising, in all 190 musicians. The evening feature was an open-air labor rally—a fitting close to a day that will be long memorable. Several good labor speeches were made, the speaking being interspersed with musical selections by a band composed wholly of union musicians. During the day a long list of sports and pastimes were gotten through with—suitable prizes being awarded to the victors. Ten thousand people witnessed these sports, and, as there was no admission fee charged, organized labor is none the less popular today. The Trade and Labor Council expended over \$1,000 in preparation for and in the conducting of this affair, and the city government came to its assistance by appropriating the sum of \$800, at the same time naming a committee of five—two aldermen and three councilmen—to see that the money was judiciously expended.

Westfield.—Organizer L. A. Bolis reports that there is hardly anyone out of employment in that city. He also reports that John J. Connelly, organizer for the International Union of Machinists, recently visited that city, and a meeting of machinists was called with the result that twenty-three names were secured for a charter. Temporary officers were elected, and charter from the International Union applied for. There are about fifty machinists in town, and hopes are entertained that all of them will be in the union by the commencement of October. The following boycotts are being actively pushed: American Tobacco Co., Rochester Clothing Exchange, Rice and Hutchins' shoes, and Larkins Soap Co. Improvements in the hours of labor have been obtained by the Clerks' Union. The local boycott levied on the meat market has ended successfully. The market is now union, and prominently displays a union card in the window.

QUEBEC.

Montreal.—Secretary Lewis Allehin reports that the members of Typographical Union, No. 176, have secured an advance of \$1 per week in the leading offices of that city, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, together with the Brotherhood of Firemen, have gained from 7½ to 10 per cent. advance. The Dominion Trade Union Congress was called to order in this city September 18, the American Federation of Labor being represented by James H. Sullivan, of Baltimore, Md., the fraternal delegate elected by the Kansas City Convention.

Quebec.—In the city of Quebec there were 41 labor unions in the Labor Day procession.

DISTRICT No. II.—MIDDLE.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore.—Organizer James H. Sullivan reports having received the charter for the stove mounters and the candy makers, and is working to secure the organization of the plumbers and metal workers, with fair prospects of success. During the past year he has organized twelve unions in that city.

NEW JERSEY.

Dover.—Secretary Robert T. Myer, of Federal Labor Union, No. 7211, reports "since we have se-

cured our wages we have taken in a number of new members and have more applications out. We had a very nice parade on Labor Day of all unions here. Our parade had one good effect, as it will be the means of bringing all locals here closer together and more in communication with one another."

Orange.—Organizer J. A. Werner reports that the machinists employed in the shop of F. A. Cummings & Sons to the number of 233 went on strike against what is known as the glove system on soft hats. They were out one week, when the firm conceded their demands and increased their wages from nine to fourteen dollars. He also reports that he has unionized two bakeshops, and one shoeshop has made application for the label. He states that since he got this firm to handle union shoes, there are three others advertising the union label. Organized labor is determined upon forcing the general use of the universal label in this place. The cigar manufacturers are now getting their printing done in union houses.

Paterson.—Organizer Joseph P. McDonnell reports that unions of painters and silk-dyers are being organized in that city.

Trenton.—Secretary J. J. O'Rourke, Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 31, reports that the brick masons and plasterers, stationary firemen and iron workers, have good unions in that city; that in his opinion the time is ripe for further organization, especially among the following trades which have no organization whatever: Cigarmakers, machinists, plumbers, tinners, painters, hod carriers and brewers. He adds that he will be pleased to furnish further information to the general secretaries of the above mentioned trades, and assures them of the assistance of Local Union, No. 31, Carpenters and Joiners, in the work of organization.

NEW YORK.

Binghamton.—Organizer W. H. Roche reports that during the past month he has organized unions of musicians, wood carvers, metal polishers and buffers, and will shortly organize a boilermakers' union. He says: "We now have thirty-eight unions in this city. As I have been a 'tramp' printer in my day, I have gained an experience in my tramping that could not be gained from books; and it has proved very useful in this once 'scab' town. It has taught me how to exercise patience, so that I have succeeded in organizing twenty unions in this city in the last eleven months; but I shall have to quit soon, for my health and finances are both in too bad shape for me to continue longer. Our Labor Day demonstration was a grand success in every way. We cleared over \$1,000 on our horse, bicycle and foot races and other field sports. But this is not all; we had a 'clean' parade. There were nearly 3,000 men in line, and every one was a union man. Even our bands consisted of union musicians. There were 61 single and double drays and 11 vans, besides a number employed as floats in the parade. The demonstration was certainly a revelation to this old, sleepy town to see such an enormous gathering of organized labor, and all home labor, at that, for we had no visiting unions. Mr. Chandler Oakes was the orator of the day, and made an excellent speech. The festivities closed with a union ball, held in Central Labor Union hall. During the evening nearly 100 couples were on the floor, and the affair proved to be a most enjoyable one."

Buffalo.—Organizer H. F. Trapper reports that September 4 was a great day for the labor of that city. The procession, marching in columns of fours in close order and without a break or stop,

took two hours to pass a given point. Household-ers along the route of the parade decorated their houses and places of business with flags and bunting. The iron molders had the largest number of men in line, with the exception, perhaps, of the grain shovelers, who turned out nearly 1,500 neatly-uniformed men. The picnic at Longwood was attended by over 10,000 people.

Catskill.—Organizer Joseph G. Doll reports that the firemen and brick burners employed on the Shale Brick plant are working 12-hour turns, day and night. They are unorganized, but the brick setters, who have a union, have gained an 8-hour day without a strike. All other trades work ten hours per day, but about one-third of them are continually working overtime. The brick yards in this vicinity employ mostly Italians and southern negroes, who generally come here in the spring and return to the south in the fall. Last month an accident occurred at one of the brick-yards, caused by a kiln of green brick caving in and killing four men. The coroner's jury exonerated everybody,—cause of accident unknown; nobody to blame. Catskill is having a town hall built, but they are working on it ten hours per day, in violation of the 8-hour State law. A State organizer is badly needed there.

Elmira.—Organizer James Clancy, Jr., reports that there is a splendid field for organization in that city, as several of the trades there are unorganized, among them the carpenters, tinners, blacksmiths, horseshoers, bicycle workers, textile workers, shoemakers, bakers and others. The national secretaries of the trades mentioned should make a note of this and communicate with Organizer Clancy and give such assistance as is within their power. He further states that the 8-hour law is being openly violated by contractors on municipal work, but the Cigarmakers' Union, the most active union in that city, is moving to have such violation stopped.

Jamestown.—Organizer A. F. Christofferson reports the organization of three Wood Workers' Unions, namely, the cabinet makers, the turners, and the carvers, with good prospects of organizing the machine hands in the near future.

Kingston.—Organizer H. C. Becker reports that the 8-hour law is being enforced by the city for the street employes, and all city contractors have to comply with the statute. He also reports that all the American Federation of Labor boycotts are being enforced wherever any such goods are found.

Lockport.—Secretary Thomas B. Rooney reports that the Laborers' Protective Union of that city is gaining new members at every meeting, and was able to turn out 180 members in line on the occasion of their Labor Day celebration. The united unions had not less than 3,000 union men in line on that occasion, and Lockport had the largest crowd assembled on the Fair Grounds to witness the Labor Day sports that had ever been seen in that city. In the long line of union men parading that day was seen displayed the banners of the mail carriers, iron and steel workers, cigarmakers, brick and stone masons, Typographical No. 80, clerks, coopers, pressmen, machinists, Typographical No. 67, bakers, barbers, moulders, laborers, Clerks No. 146, glass blowers, metal polishers, framemakers, fibre sanders, coremakers, butchers, newboys, Coopers No. 5, indurated fibre workers, stave and heading workers, painters, musicians, carpenters, shoemakers, tinsmiths and truckmen, all of them headed by the insignia of the Lockport Central Labor Union.

New York City.—Organizer Herman Robinson reports that he has organized and installed Labor-

ers' Protective Union, No. 7402, of Brooklyn; the House Shorers and Movers, No. 7417, and German-speaking Laborers' Union, No. 7435, also of Brooklyn. He has also secured two local unions in New Jersey; one of them with a membership of 56, for the Retail Clerks' International Union. He further states that he was called upon by the Jewelers' Protective Union, organized through the efforts of Brother Daniel Harris and himself, to act on the Committee of Organization and attend a meeting in Newark, N. J., for the purpose of organizing the jewelers of that city. "While attending that meeting," he says, "I had the pleasure of running against a Mr. Frank Wilson, a well-known socialist in New York, and after I was through with my remarks to the gathering Mr. Wilson requested the privilege of the floor, stating that he was a jeweler, and that if the American Federation of Labor would remove the taboo from the organization and from the local unions to discuss politics, that he and 150 or 200 friends that he has in the trade would do all in their power to assist in organizing the jewelers of Newark. I requested the privilege of answering him, and told him there was no taboo—only the one that he and the rest of his kind are trying to put upon them. We secured the enrollment of about 110 men, and good results are expected." He further reports that he expects to secure the affiliation of the cigarette makers from the firm of D. & H. McAlpin, of New York. He has also made an effort to secure the organization of the lady shirtwaist makers who were on strike in New York a few weeks ago, and who failed through lack of organization. Organizer Robinson adds that he has been re-elected for a third term as financial secretary of the New York Central Labor Union.

Secretary T. C. Walsh reports that 12,000 union carpenters of New York City went on strike Saturday, September 16 to enforce the following demands: No work to be done between the hours of 12 m. and 5 p. m. on Saturdays. The half-holiday to go into effect on Saturday, September 18. The wages to be \$4 per day on and after September 18, thereby making the schedule henceforward 44 hours, at 50 cents an hour, \$22 per week. Wages to be paid weekly at or before 12 o'clock on the job.—Later: The demands are won.

Niagara Falls.—Organizer Furniss has just forwarded application for charter for a Federal Labor Union, and states that during the week he expects to make application for four charters to affiliate with the different national unions. Two months ago there were but two unions; now there are eleven and a central body.

Rochester.—Organizer Jas. M. Lynch reports that labor's holiday in that city was marked by a parade of six thousand union men and a picnic at Sea Breeze. It was the largest parade ever seen on the streets of Rochester. The Brewers' Unions captured the prize banner.

Seneca Falls.—Organizer A. H. Morden reports that he has organized a trades assembly in that city composed of delegates from the Iron Molders', Machinists', Coremakers' and Cigarmakers' Unions—the cigarmakers being members of the Geneva Union, but working in that town. The iron molder's is the only trade fully organized in that locality, and they have succeeded in gaining a 5 per cent. advance in wages and other improvements in working conditions. He reports that since the organization of the trades assembly they will be in better shape to look after all unfair goods.

Syracuse.—Secretary Edward Dodd, of Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers, Marble and Slate Fitters and Setters Nos. 10 and 7421, says they

went out on a strike September 1, the result of the failure of the employers to sign the schedule which the union had presented to them for their respective signatures. The matter was brought to a speedy settlement (the strike being only of 48 hours' duration) through the medium of the N. Y. State Board of Mediation, whom the employers called in to try and adjust the differences. Owing to a misinterpretation of a certain clause of the schedule, the employees refused to sign it until the employees' interpretation of the clause in question was made plain to them. This necessitated making out a new schedule, which resulted in the employers conceding all the demands made upon them, and the employees making several minor concessions. The demands as presented in the schedule was for a 9-hour workday; time and a half for overtime, double time for Sunday and the recognition of the union.

Troy.—Organizer Ohas. Leo reports that the demonstration in that city on Labor Day was a brilliant success. The parade was the largest ever held there and evoked admiration on all sides. The picnic bicycle meet was attended by about five thousand persons, every one of whom was fully satisfied with the entertainment provided.

Utica.—Organizer Alexander Rosenthal reports that in the Labor Day celebration of that city 22 unions were represented and that there were 1,500 men in line.

Watertown.—Organizer M. S. Mammigan, reports that he has organized a Carpenters' Union. Since last report he has also organized the Buffers', Platers', Sheet Iron Workers', and Plumbers' Unions, and is at present working to organize the carriage makers. He reports all unions in a flourishing condition; but needing education; to meet that difficulty he is going to get out a 4-page monthly pamphlet to be distributed among the union members and workmen generally. Since last report there has been one strike on a large building, the masons going out in consequence of violation of agreement on the part of the contractors. But after some hard work the contractors settled the matter, and none but union men are now employed. He is busy at present in organizing the building trades council, and says that there are 18 unions in the State, 10 of which have been organized this year, and still the work of organization goes merrily on.

ONTARIO.

Hamilton.—Organizer John A. Flett reports the formation of a union of tobacco workers. They have obtained a charter from the national union. This union, the first Tobacco Workers' Union organized in Ontario, started with 48 members, and at the last meeting the membership had increased to over one hundred.

At Owen Sound about one hundred and thirty freight handlers employed by the Canadian Pacific Railroad are on strike for 2½ cents an hour increase for trucking, and 5 cents an hour for handling coal, making their wages 15 and 20 cents an hour respectively. Men brought here to take the places of strikers have been refused accommodations by the citizens, and the railroad company fitted up cars with bunks, cook stoves, etc., etc. The company brought 25 special constables here from Toronto on the 14th instant.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Erie.—Organizer Lewis F. Hemse reports that the organized workmen of that city celebrated Labor Day with 2,500 men in line. He further reports that Mayor Depinet, after a conference with

the representatives of the several labor organizations of that city, has stated that hereafter he will no hold as a vagrant any man who may be brought before him who can produce a current working card from any union.

Lancaster.—Vice President James Wood, C. M. I. U., addressed a meeting recently called in that city to secure a more general organization of the workers. He spoke of the low wages paid the cigarmakers in the ninth Pennsylvania district, which, he said, is now turning out a finer product than any district in the country, and impressed upon his hearers the importance of being thoroughly organized. Monthly meetings have been arranged in which the improvement of the condition of the toilers will be discussed.

Newcastle.—Labor Day was celebrated in that city with the biggest industrial parade ever given in that part of the State. The United Labor League of Pittsburg joined with the Newcastle Trades Assembly to celebrate the day. The former organization brought 10,000 people and six bands and delegations from towns within a radius of forty-five miles. The latter organizations turned out thirty-five local unions, which represented every branch of business from streetcar men down to bootblacks. There were 500 wagons and floats in line. After the parade a picnic was held in Cascade Park.

Reading.—Organizer J. S. Taylor reports the organization of the Iron and Steel Workers' Union in that city, and further states that the cornerstone for a Carpenters' Union has been laid. Strikes of painters and molders have occurred since last report, which have proved successful, the molders gaining an increase of wages and establishing a union shop. On October 1 the printers will reduce their working day by thirty minutes, or nine hours per day with ten hours' pay.

Scranton.—Organizer M. D. Flaherty reports the organization of several unions of miners. He also reports that the theatrical stage employees were locked out of the three local theatres. The managers refused to recognize the union, and the union, being sustained by the Central Labor Union, has instituted a boycott against the Lyceum and the Academy. The patrons of these houses will not be the only ones appealed to, but all the theaters in the circuit controlled by Messrs. Burgher and Reis will come under the union ban. The Scranton Board of School Control have ordered that all its printing must bear the label of the Typographical Union No. 112. He further reports that the Labor Day celebration in that city was the biggest ever witnessed there—9,300 trade unionists being in line. Ten years ago the combined forces of Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties held a demonstration in Wilkesbarre, and had in line but 1,700. This will give an idea of the progress being made in the organization of labor. Ninety-nine per cent. of those marching on last Labor Day were affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. He concludes his report by stating, "We expect to add another 5,000 to this number before next Labor Day."

Wilkesbarre.—Organizer P. H. Kehoe reports a strike of the stonecutters in that city for an 8-hour day, with 35 cents minimum wage per hour. The strike has been successful. The carpenters, tinnerns and plumbers have reduced the hours of labor from ten to nine per day, and have accomplished this nearly without struggle, although not without skillful engineering. All the American Federation of Labor boycotts are being persistently enforced, not forgetting Rice & Hutchins' shoes.

DISTRICT No. III.—SOUTHERN.

General Organisers, WILL H. WINN, FRANK L. McGRUDER
and PRINCE W. GREENE.

ALABAMA.

Birmingham.—Organizer J. H. Leath reports that there has been one union organized in that city during the past month—the Union of Railway Carmen, numbering 50 members. There has been an advance in the wages of painters, gained without having recourse to strike. The demand for label goods is general, and the call for clerk's cards is increasing. There is a good prospect of organizing the electrical wire workers; and organized labor is helping to support the locked-out streetcar men of Chattanooga. He also reports that a central trades council has been organized in Montgomery. The Labor Day celebration was a great success. The exercises were marked by a street parade that was never before equaled in that city, and by an immense concourse in the Auditorium, who listened to impressive speeches by a number of labor advocates.

Montgomery.—General Organizer Will H. Winn reports under recent date that he had spent about a week in that city, and had organized a union of colored barbers; had organized the painters and decorators temporarily, and expected to organize a Central Labor Union. He had also devoted a day to strengthening the Carpenters' Union, and secured about all the unorganized journeymen of that craft in the city. He states that the workers of Montgomery are about the most lethargic he ever encountered; but he has met with considerable success, as there are now six chartered unions where but one previously existed.

Phenix.—General Organizer P. W. Greene reports that he has organized two Federal Labor Unions in that city. Both of them have made applications for and have received charters. They started off under very promising circumstances. He further states that he hopes to speedily report the organization of a State federation for Alabama, and that the colored carpenters of Columbus, Ga., have been organized. This is the second union of colored carpenters organized in that State, and this movement has proven of vast benefit to both white and colored workmen.

FLORIDA.

Tampa.—Organizer S. J. Bowers reports that on September 8, he succeeded in organizing the street car men of that city; and applied the same day to the General Secretary of the Street Railway Union for a charter. He also reports that the general lock-out of the 4,000 cigarmakers of that city, which commenced July 10, ended August 15—with complete victory for the men. An advance in prices has been gained, ranging from \$1 to \$8 per thousand, and prices have been equalized in all shops. Since the commencement of the lockout, the membership of the union has increased nearly 50 per cent.; and, as a further result, organized labor has made a stricter demand for all kinds of union labels, especially those of the hatters and the boot and shoe workers. Labor Day was generally observed in Tampa, for the first time. All factories were closed, and Cigarmakers Union, No. 336, headed the parade.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta.—Organizer Jerome Jones reports that he has returned from Chattanooga, where he spent four days attending the streetcar men's lockout. He spoke in the Auditorium of that city to 5,000 people, and held a mass meeting on Sunday.

Augusta.—Organizer Wm. G. Gredig reports that

he has reorganized the Clerks' and Bricklayers' Unions—the former with over one hundred members, the latter with forty-six members. The number of unemployed in that locality is considerably less than last month. Labor Day was formally observed in Augusta this year for the first time.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville.—Organizer James McGill reports "business of every kind is more active now than it has been for five years past. There are very few, if any, business enterprises that are idle, and very few idle men in this locality. Two new unions have been organized during the past month, viz., a Lathers' Union and a Chainmakers' Union. A city ordinance has been passed regulating wages for pavers and rammermen and street cleaners. Both these classes of men are organized." He further reports that Labor Day in that city was celebrated by a garden picnic in Fern Grove, where the day was spent in dancing, games, oratory, and other recreations.

Owensboro.—Organizer L. O. Peak reports that the Labor Day demonstration of that city was the greatest turnout ever witnessed, with a grand barbecue dinner at the fair grounds. Between seven and nine thousand people participated in the ceremonies. He further reports that he was compelled to leave Owensboro on Labor Day in order to address a large assembly of miners at Central City, thirty miles distant.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans.—Organizer James Leonard, of New Orleans, reports that the first regular meeting of the New Orleans Central Trade and Labor Council was held on Sunday, September 10, with representatives of 15 labor unions present—the Electrical Workers', Carpenters' Unions Nos. 76, 704, and 739, Stevedores and Longshoremen's, Algiers Freight Handlers', Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders', Paper Hangers', Machinists', Railroad Trainmen's, Plumbers and Gas Fitters', Broommakers' and Bookbinders' Unions. The cotton yardmen, stage employees, pressmen, granite cutters, brewery workers and tailors have signified their intention of sending delegates to a future meeting. The delegates assembled adopted a series of resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the representatives of some 15 labor organizations of this city do hereby call on all classes to organize and assist them in this new movement.

Be it further resolved, That we invite the co-operation of all manufacturers in the promotion of honest union labor.

Be it further resolved, That we call upon all employers of labor in this city to consider our claims, and assist us by the above means to build up trade and business in this city.

The officers elected for the coming year are: James Leonard, president; J. J. Kent, vice-president; Rufus Ruiz, recording secretary; H. O. Wright, financial secretary, and C. Bopp, treasurer. The New Orleans *Daily Item* says that, "Mr. Leonard, the president, is a wide-awake, progressive man, and one of the best organizers in the South. It is largely due to his untiring efforts that the Central Trades and Labor Council has been so happily founded."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Langley.—Organizer G. R. Webb reports that he has organized three new unions during the last month, viz.: Federal Labor Union, No. 7475; Card Room and Spinning Room Section Hands, No. 161; Textile Workers' Union, and Weavers' Union,

No. 160, at Bath. He has also reorganized Textile Union, No. 153, in the same city. He further reports that all of the harness and drill weavers at Langley have received an increase of wages amounting to about 5 per cent. The loom fixers of the same city have been successful in gaining an increase of wages amounting to about 20 per cent. The card room hands at Bath have also received an increase of about 12 or 15 per cent.; and so the good work goes on.

TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga.—Organizer J. C. Rodgers reports the organization of the street car employes and a Federal Labor Union in East Chattanooga and the probability of the formation of another Federal Labor Union in that city at an early date. He furthermore states that there are good prospects for organizing unions of machine wood workers, carpenters and joiners, butchers and harness makers.

Ducktown.—General Organizer Frank L. McGruder reports a splendid victory in that city. The employes of the Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Company, who were out on a strike, have all returned to work, winning every demand they made. The chief source of the deep dissatisfaction which has long prevailed was the unjust system of the company in reference to having a physician for the miners and their families, whereby each employe was taxed \$1 each month, whether he needed a doctor or not. There were about seven hundred men, and each month \$700 was left in the till of the company, apparently for the doctor, but, as was believed, a part of it for the company. Some of the best men have kept their own doctors for years, and still had to pay \$12 a year to the so-called company doctor. There were other complaints, too, which galled the men no little. Such was the situation when Organizer McGruder succeeded in organizing—three large unions—two among the copper workers and one among the furnacemen. The men then politely requested a change concerning the doctor, and were roughly refused any consideration at all. They didn't do a thing but quit work—nearly four hundred of them at the start. The company then tried intimidation by bringing in on a special train twenty-five men armed with Winchesters, but McGruder stood his ground, organized all the other employes, who likewise walked out, and the company, seeing the confidence and determination of the men, concluded to take water. The doctor was discharged, the threatening notices against the union were taken down and very speedily work was resumed. Thus, this event, which seemed to forbode a severe and protracted struggle, was brought to a speedy and successful termination.

Knoxville.—Organizer A. Todtenhausen reports that he has organized a union of coopers during the last month, and has connected it with the national union. American Federation of Labor boycotts are being pushed vigorously. He further reports that the Labor Day celebration at Knoxville was even more successful than anyone anticipated; and the parade was the best that has ever taken place in that city. He also reports that the eleventh annual celebration of Labor Day was the grandest and most successful affair of its kind ever held in East Tennessee. The United Garment Workers' Union No. 20, consisting of 50 ladies, headed the procession and was followed by 24 other women. The exercises of the day were held at Howe Park and were attended by about 5,000 people. Over \$500 was sold of the tickets, of which \$200 was voted to the founding of a Labor Day was a signal

success, and the organizers can justly congratulate themselves thereon.

Nashville.—Organizer M. J. Noonan reports that trade is good in that city and that unions of carpenters and joiners, tinner, painters and leather workers have been organized during the past month. A city ordinance has been passed making nine hours a day's labor for the street and scavenger force, and increasing their wages from \$1 to \$1.25 a day. These men are not organized, and the increase of wages and reduction of hours was directly due to the efforts of organized labor. The ordinance also provides for the placing of the union label on all city printing. He also reports that the prospects are good for organizing unions of wood workers and bricklayers.

Memphis.—Organizer W. O. Pinnard reports that he has organized two unions during the past month, one of the electrical workers and one of stage employes. He also reports that the bricklayers of that city have increased their wages from \$4 to \$4.50 per day without strike. He further reports that he has sent a circular letter to all American Federation of Labor organizers, calling their attention to our international unions, and urging their co-operation and assistance. He has also had several thousand organizing pamphlets printed for their information. He states that the Barbers' Union is enjoying a steady growth with good prospects ahead.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond.—Organizer Dillon reports having organized a union of trunk and bag workers in that city numbering about fifty members. He states: "The men organized seem to be an intelligent and determined body, and I have hopes that in the near future they will become one of the best unions in the national organization of that trade. The stonecutters, who were on strike last month, have had their demands conceded, and matters are now running along smoothly."

DISTRICT NO. IV.—CENTRAL.

ILLINOIS.

Alton.—Organizer Joseph Giles reports that the board of aldermen of that city has voted an ordinance for an 8-hour day for the city employes, by a vote of nine to three.

Bloomington.—A. C. Cattermull, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, recently addressed a big meeting in that city, in which he urged the reduction of the hours of labor. In the course of his remarks he stated that the carpenters of Bloomington were twice over in better shape to make a shorter workday fight than were the carpenters of Chicago 12 years ago, when the 8-hour day was inaugurated. Since the carpenters of that big city have secured a shorter workday the tendency of wages has been steadily upward because the demand for labor has been increased. Under the 10 hour workday \$14 was the average wage, while at present, working 44 hours a week, the carpenter gets \$18.60. The carpenters of the country, he said, have made great strides of late. The organization has gained between eight thousand and nine thousand men in the past six months.

Canton.—Secretary Homer Whalen reports that all the unions of that city are progressing satisfactorily, and that new members are being admitted to the Federal Labor Union every meeting night. The Labor Day celebration in Canton, the first in the history of that city, was appropriately observed. The judge closed court, the public schools were also closed, as was the plow factory of the great P. & O. shops, and the telegraph offices—in fact,

every branch of business was suspended for the day. The Canton union men alone, with their fourteen organizations, and the local bands and floats, made a splendid show; and these, with visiting bands and unions from Pekin, Elwood, Havana, Macomb, Farmington, Middle Grove, Cuba, Bryant, St. David, Dumferline, Astoria, Flatt, Breed, and other places, made a street parade that will never be forgotten. The streets were roped off early in the morning, and none but delivery and transfer wagons were permitted to enter. Policemen were detailed to attend to the ropes. Carriages were provided for the lady members of the Cigarmakers' and Clerks' Unions, and for crippled or infirm men. He also reports that he has just organized a union of bartenders with fourteen charter members, and that Federal Labor Union No. 7,125, have entered into a contract with Sullivan Bros. Milling Company which is to use the American Federation of Labor label at an increase of four cents per hour.

Centralia.—Organizer F. W. Norman reports that Labor Day was celebrated by a parade of cigarmakers, machinists, teamsters, trackmen and miners with a number of floats and carriages and exercises at the fair grounds. The mayor of Centralia gave everyone a hearty welcome on behalf of the city and able speeches were delivered by W. D. Ryan and U. G. Zellers of the United Mine Workers. The occasion was a most enjoyable one and will be long remembered in Centralia.

Collinsville.—Organizer Rud Benz reports that there is not one idle man or team to be found in that vicinity. He further reports that the zinc smelters, of Union No. 6500, received an increase of ten cents per man, and the teamsters have decreased their working hours from ten to nine in both instances without strike. He states that all unfair goods are boycotted as soon as announcement is made in the columns of the *FEDERATIONIST*. Labor Day was worthily celebrated in Collinsville with one thousand union men in line, and there was not one house on the line of march which did not decorate. "Have spent two days in Edwardsville," he reports, "to look over the field and I will attempt to organize eight or nine unions there of teamsters, barbers, blacksmiths, wood workers, retail clerks, brass workers, musicians, Federal Labor Union, and a central body. At present there is only a Miners' Union in existence at that place. The officers and members of the said union have promised assistance. He makes an appeal for the appointment of a general organizer of the American Federation of Labor for the mining districts in Illinois, and believes that a well organized agitation during the winter months in that district will result in the benefit of all organizations.

Danville.—Organizer T. K. Heath reports that the annual State labor convention will be held in that city on October 3 to 7. The Labor Day celebration of that city was a decided success, although somewhat marred by the presence of an unwelcome socialist orator. The opinion expressed by nearly every trade unionist is that greater care should be exercised in the future in the matter of extending invitations to Labor Day orators from other cities, whose antecedents are unknown.

Galesburg.—Organizer W. R. Boyer reports that the number of unemployed in that city is less than during the previous month, due to some city improvements and the broomcorn harvest in that district. The pottery employes have been organized in Monmouth, and Laundry Workers' Union in Galesburg. Meetings of butcher workmen have been called, and there are prospects of organizing

them. The cigarmakers of Monmouth have organized with 38 charter members. The prospects are good for the formation of a Federal Labor Union and the reorganization of the Typographical Union of the same city. The broommakers have secured an advance of 20 per cent., and the laundry workers in union laundries have secured an advance in the rate of wages and extra pay for overtime. An effort is being made to have the merchants handle union made crackers, cigars, tobacco, and shoes.

Organizer H. C. Smalley reports the organization in that city of two unions during the past month—the laundry workers and the iron molders—the latter having about thirty members. The laundry workers have adopted a scale in the laundry, and will no doubt use the label. A boycott of trust school books and "scab" goods generally is being pushed. He also reports that a city ordinance has given the telephone company a franchise. It has a clause requiring arbitration of all labor disputes under penalty of forfeiture of charter, and this clause will be a part of all future franchise ordinances. Mayor Carney welcomed the visitors to the imposing Labor Day demonstration in that city, and spoke of the great number of trade unions in Galesburg and of the influence they exerted; and Thomas I. Kidd, of Chicago, delivered a brilliant address on the history and objects of trade unionism.

Kewanee.—Organizer George Beckley reports the organization of a Barbers' Union in that city during the last month, and that the organizer of the iron molders has perfected a local union of his trade. In some branches of trade there have been several advances made in wages, and hours have been reduced from ten to nine per day. Union made goods are being demanded by all union men. The Swift meats and the American Biscuit Company's products are being strictly left alone. On Labor Day Kewanee sent a delegation of about three thousand to participate in the demonstration at Peoria. The day was all that could be desired, and the delegations arrived on schedule time at Glenoak Park where the exercises were successfully carried out.

Peoria.—Organizer Walter S. Bush reports having organized the milkmen and the carmen in that city; also that the woodworkers, horse shoers, shoe workers and painters are now in his hands. He further reports that the immense parade in that city on Labor Day organized in seven divisions, started at noon, and was over one hour passing a given point. After the parade the cars were taken to Glenoak Park where many thousands of people were assembled and thoroughly enjoyed the excellent addresses delivered by the orators.

Springfield.—Organizer R. E. McLean reports that Labor Day in that city was celebrated by a grand turnout of all unions. The parade was at 7.30 a. m. and marched through the city and then took the train to Peoria, 3,000 strong, where they were joined by 8,000 visitors from Central Illinois towns who helped the Peoria trade unionists to a proper observance of that great day.

INDIANA.

Bedford.—Secretary Robert G. Watson reports that he has organized a union of the stoneplanners. Previous to organization the stoneplanners had been working for from 10 to 15 hours per day. On August 14 the union made the following demand upon the employers: (1) Recognition as a union; (2) 30 cents per hour; (3) 10 hours to constitute a day's work; (4) that overtime be limited to 2 hours per day, said time to be paid for at the rate of time and

a half; (5) that said demands should take place September 1. The bosses would not recognize the union, nor pay the scale, so the strike was declared which is still in progress. There is some stone being shipped by John R. Walsh & Co. to the Peoria Marble Works, Peoria, Ill.; said stone having been cut by scabs. Peoria and other unions are requested to make a note of this fact.

Brazil.—Organizer Samuel Baskil reports that he has organized the following unions during the past month: A union of blacksmiths, with 28 members; one of retail clerks, with 76 members and, one of machinists, with 12 members. He also reports that all unfair goods have been nearly run out of that city.

Evansville.—Organizer W. L. Jans reports that Labor Day was worthily celebrated in that city by a parade in the morning in which 2,000 men, composing nearly all the trade unions in the city, participated; and by a picnic at which 8,000 persons assisted.

Fontanet.—Secretary Henry Justice reports the organization of the employes of the Fontanet powder mills, every man about the plant being a member of the union. The title of the organization is the United Powder Workers' Union No. 7521, and it is the only one of this craft in the United States. The union will use the American Federation of Labor's union label on every keg of powder manufactured at the plant.

Marion.—Organizer James S. Myers reports that Federal Labor Union, No. 7298, has increased its membership to 431, and will undoubtedly continue to increase until all the general laborers of that city are brought into the fold. On August 21 the shovelers employed on the street improvements demanded an increase of 25 cents per day; were out for three days, when the contractors conceded the demand and the men resumed work. When these men laid down their shovels they had no organization except a verbal agreement to stand together. Our organizer found them, after quitting work, on the north side of the river holding a meeting in the open air, and invited them to go to labor headquarters, which they did, and listened to a speech showing the benefits accruing from membership in the American Federation of Labor. Then and there he obligated 130 members, whose ranks have now increased to 431. The Misisinewa Gas and Mining Co. have recently raised the wages of their men to \$1.50 per day. The company did so without any hesitancy just as soon as a committee waited on them and made the request.

Muncie.—Organizer A. J. Evans reports that he and Organizer Derrick organized the restaurant employes last month and are now looking after the silver workers. They also organized the bicycle enamellers during the same period. There have been no strikes, but the silver workers refused to work unless they received their wages weekly. They gained their point in the course of three days. They are now making efforts to induce the large manufacturers to adopt the weekly pay-day rule. Very nearly all the firms on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor are being pushed out of Muncie. If a merchant handles non-union goods the central body takes his union card out of his window and refuses to patronize him, which very soon has the desired result. He further reports that: "We have an ordinance for the city council to make the 8-hour workday on all municipal work, and all union labor to be paid at least \$1.50 per day. Since January Muncie has twelve new unions. Muncie sent 1,392 union men to Elwood on Labor Day."

South Bend.—Organizer J. W. Peters reports that he has organized a Barbers' Union at Mishawaka,

and that the prospects of further organization are very good. The Labor Day demonstration in that city was an immense affair. The parade was fully two miles long, and consisted of a labor, floral, civic, and industrial display, with a bicycle parade and an exhibition of fireworks in the evening. Fully ten thousand strangers came to the city to assist at the celebration. Praises for organized labor are on everybody's tongue for the manner in which the entire affair was conducted. It was an eye-opener for some people in South Bend.

OHIO.

Barberton.—Organizer Edward Genet reports that there are some 250 union men in that city, all of whom are now working—the minimum wage paid being \$1.40 per day. He also reports that boycotts on non-union shoes and clothing are being vigorously pushed, and that efforts are being made to organize the retail clerks.

Bowling Green.—Organizer Jay H. Mullen reports that the oil well workers of Northwestern Ohio and Indiana have decided to make the *Cygnets Review*, of Cygnet, Wood County, their official organ. He further reports that a special meeting of the oil workers of Wood and Hancock counties was held at Cygnet on Sunday, the 10th instant. Committees were present from Bowling Green, Hammondsburg, North Baltimore, Findlay and Cygnet. It was decided to thoroughly organize the craft, and that the organizers be paid \$15 for each union organized. A committee of one from each union was chosen to take charge of the money to pay such organizers. It was also decided to send delegates from each union to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Detroit in December next.

Cincinnati.—Organizer Frank L. Rist reports the largest parade of union men ever seen on Labor Day in that city. The horseshoers, coremakers, iron moulders, electrotypers, bricklayers, freestone cutters, cigarmakers and laundry workers were in line—not less than an aggregate of 8,000. The parade was followed by a successful outing at the Lagoon, where speeches were delivered at the amphitheatre by John G. Weaver, of the iron moulders; T. J. Donnelly, secretary of the Central Labor Council, and Father McGrady; and the exercises terminated with grand concerts, given during the afternoon and evening.

East Liverpool.—Organizer J. J. Weisend reports that an Iron Moulders' Union was organized in that city during the past month. The plasterers are out on strike for an increase of wages from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. He further reports that during the past four months he has organized unions of stone masons, sheet metal workers and plasterers, and that he is working on several other trades.

Hamilton.—Secretary Eugene Reeves reports that six months ago Iron Molders' Union, No. 283, had but 22 members, while today it has 124. Also that the Kahn Bros. Stove works of that city have been unionized, and an agreement signed binding until January 1, 1901. And it is now positively "no card, no work."

Toledo.—Organizer Thomas Rumsey reports that Labor Day was observed by the trade unions of that city by a parade and a picnic at the fair grounds in which about fourteen thousand persons participated.

Youngstown.—Secretary G. T. Bert, of the Central Labor Union, reports the organization of unions of clerks and tube workers. He says "the A. A. of I. & S. W. will all be in line before long, when we will be over two thousand strong. We won't quit until we have everything in line." He further reports that the labor pageant of that city was the largest in its history, over five thousand men

were in line. There was an immense attendance at the exercises at the fair grounds, which the street railroad manager declared to be the very largest he had ever handled in that city, and was, moreover, the most orderly he had ever seen. Excellent speeches were delivered by Benjamin I. Davis, Vice-President of the Iron & Steel Workers; M. F. Tighe, President of the Ohio Valley Trades Assembly, and by Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor. Commenting on the demonstration the *Daily Vindicator* said: "It was a character day for union laborers, and demonstrated that in the trade union movement there is intelligence, executive ability, security to the wage-earner and protection to society, in addition to industrial skill."

Zanesville.—Organizer Jos. A. Bauer reports the organization of the journeymen horseshoers and the street railway employees in that city. All employees of the railway company are members of the union with the exception of five, and these will be brought together within a few days. He further reports having organized the barbers of Lancaster, and expects to organize a Stoneware Potters' Union shortly. He also reports that thorough organization exists in Zanesville and vicinity and that organized labor has secured the adoption of the eight-hour day upon municipal work.

Columbus.—J. A. Cannon, Chairman of Committee on Labor Day demonstration, reports as follows: "Our Labor Day here was the greatest ever held in this city. The mayor of Toledo delivered the Labor Day address and left a good impression upon all present. We cleared over \$750, and besides had a good time."

MICHIGAN.

Esserville.—Secretary Sam. Abram, of Laborers' Union, No. 7230, reports that his union has succeeded in increasing wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day of ten hours.

Grand Rapids.—Organizer D. B. Hovey reports that they met with excellent success in instituting the spindle carvers with 42 charter members and affiliated them to the Amalgamated Wood Workers, besides greatly adding to the list of membership of the Furniture Workers' Union. He has been working to strengthen all organizations rather than in building up new ones, with special attention to the carpenters. He expects to institute a strong union of spindle carvers at Holland soon. The hand carvers have a splendid union in Grand Rapids, and have raised wages materially. They expect to have the strongest local union in their craft before the year ends. He further states that as soon as the weather will permit he will organize a Ladies' Union Label League from among the wives of trade unionists. He reported business as generally good, especially in furniture lines, although the rapid rise of trustized materials has made raises in wages difficult to obtain, yet there has been a general upward tendency. Printers (old style) will try to enforce the 9-hour day at old wages on November 1. "We do not look for trouble, but are preparing for emergencies." He further reports that the Labor Day parade was the greatest ever seen in that city. The following unions were in line: The hand carvers, upholsterers, spindle carvers, wood workers, lathers, typographical, printing pressmen, coopers, bakers, theatrical, bricklayers, tailors, brewers, iron moulders, metal-polishers, machinists, plumbers, horseshoers, salesmen, cigarmakers and painters. The prize given to the union making the best appearance was awarded to the carvers, the carpenters securing the second prize. The carvers turned out with 210 men and marched very accurately. The speeches

in the evening were made in Arbeiter garden by President John B. Greenway, of the Trade and Labor Council, Organizer Stewart Reid and Charles S. Hampton.

Organizer Wm. H. Stewart reports that an ordinance has been passed by the city council requiring the allied trade label on all official printing, making the label necessary in order that those performing the work may be able to secure payment therefor. He further reports that the spindle carvers of that city have effected an organization which includes 50 out of the 90 men employed at that class of work in Grand Rapids, and the prospects are that in a short time the union will embrace all employed at the craft. They have applied to the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union for a charter. The Wood Workers' Union of that city have increased its membership from nine members in good standing six months ago to 425 members.

Ishpeming.—Organizer Robert Askew reports that during the past month he has organized a Retail Clerks' Union at St. John, and has also formed a State organization of the retail clerks to work in conjunction with the International Union. The State organization has adopted the benefit system, which increases the dues in some cases from 50 cents to \$1.50 per quarter. He has also formed a district organization of the upper peninsula to further the work of organization in that section during the coming winter. He also reports that the Labor Day procession was the best ever held in Ishpeming, seven local unions taking part therein. Work in that section is plentiful, and a 10 per cent. advance in wages has been voluntarily given by the mining companies dating from the 1st of September, which advance was doubtless caused by the agitation carried on by the northern mineral mine workers. The prospects for organization all along the line are good.

Muskegon.—Organizer Wm. H. Holden reports that the Labor Day demonstration in that city was the grandest ever seen. The parade was a mammoth affair and eclipsed all previous efforts. At the conclusion of the parade addresses were delivered in the court house by John McParland, of the Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16. Acting Mayor Moore presented the marshal of the parade, Rolla R. Payne, with the key of the city in a neat speech, and introduced John C. Graham, President of the Muskegon Trade and Labor Assembly. Brother Graham, in concluding a fine oration, said: "Thus, gathering force as it progresses, the labor movement grows; gathering under its protection the hewers of wood and drawers of water, and as it embraces a wider and more varied element of society, its voice will ultimately sound as the voice of the entire people of the land."

WEST VIRGINIA.

Wheeling.—Organizer Thomas V. Salisbury reports that the Clerks' Union has established early closing movement, and by October 1 all places must close or abide by the result. He states that different days were observed in that section as Labor Day. The Ohio Valley Trade Assembly celebrated Saturday, August 26. The Belmont Central Union held theirs on Saturday, September 2, and on Monday, September 4. Bricklayers' Union, No. 1, as well as the Hod Carriers' Union took the day by not working, and the bricklayers imposed a fine on all who did work. He hopes that in the interests of labor business men, manufacturers, and contractors will next year recognize the legal day as the only one to be celebrated, and then a grander celebration will be the result. However, both celebrations were successful, both as to the turnout and financial results.

WISCONSIN.

La Crosse.—Organizer H. A. Holt reports that the first international or national organizer to strike that city for over a year, was the organizer of the Tailors' Union, and he succeeded in organizing a union of 17 members of his craft, with more members joining at every meeting. Wages in the sawmills have been raised 15 per cent. He further reports that he will make one more effort to organize the bicycle workers of his city, as there are about forty-five of them in that place; and he would like more information concerning the union. His address is 409 South Third street, La Crosse.

Oshkosh.—Deputy Organizer Casper Pfeiffer reports that he has organized a union of painters and decorators with over thirty charter members, and has received a charter from the National Secretary, John T. Elliott, of Baltimore, Md. He further reports that all the American Federation of Labor boycotts as published in the official journal are being vigorously enforced.

Milwaukee.—State Organizer F. J. Weber, reports that there is a less number of unemployed, owing to the factories having finished the general repairs necessary for the year. He has reorganized the Retail Clerks' Union, which had gone out of existence on account of some trivial misunderstanding among the members. Since their reorganization they have established a general good feeling among the members; and also have the assistance of a great many of their employers. During the month there have been no strikes of any consequence. In a few places in the State the toilers have made demands for a better wage, which demands have been generally granted. There is one exception, however, and that is the coal unloaders at Manitowoc, who demanded an increase of five cents per hour, which was refused by the coal companies. I tried hard to organize them last year, both in Manitowoc and Sheboygan, but they did not feel the need of an organization of their craft then. Now they are trying to organize at Manitowoc, but Sheboygan refuses; and as the coal is handled by the same companies in both places there is little prospect ahead to form an organization. The green glass bottle workers have received an advance in wages of from 10 to 15 per cent. in Milwaukee, without even making a demand. The direct cause for advancing wages was the agitation to organize them, so in order to prevent organization wages were raised. There are good prospects for a number of organizations, viz., the inside iron workers, female retail clerks, the white beer drivers, and others; and as soon as a general equilibrium has again been established among the organized wage-workers here then good work can be done to bring them together. In order to organize a number of trades I shall in future organize a Federal Labor Union which all can join, and as soon as a sufficient number of any trade are organized get them a charter from their national body, or affiliate them directly to the American Federation of Labor as a local trade union. There are 22 men working at Pabst's Brewing Co. at present in the coopers' shop. It is understood that they will put in two driving machines. If they do that it will end the long-standing hoop-driving controversy between the coopers and the brewers. The employees in the Milwaukee Building and Supply Co., numbering about 500 men, have been granted an advance of 10 per cent. in their wages. The men will now be paid \$1.50 to \$2 per day, which is the highest scale of wages that they have received in many years.

DISTRICT NO. V.—NORTHWESTERN.

IOWA.

Ottumwa.—Organizer William Parker reports that there are 14 cigar factories in that city, and of that number only 6 are union shops. The union's men are receiving from \$12 to \$16 per week for eight hours work; but girls in the non-union factories, doing the same amount of work that the men would do are receiving for it about \$6 per week, some receiving even less than that amount. The union is determined to change that condition of things, and issued an appeal to the public asking for their sympathy and stating that no man or woman can support him or herself on the starvation wages, which average \$5.75 for a week's work. The appeal goes on to state that "there are many girls among us and we are determined that they shall be supported in this movement until the end."

Organizer J. F. Byrne writes: "Never in my experience as an organizer has labor in this vicinity realized so well the necessity of organization, and if the prospects we have in view should terminate successfully, we will shortly have 1,500 more men connected with organized labor and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. I have organized the plumbers and barbers of this place, and have great hopes of organizing the butcher workmen, blacksmiths, brickmakers, and candymakers. The victory of the bottlers has awakened laboring men and women in this city, and although they—the bottlers—were only in a strike for two weeks, they gained a 50 per cent. increase in wages and secured a reduction in hours from 10 to 9. It will be gratifying to cigarmakers to learn that this district will, within one week from date, have every competent cigarmaker within the organization. They number 100 men. The miners here, to the number of 5,000, have joined the State Federation of Labor. Things are indeed lively here, and I feel that the hard work I have put in in this city is beginning to show results. It is my intention to get to Cedar Rapids and Oskaloosa, shortly, and I am confident of success there."

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis.—Organizer Jno. C. Swift reports that Labor Day was celebrated in that city by the opening of a labor bazaar on a magnificent scale. It occupied the three floors of the grand \$8,000,000 court house of that city, and proved an immense success, as the Minneapolis unions put up an exhibition of the several crafts in working operation which was not only a credit to union labor, but also gave the people of that city and many thousands of visitors an insight into many modern industrial processes.

St. Paul.—Organizer M. E. Murray reports that "the spirit of organization is stronger than ever before. People now generally regard the trade unions as a necessity, and thousands of men who have heretofore refused to join the movement are the most active workers in the labor cause. A remarkable change is manifest to the observing laborer. Labor Day was observed more generally than ever before, and a large majority of business houses were closed for the day. President Gompers addressed about five hundred of the local labor men on Monday, September 11; and if his coming had been known sooner, he would have had more than five thousand as an audience."

NEBRASKA.

Omaha.—The retail clerks are now having a hard fight to maintain the Saturday night closing. The clerks do not seem to appreciate the effort that had been made for their benefit by the Central

Labor Union, and 18 stores have consequently announced in the daily papers that they will keep open, while 38 others have publicly announced that they will not open.

DISTRICT NO. VI.—SOUTHWESTERN.

KANSAS.

Kansas City.—The Labor Temple Association recently formed in that city states that it has decided to build a 7-story building in a central location in Kansas City, to cost \$85,000. The association holds the option for the purchase of a lot having a frontage of 86 feet by 140 feet, the purchase price of which is \$50,000, making the total cost of the building \$135,000. The organized workers of that city propose to build the temple themselves.

Wichita.—Organizer W. L. Moore reports that he has at last succeeded in getting the Retail Clerks' Union of that city to join the International Union, and that all the American Federation of Labor boycotts are being rigorously enforced.

MISSOURI.

Hannibal.—Organizer B. F. Fields reports great industrial activity in that place from the improvements being made by the Burlington railroad system, and the State Fair, to be held during the first week of October. As a result of trade union agitation several of the merchants have agreed to close their establishments earlier than usual, and since the organization of the Tailors' Union most of the shops in that line have agreed to close at 6 o'clock. The Clerks' Union is making its influence felt, and he hopes ere long to be able to report general early closing. In most cases the merchants themselves have made voluntary concessions to the union demands.

St. Joseph.—Organizer O. W. Krumm reports the organization of a Carpenters' Union in South St. Joseph, with 35 members. He further reports that there are about 500 carpenters in St. Joseph and vicinity, about 85 per cent. of whom are union men; and that the leather workers on horse goods are well organized, with about 95 per cent. of the members of that trade in the union.

St. Louis.—Organizer L. P. Negele reports that he has organized a union of broommakers in that city, with 32 members. The organization is doing well and their label is being pushed vigorously. He also reports that he has organized a Carriage Blacksmiths and Wagon Makers' Union, with 17 members. The outlook for a large number of applicants for membership in these unions is very encouraging. The brushmakers of that city have also been lately organized, and the new union turned out on Labor Day. An Edge Trimmers and Setters' Union of the boot and shoe workers has been organized by C. Lovely, with a membership of 75 out of the 125 men of that trade in the city. They have secured a raise of wages as a result of organization. In the latter part of last month the Cigarmakers' Union, No. 44, called out 120 of their men, working in F. R. Rice's cigar factory, on account of a reduction of \$1 per thousand. The difficulty was settled within one week satisfactorily both to employer and employee. The Buck Stove and Range Company, which has been boycotted for several years, has made a settlement with their men and had the boycott lifted by unionizing their entire factory. The insurance men of St. Louis, who were on the verge of organizing, have given up all hope for fear of being discharged. He further reports that in the commencement of last month he organized the cracker bakers, with a membership of 28. They are holding meetings semi-monthly and are taking in new members at each meeting.

TEXAS.

Cleburne.—Organizer McC. H. Parker reports work abundant in the building trades. Labor Day celebration proved a success and was much better patronized than the celebration of the previous year. The building trades are endeavoring to form a building trades council. A victory for the Cleburne Trades Assembly and Typographical Union, No. 303, has been gained over the *Daily Chronicle*, and that office has been organized. He reports that he spent September 17 and 18 in Hillsboro, which is a good field for organization. He held a mass meeting there and as a result it is probable that the carpenters, painters, clerks and barbers will organize, and that a trade assembly will also be formed. A Laundry Worker's Union is also possible in that city. The Cleburne Trades Assembly has taken steps to organize a State branch of the American Federation of Labor.

Fort Worth.—Secretary U. M. Lee, of Fort Worth Trades Assembly, reports that since his last statement he has been very busy, owing to matters connected with Labor Day celebration. He says: "We had a glorious time; and never in the history of Fort Worth has organized labor given such a demonstration and parade as was witnessed here on September 4, 1899. It was a grand success socially, financially and otherwise. We had 35 trade unions in line, as compared with 14 unions in the year previous. Our organizing committee has been doing considerable work since my last report, as they have succeeded in organizing 14 new unions within the past six weeks. After the trouble with the brewery, which we handled most successfully in just 25 hours, every trade became anxious to organize; and we are tending to their wants just as fast as possible. When this work is accomplished, we shall branch out and give assistance in the work of organizing to Dallas and other neighboring towns."

Houston.—Organizer Henry M. Walker reports that the Building Trades Council of that city, composed of the carpenters, electricians, plumbers, tinners, and painters, has recently inaugurated the card system without any friction whatever; that great progress is being made by additions to the unions of retail clerks, carpenters, painters and barbers, and that the Railway Carmen's Union has been organized. He further reports that Labor Day was celebrated on a larger scale this year than ever before, the entire day being observed, and all unions participated in the street parade and celebration held at La Porte, 26 miles from Houston. The celebration was a success socially and financially, clearing over \$225. The growth of the trade union movement, he adds, may be measured by the fact that the Houston Galveston labor paper will be divided into two distinct papers, commencing with the present month. The Houston Labor Council adopted a series of resolutions denouncing the "reign of terror and brutality inaugurated in Shoshone County, Idaho, aided and abetted by General Merriam and a regiment of colored troops; through which more than three hundred men have been imprisoned in a filthy bull pen for three months, and subjected to such brutal treatment that 24 of them have died, and the rest are physical wrecks. The Houston Labor Council demands, in the name of organized labor and humanity, that a speedy step be put to this disgrace to our country and blot upon civilization."

Midland.—Organizer Blaser reports that the county in which Midland is situated has 16,000 inhabitants, mostly cowboys and stockmen, and that he expects to organize the cowboys in the near future. He states that he has been up in the mountains about two hundred miles away address-

ing the cowboys, and found that they are all in favor of organizing, but are scattered over such an extent of country that it is difficult to get a concourse together. "Yet it must be done," he says, "and I will succeed in doing it sooner or later. Am endeavoring to get union-manufactured tobacco put on this market, as all the weed on sale here now is scab stuff."

DISTRICT NO. VII.—INTER-MOUNTAIN.

General Organizer.—HARVEY SCHAMEL.
COLORADO.

Canon City.—Secretary Robinson, of the Colorado Federation of Labor, accompanied by Labor Commissioner Smith, recently visited Canon City, and effected the organization of a Federal Labor Union. The meeting was held at the opera house, and the organizers spoke at length to at least five hundred eager listeners. At the conclusion of the speaking an opportunity was given to sign the Federal Labor Union roll of membership, and 104 persons did so. With the exception of the Bricklayers' Union, organized a short time since, Canon City has hitherto been entirely unorganized.

Denver.—Organizer Max Morris reports decision of the Supreme Court of Colorado by which the 8-hour law of that State was declared to be unconstitutional. The opinion was rendered by Chief Justice Campbell, and concludes with the following absurd declaration:

"Laws such as the 8-hour law are not a part of progressive science, they are, on the contrary, a retrogression, a return to an obsolete style of legislation. This act is an unwarrantable interference with, and infringes on the rights of, both employer and the employee in making contracts relating to a purely private business, in which no possible injury to the public can result. That it unjustly and arbitrarily singles out a class of persons and imposes on them restrictions from which others similarly situated and substantially in the same condition are exempt and that it is not in our constitution a valid exercise of the police power of this State, either in the subject selected or in the reasonableness of the regulation."

Trinidad.—Organizer Charles G. Kimmel reports that he has done all in his power to organize in that part of the country the several crafts, and has just returned from Pueblo, where he held a large meeting of leather workers on horse goods, and was very successful. He reports the organization of two unions of the latter trade—one at Trinidad, the other in Pueblo. He has also assisted the cigarmakers and the miners.

DISTRICT NO. VIII.—PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles.—Organizer F. H. Gill reports that he has organized a Plasterers' Union with 22 members, and that it has since gained eight new additional members. He further reports there are more cigarmakers at work in that city at present than there has been for some years past. The plumbers are out on strike for an increase of wages; and every brewery in the city now uses the union label. The last brewery to hold out was that of Mayer & Zobelein; but through the efforts of Mr. Parker R. Andre, of San Francisco, assisted by the United Council of Labor, they were brought into the fold. He remarks that the wave of prosperity prevailing in the East must have got tangled up in the Rockies, for it has not yet reached that city.

San Francisco.—Secretary Ed. Rosenberg, of the San Francisco Labor Council, reports that the shanghaiing of sailors on the water front of that city is in full bloom, the police evidently not caring to notice these crimes. The cook of the United

States Ship Newark and another sailor were drugged and placed on board a British ship, and only escaped through the cook jumping overboard and hailing an accidentally passing launch of the Newark. The water front, on account of the friendliness of the police to them, is the safest place for the crimps. He further reports that a ruling from Washington, D. C., has been made regarding ship joiners' work on the Grant, and that the Federal 8-hour law will be strictly enforced in future. Labor Day in that city was honored by an immense concourse at Glen Park. An interesting feature of the exercise was the parade of union colors, escorted by a guard from the respective organizations. About a dozen unions participated in this event. The prize was a cup presented by Mayor Helan, and was awarded to the Cement Workers' Union. Under the rules the cup must be won on three consecutive Labor Days before passing into the sole proprietorship of a union. The Sailors' Color Guard marched with the style and precision characteristic of their body. Other unions which made a distinct impression were Carpenters' Union, No. 483, Carpenters' Union, No. 22, and Typographical Union, No. 21.

COLUMBIA; BRITISH.

Vancouver.—Organizer George Bartlett reports that work is good in the building trades for laborers, but quite a number of young men, such as bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, office hands and the like are unemployed. The barbers have completed their organization in Vancouver, and the plasterers held a meeting recently and expressed the intention of joining the international union. The Trade and Labor Council is pushing the union label and assisting the American Federation of Labor boycotts. The Labor Day celebration at Vancouver and Nanaimo was very satisfactory. No speeches were made at Vancouver, but at Nanaimo, a coal mining district, September 4 was a red letter day both as to the labor display and oratory. The Vancouver Trade and Labor Council has purchased a church for \$7,000, located in the central part of the city, to be used as a labor hall. He further states that the 8-hour law is playing an important part in British Columbia politics.

OREGON.

Portland.—Organizer Albert Tozier reports that he has organized a union of retail clerks in that city, and the union has instituted a movement for the early closing of stores and is in a fair way of succeeding. Most stores have expressed a willingness to close at 6 o'clock five nights in the week, and the leading clothing and shoe stores have set the example by closing their stores promptly at the hour requested by the union. For the first time in months, except during a national holiday or day off, men pass evenings at home with their families. He further reports that streetcar men have secured by petition a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

WASHINGTON.

Spokane.—Organizer Michael Raphael, of New York, recently visited that city in the interest of the Cigarmakers' International Union. He states that less than a dozen cigarmakers are now employed in Spokane, while there could be at least 100 employed if union conditions prevailed. The wages of this increased number would be spent in that locality and the entire community would share in the advantages. He also reports from Seattle that during the Labor Day parade in that city the printers distributed several thousand stickers, boycotting the New York Sun. The city council advanced \$200 to the Western Central Labor Union to celebrate the day, and the business men subscribed \$1,200 for the same purpose.

Stationary Firemen's Convention.

The second annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen convened in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 11, and adjourned Sept. 15. Resolutions were drawn up to put before the American Federation of Labor convention in Detroit, Mich., in December, 1899, whereby the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen will demand jurisdiction over all the members of that craft that now belong to other unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Peoria, Ill., was chosen as the next place of holding the convention in September, 1900.

The Brown Soap Company of Dayton, Ohio, is the first and only soap manufacturing company employing exclusive union labor, and using the union label upon the product; therefore, apart from the excellent quality of the article, it is additionally commendable to the consideration of organized labor and its friends.

In the last issue of THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST an ad. appeared of Browning, King & Co. The facts in the case were misrepresented to us by an advertising agent, otherwise the ad. would not have appeared. If anyone has gained the notion from the advertisement that Browning, King & Co., is fairly inclined toward organized labor, this is written to disabuse the impression.

The receipt of a sample copy of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST is an invitation to you to subscribe to it, or you can have it sent free to your address for one year by sending five paid subscriptions.



Notice.

HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, 1899.

To all Affiliated Unions:

A satisfactory settlement having been made of the differences existing between the firm of

SCHULTZ & HIRSCH, Mattressmakers, of Chicago, the same is removed from our "We Don't Patronize" list and placed on the FAIR LIST.

Secretaries are requested to read this notice at union meetings, and labor and reform press please copy.

Fraternally, SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.

Notice.

HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26, 1899.

To All Affiliated Unions:

At the request of the unions interested, and after due investigation and attempt at settlement, the

T. B. TOWNSEND BRICK AND CONTRACTING CO., of
Zanesville, O.,

S. H. HOWE, JOHN O'CONNELL & SON and JOHN A. FRYE,
Shoe Manufacturers, of Marlboro, Mass.,
have been declared UNFAIR.

Secretaries are requested to read this at union meetings and labor and reform press please copy.

Fraternally, SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.

We Don't Patronize.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please copy:

AMERICAN BISCUIT AND MANUFACTURING CO'S BISCUITS.

AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.—*Plug Tobacco*: Battle Ax, Newsboy, Piper Hiedsick, Something Good, Pedro. *Smoking Tobacco*: Gail & Ax, Navy, Honest Long Cut, Duke's Mixture, Seal of North Carolina, Ivanhoe, Greenback. *Cigarettes*: Duke's Cameo, Sweet Caporal, Cycle, Old Judge.

APSELY RUBBER CO., HUDSON, MASS.

ARENA.

BALZ BREWING CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BANNER CIGAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

BERGER BEDDING CO., A. WEIGEL AND CO., MATTRESSES, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BONDY & LEDEDERAR, CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, OF NEW YORK.

BOOTS AND SHOES—RICE & HUTCHINS, OF MARLBORO, MASS.

BOSTON BELTING CO.

BOSTON PILOT, BOSTON REPUBLIC.

BROWN BROS. CIGAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

BROWN TOBACCO COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

BURDEN IRON CO., RIVETS, NAILS, ETC., TROY, N. Y.

BUSBEY'S, CHAS. H., CIGARS, McSHERRYTOWN, PA.

CINCINNATI BREWING CO., HAMILTON, OHIO.

CONKEY PRINTING CO., HAMMOND, IND.

DERBY BICYCLE CO., JACKSON, MICH.

DEUSCHER CO., HAMILTON, O.

DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

DUGAN & HUDSON, SHOE MANUFACTURERS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

E. & F. GLOR COOPERAGE CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

EITEL & CASSEBOHNN'S CIGARS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

FARRAR & TREFTS, BOILER & MACHINE WORKS, STEAM ENGINES, BUFFALO, N. Y.

FAUBER COMPANY, W. F., CHICAGO, ILL., FAUBER ONE-PIECE BICYCLE CRANK AXLE.

FREIE PRESSE, CHICAGO, ILL.

FULLER-WARREN STOVE CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GANTER, F. X., BALTIMORE, MD.—Bar and Office Fixtures.

GEO. EHRET'S LAGER BEER.

GEORGE FOWLER PACKING CO., KANSAS CITY, KANS.

GEO. MOCLES CIGAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

GOBEILL PATTERN WORKS, CLEVELAND, O.

GORDON CIGAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

GORMULLY & JEFFREY BICYCLE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.—RAMBLER.

GROSS & CO., CIGARS, DETROIT, MICH.

GROVE CO., CHEWING GUM MANUFACTURERS, SALEM, O. Brands: Pepsin, Jersey Fruit and Fruit Flavors.

HAIGHT, A. V., PUBLISHER, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.

HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO., ST. LOUIS.

HARRINGTON & OUELETTE CIGAR CO., DETROIT.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARKS, CHICAGO, ILL.

H. DIETZ CIGAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

HIRSHHORN, MACK & CO., CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
 ILLINOIS BROOM COMPANY.
 ILLINOIS IRON & BOLT COMPANY, CARPENTERSVILLE, ILL.—Manufacturers of Wagon Skains, Anvils, Jack Screws, Letter Presses and Press Stands.
 JACOB BECK & SON, PEARL WHEAT AND BREAKFAST FLAKE MANUFACTURERS, DETROIT, MICH.
 KERBS, WERHEIM & SCHIFFER, CIGARS, NEW YORK.
 KIMBLE, ANDREW, ZANESVILLE, O.—Manufacturer of Carriage and Wagon Gear.
 KIPP BROS., MATTRESSES AND SPRING BEDS, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
 LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
 LARKINS SOAP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.
 LEE BROOM CO., DAVENPORT, IOWA.
 LIME MANUFACTURERS—COBB & CO., PERRY BROS., AND A. F. CROCKETT & CO., ALL OF ROCKLAND, MAINE; S. E. & H. L. SHEPARD, ROCKPORT, ME.
 MAPLE CITY SOAP WORKS.
 METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
 MOCK, BERMAN, & CO., CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.
 MOEK'S CIGAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.
 MUENCH & SONS COMPANY, TANNERS, ALPENA, MICH.
 MONMOUTH MINING AND MFG. CO. (Sewer Pipe.)
 MONMOUTH (ILL.) POTTERY CO.
 MOSELEY & MOTLEY MILLING CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.
 O'BRIEN BROS., SPRING BED CO., CHICAGO, ILL.
 OWENS CO., POTTERY, ZANESVILLE, O.
 P. H. BINZ, MONUMENTAL WORKER, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
 PATRIOT PRINTING COMPANY, JACKSON, MICH.
 PHILLIP SPAETER COOPERAGE CO., PHILA., PA.
 PLANT MILLING COMPANY, GEO. P.
 PLATE GLASS COMBINE, PITTSBURG.
 POWELL, SMITH & CO., CIGARS, NEW YORK.
 ROCHESTER CLOTHES' EXCHANGE.
 ROCKFORD CHAIR AND FURNITURE CO.
 ROYAL MANTEL & FURNITURE CO., ROCKFORD, ILL.
 SCHNEIDER-TRENKAMP CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO, MANUFACTURERS OF OIL, GAS AND GASOLINE STOVES, ALL MARKED "RELIABLE."
 SCHOOL SEAT COMPANY, FURNITURE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
 S. F. HESS & CO., CIGARS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
 SHELBY STEEL TUBE CO., OF ELLWOOD CITY, PA.
 S. OTTENBERG BROS., CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, NEW YORK, N. Y.
 SPRINGFIELD (ILL.) ELEVATOR MILLING CO.
 STRONG, GARFIELD CO., EAST WEYMOUTH, MASS.
 STUDEBAKER BROS. MANFG. CO'S CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, SOUTH BEND, IND.
 SWIFT PACKING CO., CHICAGO, ILL.; KANSAS CITY, KANS.; E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.; ST. PAUL, MINN.; OMAHA, NEB.
 SWIFT'S SURE SPECIFIC, ATLANTA, GA.
 THOMAS TAYLOR & SON, HUDSON, MASS.
 TIMES, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Tobacco: LIGGETT & MYERS, DRUMMOND, JNO. FINZER & BRO., LUHRMAN & WILBERN (or Polar Bear), GRADLE & STORTZ.
 UNITED STATES BAKING CO.
 UPMAN, KARL, CIGAR MANUFACTURER, NEW YORK, N. Y.
 VENABLE BROS. QUARRIES, LITHONIA, GA.
 WESTERN WHEEL CO., CHICAGO, ILL.
 WINTER BROS. BREWING CO., IRON CITY BREWING CO., PITTSBURG, PA., EBERHARD & OBERBREWING CO., ALLEGHANY, PA.
 WM. TEGGE CIGAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.
 WOODWARD'S ABINGTON MILLS, A. C., ELASTIC GORING MANUFACTURERS, ABINGTON, MASS.
 YOCUM BROS., CIGARS, READING, PA.
 HENRY, H. ROELOFS & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
 BETTERMAN BROS. CO., CIGARS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Financial Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 1, 1899.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for the month of August, 1899. (The months are abbreviated thus: J, J, M, A, M, etc.).

August.

RECEIPTS.

1. Soap workers 7442, sup	\$10 00
Trunk and bag workers int union, tax, m, j, j.	30
Brushmakers 7394, tax, j, f.	6 40
Federal labor 6558, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s, \$3; sup, 50c	3 50
Federal labor 7112, sup	50
National bro of electrical workers, tax, july	6 67
Lathers prot 7050, tax, m, a, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, d, j, f, m, a, m, j, \$6.11; assessment, 26c	6 37
Oil well workers 7107, sup	50
Lathers prot 7342, tax, m, j, j, \$3.10; sup, 25c	8 35
Federal labor 7312, sup	35
Federal labor 7357, tax, may	1 90
Stone pavers 7314, tax, april	2 50
Federal labor 7285, tax, july	1 05
Horse nail workers 6170, sup	8 00
Iron car builders 7315, tax, part july, \$3.75; sup, \$1.25	5 00
Roll workers 7414, sup	1 70
Brushmakers prot 6990, sup	50
Federal labor 7123, tax, may, \$2.50; sup 50c	3 00
Grain handlers 7445, sup	1 00
Glass bottle blowers association, sup	5 00
Laborers prot 7458, sup	5 00
Federal labor 7457, sup	5 00
2. Federal labor 7390, tax, june, \$1.75; sup, \$1.10	2 85
Tanners and curriers 7068, tax, m, j, j, a, \$3.00; sup \$10	18 60
Federal labor 7376, tax, j, j	12 85
Green glass bottle gatherers 7247, tax, july	60
Elastic goring weavers amal assn, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s	5 05
United hatters of North America, tax, aug	20 00
Teamsters 6833, spec assess	3 00
Federal labor 7110, tax, july	4 30
Federal labor 7459, sup	5 00
Plasterers prot 7335, tax, july	60
Federal labor 7423, sup	4 00
Flour and feed workers 7068, tax, july	1 90
Bro of boilermakers and iron ship builders, tax, m, j, j.	28 74
Furriers prot 7116, tax, m and part june	3 12
Federal labor 7400, tax, july	1 70
Federal labor 7076, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, d, 1898; j, f, m, a, m, j, 1899, \$3.20; sup, \$1.50; spec assess, 7c	4 59
Milkmen 6874, tax, m, j	1 00
Arch ironworkers 7420, sup	25
Newsboys 7427, sup	2 50
Federal labor 6697, tax, j, a	3 00
Laborers protective 7306, m	75
3. Laborers prot 7359, tax, j, a, \$3; sup, 85c	8 85
Federal labor 7426, sup	2 50
Drillers prot 7140, tax, m, a, m, j	8 00
Marble and slate fitters and setters 7421, sup	2 50
Federal labor 7386, tax, j, j, \$2.50; sup, \$2.85	5 35
Rochester, N Y, trades assembly, sup	9 00
International typographical union, tax, july	98 25
Federal labor 7283, tax, july	5 05
Freight handlers 7461, sup	11 00
Rubber workers 7349, tax, july	2 50
Stone trimmers 7361, tax, m, j, j	5 25
Draymen prot 7178, tax, a, m, j, \$2.55; special assessment, 84c	2 89
Federal labor 7287, sup	6 00
Federal labor 7392, sup	25
Gas workers 7462, sup	10 00
Car wheel molders 7171, sup	50
4. Sprinkler fitters 6067, tax, j, j, a, \$15; assess, \$3	17 00
Window glass layers out 7237, tax, june	1 00
San Francisco, Cal, labor council, tax, n, d, j, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, s, o	10 00
Shingle mill workers 7195, june	\$1 25
Federal labor 7358, sup	2 00
Binghamton, N Y, cent labor union, tax, m, a, m	2 50
Federal labor 7368, sup	1 00
Federal labor 7397, sup	60
Mineral water bottlers 7464, sup	5 00
Iron and steel bridge and building material workers 7465, sup	10 00
Car builders 7304, tax, july	5 10
Federal labor 7368, tax, july, 70c; sup, \$1	1 70
Flour and cereal millmen 7203, sup	5 00
Federal labor 7310, tax, j, j	5 90
Federal labor 7463, sup	5 00
Implement frame workers 7466, sup	10 00
Car builders 7192, tax, a, m, j	21 50
Bridge and structural iron workers 6831; assess	2 00
5. United bro carpenters and joiners, tax, april	66 67
United bro carpenters and joiners, tax, may	66 67
Ourray, Col, central labor union, tax, m, j, j	2 60
Lathers prot 7395, tax, june, \$1.25; sup, \$1	2 25
Plasterers tenders and laborers 6901, tax, j, j, a, \$2.40; sup, 32c; assessment, 32c	3 04
United garment workers, adv	4 80
Bloch Bros tobacco co, adv	40 00
Federal labor 7130, tax, june, \$7.15; sup, \$2	9 25
Shadecloth makers 7360, tax, m, j, j	2 15

5. Horse nail finishers and assorters 7091, sup.	90 70	14. Laundry workers 7183, tax, a, m, j, part j, \$3.40;	
Amal assn of st rwy employes, tax, m, a, m, j, j.	50 00	sup, 75c; assessment, 17c.	\$4 32
7. Car builders, wood machine men 7438, tax, July	8 75	Freight handlers 7474, sup.	10 00
Bolt and nut workers 7375, tax, June.	4 80	Federal labor 7475, sup.	10 00
Federal labor 7211, tax, July	1 40	Chainmakers 6587, tax, July.	2 80
Brewery porters & freight handlers 7333, tax, July	5 50	Shorers and lehr tenders 7379, tax, j, j.	3 30
Hod carriers and building laborers 5026, tax, m, j, \$6; sup, 75c.	6 75	Federal labor 7357, tax, June.	1 90
Drivers and helpers prot 6020, assessment.	50	Marble and slate fitters and setters 7421, tax, j, a, s.	1 30
Federal labor 7459, sup.	5 00	Flag stone workers 7385, tax, June.	60
8. International seamen, tax, a, m, j.	40 00	Ship carpenters and caulkers 6884, tax, aug.	1 75
Sprinkler fitters 6479, tax, j, a, s, \$5.25; assess, 70c.	5 95	Saw makers prot 7173, tax, j, a, s.	3 30
Team drivers 7124, assessment.	40	16. Federal labor 7390, tax, July.	2 00
Foundry molders helpers 7413, tax, July.	2 20	Laundry workers 7333, tax, June.	1 40
Blacksmiths helpers 6981, sup.	1 70	Trades and labor council, So Omaha, Neb, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s.	5 00
Oil well workers 7144, tax, j, j.	10 30	Gill net fishermen 6896, tax, a, s, o, n, d, j, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, part a, \$17.55; sup, 50c; assess, 70c.	18 75
Federal labor 7233, tax, July.	8 75	Horseshall makers 7073, tax, June, \$1; sup, \$5.	9 00
Ship caulkers 5900, tax, m, j, j, a, \$4.60; assess, 40c.	5 00	Federal labor 7476, sup.	10 00
9. Laborers prot 7456, sup.	5 00	Ship carpenters and caulkers 7477.	10 00
Farmers prot 7437, tax, July.	1 00	Federal labor 7337, tax, aug.	5 50
Federal labor 7187, sup.	2 00	Federal labor 7392, tax, aug.	8 40
P Brady, Kewanee, Ill, sup.	10 00	18. Sewer and tunnel workers 7319, tax, June.	5 00
Federal labor 6977, tax, aug.	1 35	Federal labor 7241, tax, July, \$19.25; sup, 90c.	20 15
Laborers prot 7371, tax, June, \$15.35; sup, \$4.10.	19 45	Federal labor 6482, a, s, o, n, d, j, part feb, \$1.76; assess, 24c.	3 00
Federal labor 7010, assess.	3 80	Laborers prot, 7351, tax, July.	2 70
Laborers prot 7382, tax, July.	12 50	Federal labor 7110, tax, aug.	4 60
Granite cutters natl, tax, m, j, j.	50 00	Federal labor 7346, tax, July.	1 24
Lathers prot 7394, tax, June, \$1.10; sup, 75c.	1 85	Packers and nailers 6152, tax, a, m, j.	7 50
Machine trade helpers 7207, sup.	1 65	Oil well workers 7107, tax, August.	2 70
Car molders and helpers 7210, sup.	5 00	Federal labor 7136, tax, July.	1 50
Federal labor 7235, tax, j, a.	4 00	Arch iron, wire and metal 6616, tax, August.	2 20
Laborers prot 7370, tax, July.	5 50	Fish dressers 7416, tax, July, \$1.25; sup, 75c.	2 00
Factory glassers and glass cutters 7399, sup.	2 25	Federal labor 7306, tax, July, \$5.25; sup, \$2.	7 25
10. Glass packers and sorters 8090, tax, July.	3 00	Cut nail workers 7029, tax, s, o, n, \$3.45; sup, 50c.	3 95
United bro of carpenters and joiners, tax, j.	66 67	Steel cabinet workers 7294, tax, aug, \$1.30; sup, 50c.	1 80
United bro of carpenters and joiners, tax, July.	66 67	Furriers prot 7116, tax, balance for June.	1 70
Machine trades helpers 7207, tax, f, m, a, m, j, part j.	4 45	Button workers 7181, tax, a, s.	1 30
Fiber sanders 7298, tax, aug.	2 25	Federal labor 7426, tax, July.	1 25
Federal labor 7436, tax, July.	1 30	Federal labor 7106, tax, July.	3 35
Team drivers Intl, tax, July, \$6.50; sup, \$28.40.	32 90	18. Zinc workers prot 7291, tax, j, a, \$4.10; sup, 25c.	4 85
Federal labor 7076, assessment.	07	19. Mineral mine workers 7318, tax, j.	5 50
United garment workers, tax, a, m, j, j.	61 67	Amal association street railway employes, sup.	7 75
Coke workers 7468, sup.	10 00	Federal labor 7167, tax, July.	1 75
Flour mill employes 7497, sup.	10 00	Federal labor 7290, tax, j, j.	2 20
Clipshotters prot 6327, assessment.	28	Laborers prot 6869, tax, a, m.	20 50
Stone masons prot 7049, tax, balance m, j, j.	6 60	Laundry workers 7404, sup.	1 00
Central labor, Evansville, Ind., sup.	5 00	Stone masons prot 7038, tax, j, a, s.	3 75
Mince meat workers 7499, sup.	7 50	Federal labor 7119, tax, July.	1 25
Tin plate workers Intl, prot association, sup.	10 00	Lathers prot 7395, tax, July.	1 75
Stone derrickmen 6721, tax, f, m.	1 80	Jno. T. Richardson, sup.	2 50
Lathers prot, 7400, August.	1 75	Horse nail finishers 7091, tax, j, j, a.	10 50
Sewer bricklayers 7185, sup.	1 25	Federal labor 7479, sup.	10 00
11. Federal labor 7305, tax, June.	3 85	Building laborers 7478, sup.	5 00
Horseshall makers 7180, tax, July.	2 70	Tanners and curriers 7480, sup.	10 00
Federal labor 7403, tax, July, \$1.80; sup, 90c.	6 25	Horseshall makers 7180, sup.	5 00
Rubber workers 7220, tax, July.	8 80	Stone ramblers 7219, tax, m, a, m, j, j, \$6.25; sup, \$5.	11 25
Federal labor 7350, tax, balance j, j.	30 85	Mineral water bottlers 7404, sup.	5 00
Soap workers 7442, sup.	6 00	21. Stove mounters Intl, tax, m, j, j.	6 59
Elgin, Ill., trades council, tax, a, m, j, \$6; sup, \$1.	6 00	Saw mill workers 6795, tax, feb, 50c; assess, 10c.	60
Laundry workers 6943, tax, j, j, a.	6 30	Federal labor 7204, tax, July.	80
12. Trades & labor council, Danville, Ill, tax, j, a, s.	6 00	Hod carriers 5617, tax, j, j, a, \$1; assess, 14c.	1 14
Core makers International union, tax, m, j, j.	10 13	Montreal federated trades council, tax, m, j, j.	2 50
Pipe calkers and tappers 7348, tax, m, j, j.	11 25	Federal labor 7223, tax, July.	3 15
Sewer & building bricklayers 6245, tax, a, m, j, j.	8 00	Uni bro of leather workers on H G, tax, July.	4 00
Union trust co, American eagle tobacco co, adv.	1 26	Marble cutters and tile setters 6343, tax, aug.	1 15
Brushmakers prot 6960, tax, j, j.	8 00	Natl steel and copper plate printers, tax, j, a, s.	5 25
Grain elevator employes 7470, sup.	10 00	Tank makers prot 6865, tax, j, j, a, \$5.10; sup, 50c.	5 60
Building laborers 7471, sup.	10 00	Federal labor 7459, sup.	50
Freight car builders 7472, sup.	10 00	Federal labor 7481, sup.	10 00
Milwrights and machinery erectors 7473, sup.	10 00	Muscantine, Iowa, trades and labor assembly, m, j, j, a, s, o.	5 00
Sewer tunnel workers 7319, tax, may.	6 50	Federal labor 7459, sup.	2 00
Oil City, Pa, central labor union, tax, d, j, f, m, a, m.	5 00	22. Laborers prot 7402, tax, aug.	7 90
Hod carriers 7378, tax, August.	3 60	Federal labor 7368, tax, bal j, a.	3 30
Shingle weavers 7099, tax, aug.	6 65	Castling trimmers 7344, tax, j, a, \$3.80; sup, 50c.	4 30
Press feeders 42, sup.	5 85	United labor league of Philadelphia, sup.	3 00
14. Federal labor 7112, tax, j, part j, \$2.50; sup, \$1.00; assessment, 64c.	4 23	Car wheel molders and helpers 7229, sup.	2 00
Fibre workers 7185, tax, d, j, f, m, a, m, j, j.	26 98	Water department workers 6356, sup.	3 00
Intl union of steam engineers, tax, n, d, j, f, \$20.63; assessment, \$30.96.	51 59	United bro of paper makers, sup.	5 00
Ornamental wire workers 7215, tax, aug.	2 20	Laborers 7431, tax, July.	85
Triple workers 7239, tax, aug.	1 85	Canmakers prot 6946, tax, April.	4 00
Expressmen and drivers 6890, tax, o, n, d, j, f, m, a, m, j, j, \$7.60; assessment, 40c.	8 00	Lathers prot 7384, sup.	1 05
Watch workers 6961, tax, j, j.	88 80	Amal wood workers Intl, tax, a, m, j, \$68.67; sup, \$28.60.	93 27
Coke workers 7324, tax, aug.	2 80	Federal labor 7453, sup.	2 50
Ship caulkers 6846, tax, m, j, j.	8 00	Hod carriers 6266, tax, j, a, \$1.50; assessment, 30c.	1 80
Horseshall workers 6170, sup.	5 00	Federal labor 7145, sup.	1 90
Ice wagon mens 7432, tax, July, 95c; sup, \$1.	1 95	Window glass workers 7329, tax, June.	1 80
Lathers prot 7333, tax, aug.	75	Oil well workers 7322, tax, j, a.	4 50
Stenographers 7325, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, d, part j.	3 00	Federal labor 7169, tax, aug, \$3.95; sup, \$2.88.	6 83
Federal labor 6908, tax, July, \$1.95; sup, \$5.	6 95	Federal labor 7377, tax, July.	65
Intl assn of machinists, assessment.	240 00	Retail clerks Intl prot association, sup.	1 00
Lathers prot 6906, tax, j, a, s.	1 05	Rochester, N Y, trades and labor assembly, sup.	6 00
Iron workers helpers 6709, tax, July.	9 40	Federal labor 6812, tax, August.	50
Federal labor 7010, tax, July.	7 50	Bill posters and billers 7232, m, a, m, j, part j.	3 00
Rubber workers 7349, tax, aug.	2 80	Coal handlers 7425, tax, July, \$2.50; sup, 35c.	2 85
Car wheel molders helpers 7396, tax, July.	1 00	Intl bro of stationary firemen, tax, July.	4 00
Mat workers 7017, tax, m, j, j, \$4.50; assess, 90c.	5 40	24. Tub molders 7452, tax, August.	2 00
Belt makers and helpers 7221, tax, July.	1 50	Federal labor 5888, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.	2 10

24. Metal workers 7367, tax, July.....	\$5 00
Amal sheet metal workers Intl assn, a, m, j.....	15 00
Workingwomen prot 6807, tax, a, s, o, n, d, j, 84c; assessment, 14c.....	98
Hod carriers 6805, tax, j, a, s.....	7 50
Laborers prot, 6792, sup.....	50
Federal labor 7065, tax, July, \$1.00; sup, \$5; assess, 72c.....	7 32
Copper miners 7482, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 7133, sup.....	1 20
Arch iron, wire and metal workers 6616, sup.....	1 80
Leather workers 7061, tax, j, j.....	25 00
Local 34, Intl broom makers, sup.....	40
25. Tanners and curriers 7307, tax, j, a.....	5 00
Intl longshoremen assn, tax, n, d, j, f, m, a.....	240 00
Lathers prot 7336, tax, j, j, a, \$11.25; assess, \$1.50.....	30 00
Federal labor 7067, tax, j, j, a, \$11.25; assess, \$1.50.....	12 75
Federal labor 7230, tax, aug, \$1.10; sup, \$1.....	2 10
Tin plate workers Intl prot, sup.....	3 75
Laundry workers 6943, sup.....	8 00
Flour and cereal millmen 7233, sup.....	5 00
Local 253, bro of carpenters, sup.....	1 20
Bottling house employes 7490, tax, July, 90c; sup, 50c.....	1 40
Button workers prot 6861, tax, m, j, j, \$5.85; sup, 25c.....	6 10
Freight handlers 6537, sup.....	50
Balto, Md, Atlantic coast seamen, sup.....	1 00
Laborers prot 7359, sup.....	3 00
York, Pa, federation of trades, sup.....	6 00
Chainmakers union 7492, sup.....	10 00
Central labor union, Newport News, Va, sup.....	10 00
Intl union of steam engineers, sup.....	15 50
26. Carpet upholsterers 7070, tax, j, a, s.....	5 25
Marine and stationary firemen 5626, assess.....	60
Federal labor 7165, tax, July.....	1 00
Aut sprinklers pipe fitters and helpers 6840, tax, part July.....	2 25
Logansport, Ind, trades assembly, tax, j, j, a.....	2 50
Fire clay mine workers 7411, tax, j, a, s.....	5 40
Fish dressers 7416, tax, aug.....	1 50
Federal labor 7153, part aug.....	36
N J federation of trades and labor unions, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, s, o.....	7 50
Laundry workers 7286, tax, aug.....	40
Soap workers 7442, sup.....	1 00
Laundry workers 7490, sup.....	10 00
Federal labor 7491, sup.....	5 00
Bindery employes 7494, sup.....	5 00
Plasterers helpers 7485, sup.....	10 00
Paper box makers 7486, sup.....	10 00
Iron and brass bed workers 7487, sup.....	10 00
Shingle weavers 7488, sup.....	10 00
Packers and nailers 7489, sup.....	10 00
Gas workers 7493, sup.....	10 00
Car builders 7495, sup.....	10 00
Lathers prot 6990, tax, a, m, j, j.....	2 80
Stone planers 7460, sup.....	10 00
Hod carriers 7496, sup.....	5 00
28. Natl bro of electrical workers, tax, August.....	6 67
Federal labor 7415, tax, July, 95c; sup, \$5.....	5 95
Federal labor 7285, tax, August.....	1 05
Federal labor 7412, tax, August.....	2 25
Masons and building laborers 7448, sup.....	7 35
Federal labor 7238, sup.....	2 00
Gas workers 7462, sup.....	1 50
Federal labor 7238, sup.....	70
Masons tenders 7176, sup.....	3 00
Gill net fishermen 7141, tax, s, o, n, d, j, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, s, part o, \$26.50; sup, \$2.50; assess, \$1.....	30 00
Brushmakers prot 7422, tax, j, a, s.....	1 05
Brushmakers prot 7422, sup.....	1 20
Federal labor 7146, tax, July, \$10; sup, \$3.....	13 00
Lathers prot 7406, sup.....	25
Ornamental wire and metal workers 7345; tax, \$3; sup, 35c.....	3 35
Federal labor 6876, sup.....	3 00
Federal labor 7336.....	50
29. Horseshall makers 6170, sup.....	5 00
Flour mill laborers 6917, tax, j, f, m, a, m, j, \$16.20; sup, 60c.....	16 80
Intl wood carvers assn, tax, July.....	4 63
30. Lathers prot 7408, tax, July.....	1 00
Window glass workers 7329, tax, j, part of a.....	2 60
Furriers prot 7116, tax, j, a.....	2 45
Federal labor 7352, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o.....	2 70
Granite pavers 7134, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, \$7; assess, 40c.....	7 40
Roommen prot 7408, sup.....	10 00
Teamsters and drivers 7045, tax, bal, a, m, j, j, a.....	33 00
Stoneware pottery employes 7497, sup.....	5 00
Pulpworkers 7499, sup.....	10 00
Zinc and lead miners 7500, sup.....	10 00
Flour and feed workers 7088, tax, aug.....	1 90
Federal labor 7126, sup.....	3 00
Aut sprinklers, pipe fitters and helpers 6840, tax, bal for July.....	50
Small supplies.....	3 21
Subscriptions.....	20 00
	\$3,212 91

EXPENSES.

August.

1. By one month's rent in advance, Wm. M. Garrett	\$52 00
Seals, J. Baumgarten & Sons.....	55 85
Organizing expenses, J. F. O'Sullivan.....	6 50
Organizing expenses and salary, W. H. Winn.....	100 00
1 brush, 5c; 12 note books, 50c; 1 ribbon, 75c; 1 oak table, \$5; 2 ribbons, \$1.50; 6 erasers, 45c; Smith Premier Typewriter Co.....	8 25
2. Expenses to Milwaukee coopers' strike, Jno. H. Lennon.....	38 55
Clippings, National Press Intelligence Co.....	5 00
Telegrams, Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.....	3 19
Expenses as fraternal delegate to the British trades congress, James O'Connell.....	300 00
4. 2,000 2c and 2,000 stamped envelopes, H. C. Easterday.....	64 80
Street car tickets, Wm. F. Ashley, Jr.....	2 00
Organizing expenses and salary, S. G. Dodson.....	35 00
Sending money order, W. F. Ashley, Jr.....	17
9. Organizing expenses and salary, F. L. McGruder	50 00
Expressage, U S Express Co.....	35 18
Appropriation to amal assn street railway employes, W. D. Mahon.....	250 00
Repairing 1 book, 50c; 2,000 blank letter heads, \$3; 200 mailing tubes, \$5; 2,000 constitutions, \$27; 201,285 gummed labels, \$55; 7,500 letter heads, \$22.50; Thos. W. Cadick.....	113 00
Salary as treasurer for 1899, John B. Lennon.....	100 00
Telegrams, John B. Lennon.....	3 04
Organizing expenses, John F. O'Sullivan.....	19 75
Printing 5,000 How, \$9; 5,000 price lists, \$12; 500 8-hour circulars, \$2; 2,000 certificates of membership, \$7; Phillips & Patton.....	30 00
Salary and organizing expenses, James Leonard	35 50
Printing 2,000 2c and 2,000 1c envelopes, Phillips & Patton.....	5 00
Organizing expenses and salary, W. H. Winn.....	80 00
Wiring money to Winn, Jas. H. King.....	1 92
1 qt ink, 60c; 1 box bands, 35c; 1 mucilage cup, 50c; 1 box paste, 25c; 1 pair shears, 90c; 3 sponges, 10c; 1 gross pens, 75c; 1-332 pencils, \$1; 1 gross pens, 75c; 1 gross 239 pens, 75c; 3 shields, 15c; Law Reporter Co.....	6 10
Printing 500 proclamations, 1 electro, \$6; 500 circular letters, \$3.50; 1,000 copies proclamation, \$2.25; Law Reporter Co.....	11 75
15. Organizing expenses, J. H. Sullivan.....	2 00
16. Organizing expenses and salary, W. H. Winn.....	100 00
Organizing expenses and salary, P. W. Greene.....	24 00
Commission on advertising, Henry Rice.....	16 33
17. Organizing expenses and salary, James Leonard	9 00
1,000 1c stamps, H. C. Easterday.....	10 00
18. 10 special delivery stamps, Postoffice.....	1 00
Expressage, Wm. Barnes.....	1 30
23. 500 2c stamps, H. C. Easterday.....	10 00
Pins for office, W. F. Ashley.....	25
Nails for office, F. P. May & Co.....	50
28. Delivery, typewriter, George Washington.....	35
Expressage, Wm. Barnes.....	1 10
3 stenographer's bookholders, E. Reinhart.....	75
Street car tickets, W. F. Ashley, Jr.....	25
Ice, Great Falls Ice Co.....	2 55
29. Expressage, Wm. H. Bagby.....	25
Toilet supplies, Fowler Mfg. Co.....	1 50
Organizing expenses, Daniel Harris.....	11 00
Expenses and salary for organizing in intermountain district, Harvey Schamel.....	150 00
Organizing expenses, Wm. G. List.....	5 00
30. 2 green cone shades, M. Duperow.....	1 00
200 postal cards, postoffice.....	2 00
Organizing expenses, Nat. Rosenstein.....	20 00
Organizing expenses, Geo. Furniss.....	5 00
Typewriting an appeal of the waiters' controversy, Jno. C. Dornell.....	3 05
400 2c and 200 1c stamps, H. E. Easterday.....	10 00
Printing of August FEDERATIONIST, Law Reporter Co.....	194 20
Seals, J. Baumgarten and Sons.....	55 90
31. One month's salary, President Samuel Gompers.....	150 00
One month's salary, Secretary Frank Morrison.....	125 00
4 week's salary, stenographer, J. Kelly.....	45 40
4 week's salary, stenographer, J. A. McDonald.....	47 00
Four weeks' salary, stenographer, H. McKee.....	46 89
Four weeks' salary, Hugh McGregor.....	48 00
Three weeks' salary, Wm. F. Ashley, Jr.....	30 00
Four weeks' salary, W. McDonald.....	33 00
Four weeks' salary, R. W. Ashley.....	24 00
Stamps received and used, Frank Morrison.....	12 84
	\$2,592 56

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand.....	\$6,522 86
Receipts.....	3,212 91
Total.....	\$9,735 77
Expenses.....	2,592 56
Balance.....	\$7,143 21

PRICE 5 CENTS

American Federationist



VOL. VI

NOV., 1899.

NO. 9

J. A. LABADIE,

74 Buchanan Street,

DETROIT - MICH.

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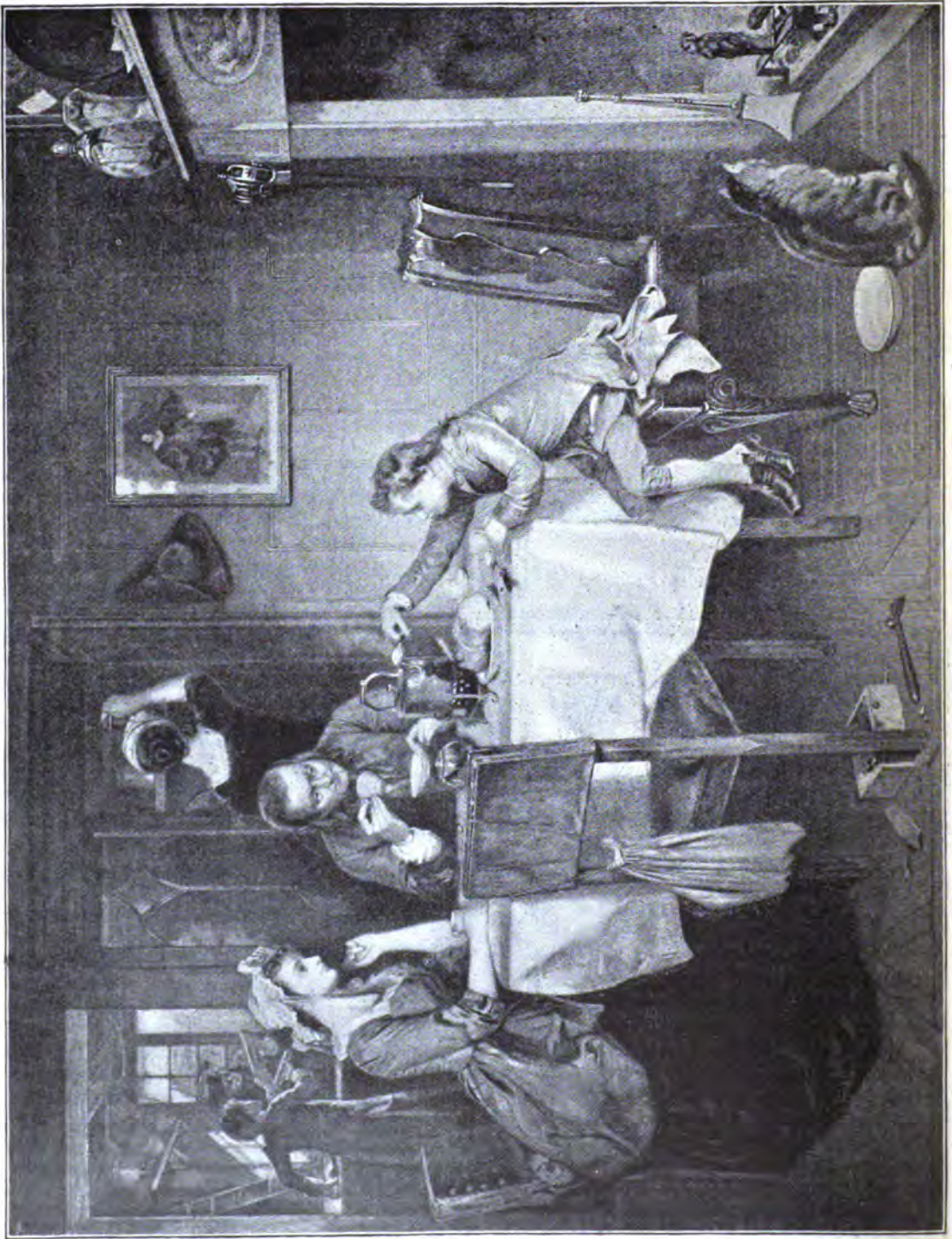
J. HUNT SMITH, Treasurer.

New York Journal

**An American
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American
People**



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WATT DISCOVERING THE CONDENSATION OF STEAM.

(American Federationist, page 219.)

American Federationist.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS
OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

VOL. VI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER, 1899.

No. 9

"O, aching time! O, moments big as years!
All, as ye pass, swell out the monstrous truth
And press it so upon our very griefs
That unbelief has not space to breathe." —Keats.

Man's Inhumanity.

The World says to the Magdalen:
"You are beyond the pale.
You belong to an alien race.
You have fallen, have fallen forever.
We will not lift you."

The World says to the Criminal:
"Go you out from among us.
Henceforth our doors are closed.
The gates of hope will not open.
Your doom is sealed. Out with you.
You have fallen. We will not help you."

The World says to the Pauper:
"You have no kinship with us.
Can you find no work? Then go,
Starve, steal, or beg; we care not.
Sink down to the mendicant's level,
We may give you a grudging charity."

In our boasted civilization,
There is much of the brute about us;
There is much of the savage inherent—
Inhumanity,
Hypocrisy masking as virtue,
Cold respectability
Freezing the native kindness
Out of our natures.

We cry, as they cried of old time,
"Away with him, cruelly him,"
To the Christ, who is Humanity.
We hear not the voice through the ages:
"As ye have done it unto one
Of the least of these, my brethren,
Ye have done it unto me."

The Pharisee yet is among us,
The self-righteous, the dogmatist.
Have we no charity?
Have we no mercy?
Have we no love?
Have we no pity?
Millions are perishing daily
For want of a word of kindness;
For want of a helping hand,
To be reached to them in their gropings;
For want of a loving smile,
To shine on them in their darkness.
God help His poor and unfortunate,
Since man has forgotten, or spurns them.

Selfishness rules the world
And shuts the door on affection.
Ancient lies are invoked,
To bolster him up in his kingdom.
"Am I my brother's keeper?"

Says the World, as Cain in the old time;
And out of the Silence thunders
The eternal "Yes." Will we hear it?
Then turn from the worship of gold
And lift up the weak and the fallen;
Then turn from the service of greed
And make the world sweeter and better.

Denver, Colo., 1899.

J. A. EDGERTON.

Unionism; Socialism; Communism.

By SAM. L. LEFFINGWELL.

As the time approaches for the assemblage of the great congress of economic reform—the American Federation of Labor—the same disturbing and distracting element of opposition is arousing itself for action, and will present, probably, a bolder front than ever before, for the propagation of its senseless, visionary and impracticable theories, to the destruction, if not absolute annihilation, of sound, sensible, conservative methods tending to happy consummation in the establishment of measures for the substantial amelioration of the present and future generations of mankind.

The enlightened and intelligent trade unionist needs no admonishment to serious reflection upon the advantages enjoyed by himself and fellows by strict adherence to the simple, sound, preservative and conservative principles of trade unionism. A glance at the struggle for the betterment of the human race from earliest ages—the barbarism of might ever crushing and oppressing the helpless and powerless in contention for the commonest rights and privileges of natural birthright—should imbue a spirit of gratefulness in every workingman for the opportunities and facilities afforded him in this age for protection and defense against unequal and exacting conditions.

There is nothing revolutionary in the advocacy of and the adherence to the trade union principle. It deals with no theory, but facts. It is founded upon the purest sense of equity. It claims nothing but right, and its methods are as legal and loyal as the church. It faces the present—the now—and asks no favors for itself that it is not willing should be granted to all others. It makes no discrimination in the elements of its composition—neither of sex, color, nativity, nationality, politics nor religion. In a very broad sense it is cosmopolite, more especially in its social phase, exerting its energies as much for the benefit of humanity as for individual self.

Enlightenment, education and organization have brought the laboring masses of this country to a better understanding of their common rights, and to a fuller enjoyment of them, than any species of reform ever before attempted by the human race. It is not necessary to say that trade unionism is alone responsible for these improved conditions—still improving and expanding beyond careful estimate. And the introduction of any new theory or speculation to disturb the harmonious concord of agreement of facts so well demonstrated and established in the amelioration of conditions, would be as disastrous and disgraceful as the designedly destroying one's own life.

There is so much clamor for socialism among a certain class of impracticable reformers that one is nearly brought to the belief that socialism is the only panacea for all the ills which afflict humanity. But there are many degrees of socialism. Every member of a trade union is a socialist, if he only knew it. His own organization is socialistic in its tendencies, and we venture to say that nearly, if not quite all the principles set forth in socialist platforms find warm favor and support from a majority of trade unionists. But he does not necessarily have to give up his trade union to give favor and support to any principle of reform which will not interfere with his present legal, lawful, conservative methods of obtaining and maintaining means of support for himself and dependents. There is nothing in trade unionism that restricts him from voting for any theories of reform his conscience may dictate.

Socialism, though, as represented in what is known in this country as the "Socialist Labor Party," and strongly advocated by its leaders and adherents, while unpretentious to that end in its declarations, is, when stripped of its gauzy frontage, nothing more nor less than communism. There can be no other analysis of state socialism, with its wide-mouthed clamor for a co-operative commonwealth, than communism, "pure and simple," a term, by the way, they are pleased to apply to trade unionism, as one of reproach and ridicule. It is not exactly anarchism, but in the hands of zealots and fanatics, such as are acknowledged among its leaders, it needs only the encouragement of seeming success to the efforts being made by them, to proclaim its true colors and stand for the ruin and desolation of government and society, with all its attending ills and evils.

And what is communism? About as clear a definition of communism as we have been pleased to note was written as far back as 1879, by the Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock. We have not the article before us, but will try and give as succinct a relation of his views as memory will give us aid. Meanwhile, keep your eye on the propaganda of the "co-operative commonwealth."

Communism is simply the absorption of the individual in the community, the citizen in the State.

The individual, as such, has no rights; the community has absorbed them all. What the community ordains must be done or endured. Not relations only, but employments, everything, must be determined by the state. Not only must everybody work, but everybody must do just the kind and just the amount of work the community shall set him to do. In short, the state undertakes to do everything, or almost everything, which individuals now do. The state owns all the lands and all the houses, all the railways, factories and banks and all the vessels. There is no more any private property or private business. No man shall even braid himself a hat of straw, mend his own breeches or cobble his own shoes. If it be answered that no one will wish to do any such thing for himself, having no occasion to do it, it follows that the present motives to industry and economy will have ceased to operate. The inability to better one's condition will have extinguished the desire to do it. The right to do it will be no longer debatable. All freedom has perished. The citizen is nothing, the state is all, and, in a republic, that *all* may be a majority of one, and that *one* carried drunk to the polls. One drunken voter may thus be master of us all. Such a doctrine is one of monstrosity. But it is one that will not down by howling. It must be treated philosophically and combatted with argument.

First of all, it should be made clear that the state is for the citizen, not the citizen for the state; society for the individual, not the individual for society. We are taught that even God's Sabbath was made for man; not merely to serve him as he is, but to make him still more a man. Institutions are mortal; man immortal. The historical, temporal judgment is of institutions and organisms. The final judgment is of individuals, each one of us all giving an account of *himself*. Consciously responsible to moral law, we must have perfect freedom, in order to be up to the responsibility. And so the humblest of us has rights which all the rest of us, banded together, may not dare to touch. One has a right to life; and society, without consent, shall not take it away, unless it has been forfeited by crime. One has a right to liberty and shall not be enslaved by society. One has a right to one's property, whether earned or inherited, and society shall not use it against one's wishes, without appraisal and indemnity. The final end of society, is not itself, but the individual. Society, of course, has its sphere, its prerogatives, its authority. It may command one to assist the policeman in arresting a murderer. It may send one to battle. Society is under bonds to defend all, in defending itself, and each one is a party to the contract. Society may build roads and bridges, but when it crosses one's meadows or injures one's business, it must make settlement for damages. Society may abate nuisances; but it may not undertake the organization of labor or

exchange. It may not tell one what he shall do for a living.

These rights here named, rights of persons and property, are not only inalienable, but also awfully sacred, and somehow or other, sometime or other, the infringement of them is avenged.

Proudhon, in his famous essay, advanced the doctrine that "rights imply duties, and duties rights; that society, in absorbing the individual becomes responsible for his support; while the individual, in being absorbed, becomes entitled to support. Birth into the world," he said, "entitles one to a living in it." This sounds both humane and logical. The right of society to absorb implies the duty to support; while the duty of the individual to be absorbed, implies the right to be supported. But the premise and conclusion are equally false. Society has no right to absorb the individual, and consequently is under no obligation to support him, so long as he is able to support himself; while the individual has no business to be absorbed, and no right to be supported.

Experience has taught us to beware of the man who says that society owes him a living. The farmer has learned not to leave his cellar door open, when such theorists are about. Society has entered into no contract to support anybody who is able to support himself, any more than Providence has entered into such a contract. Providence certainly is a party to no such contract; or there have been flagrant breaches of contract in the famines lately afflicting India, China and other portions of the world. It is told in an old book, which some communists have called agrarian, that the God of the Hebrews used to hear the young ravens when they cried; but we do not read that any young raven ever starved.

One of the most offensive and distasteful features of this Socialist Labor Party's creed is its intolerance. It will admit of no "ifs" or "ands," but would drag over forcibly every man with a franchise to its way of thinking, to an unequivocal endorsement of all its theories and speculations—co-operative commonwealth and all—and its leaders and the editors of its organs will brazenly stamp you as an idiot, a hypocrite, a liar, or probably a thief, if you contend that there is possibly a better way to bring about a reform for your necessities than by the line of action laid down by them.

The trade unionist has not only nothing to fear, but something to rejoice for, if he will only reflect upon the "before" and "after" of his condition in his connection with his union, and to how much his energy should be exerted for a continuance of the blessings he enjoys by renewed homage, loyalty and fidelity to the organization so dear to him and those dependent upon him.

The receipt of a sample copy of the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST* is an invitation to you to subscribe to it, or you can have it sent free to your address for one year by sending five paid subscriptions.

British Labor Notes.

By THOMAS REEOR.

LONDON, October 12, 1899.—Tom Mann's saloon in Long Acre has become a center for an extraordinary amount of life in connection with the labor and reform movement. The private parlor is the resort of all the trade union secretaries for miles around, who meet here in their spare time to carry on an informal trade union convention of a very friendly sort. In the large hall upstairs societies of every kind, from the Young Ireland League to the Social Democratic Federation, hold their sessions.

Still retaining his vice-presidency of the Dock Workers' Union, Tom Mann undertakes organization tours for that trade union occasionally. Along with Ben Tillett he is just starting a weekly labor paper, which is to be the mouthpiece of all sections of the movement, from the most advanced to the most conservative—a rather wide field, which he hopes can be covered satisfactorily by the exercise of a spirit of fraternity and toleration.

Again, the difficulty of getting decent halls for labor and reform meetings in this city of so many millions has induced Tom Mann to evolve a scheme for a great labor hall. The estimated cost is about twenty thousand pounds sterling, which would probably be raised partly upon joint stock lines and partly by voluntary subscription. The hall is to seat 1,500 people.

The "Trade Unionist," the monthly organ of pure and simple trade unionism in Britain, has been compelled to cease publication after its thirteenth number. Frederick Maddison, M. P., the editor, takes a farewell of his readers in the October issue. It was too finely got-up a journal for the money—only three pence a month.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants has just held its twenty-first annual convention. This year the location was Liverpool. Nearly fifty-five thousand members were reported to be in benefit—an increase of nearly five thousand since last December. George Thaxton was re-elected president, and Richard Bell, secretary. The proceedings were most business-like and amicable. An invitation to the delegates from the Cunard Steamship Company to view their liner, the *Lucania*, then at Liverpool, was refused, the Cunard Company having a dispute on with its sailors.

This is all part of the general shipping trade dispute at present going on in various ports. Catheray, the Secretary of the Seamen and Firemen's Union, declares the campaign for higher wages a decided success. Apart from other men's gains, quite 3,000 seamen employed on colliers have obtained concessions bringing their wages up to \$8 per week—an increase of from 25 to 50 cents. The strike continues in some ports.

The shipowners have also been galvanized into activity and have met in conclave at the London

Chamber of Shipping. The upshot of their debates was that as the wages of seamen and firemen have increased 20 per cent. during the past three years there was no reason for "placing any obstacle in the way of the natural rise and fall of prices in the labor market."

How nicely these estimable gentlemen sum up things, and how blind to the commoner instincts of humanity and fraternity the "clear sighted" business man is.

This brings one irresistably to a further review of the Lipton trouble. Sir Thomas Johnston Lipton is a great man these days and pals in with all the potentates, crowned and uncrowned. But in his warehouses he works girls for a large number of hours per week for wages averaging less than \$2, and men, often married, from as low as \$3.50. And then, not content with sweating his workers he fleeces his customers. Tea was sold in his stores weighed with the paper in which the packets were wrapped up, until a prosecution stopped this insidious robbery. Then the jam made by the firm was found to be concocted from fruit so rotten that it had to be condemned by the ton and Lipton achieved a \$250 fine. Lipton is a self-made man, thus relieving the Almighty from all blame in the matter.

Carters and men generally obtaining their living by assisting in furniture warehouses are a very badly organized set and therefore it goes without saying that they are underpaid, overworked and scurvily treated. All attempts at the sectional unionization of this trade or occupation having failed, the Gas Workers and General Laborers' Union, of which Will Thorne is secretary, has taken a hand in the game. In the heart of one of London's chief retail furniture districts, that laying around Tottenham Court Road, this union has established a branch for furniture trade workers which is meeting with excellent success.

A serious loss to the home trade union movement is occasioned by the death of Tom McCarthy, one of the subsidiary leaders of the great dock strike, from whence came the present great extension of the territory of trade unionism. He wore himself out in ceaseless efforts for the good of the men who work along the docks and wharves of the Thames. Whole-souled, sincere and at times hot tempered, he was the mirror of truth and honesty. A national labor fund for the relief of his widow and children is being raised.

A Labor Day Epic.

By ANDREW FURUSETH.

If by setting aside one day in the year as Labor Day it was intended that we should on that day put away all other considerations and let our thought dwell on the condition of those who produce the world's wealth—and it seems to me that such must have been the intention—then it follows

that on that day we are to review the past year, to fairly face our own shortcomings and failures, to probe such success as may have come to our efforts, to look as we may into the future, to measure the obstacles, look them resolutely in the face, and, if possible, indicate some means of solution. The past year has been one of special import to the toiling millions of our land. Strikes have followed strikes in rapid succession. Where men were organized their chances were so much superior that those who had the best organization have largely succeeded in raising the standard of living to a tolerable level. Organization has spread rapidly, but the forces in opposition have also become more solid and more clearly defined. You all know of the large strikes, some lost, some won, and some yet on. I need not speak of them in detail. The consciousness of wrongs suffered has been spreading, but it is also coming to be more and more understood that the cause of labor is the cause of freedom, justice and humanity. The world at large is growing in recognition of the fact that the power of the few and the servitude of the many is equally debasing to all; that it is tyrannical and immoral. This conception, while it will necessarily divide men into two or more hostile camps, contains no guarantee in itself that freedom and justice are growing, nor any security against further encroachments upon such liberty as we now have.

When the patient knows himself to be sick, yet permits the sickness to continue—when he seeks not such remedies as are at hand, but continues the habits which brought on the sickness—he invites death. Labor, complaining of wrongs, yet too cowardly or thoughtless to resist these wrongs with all proper means, must expect such wrongs to grow into vested rights in the hands of its oppressors. Laborers who feel that all industrial independence is passing away, yet, while they complain, will not join the organization of their craft or combine with other laborers to preserve their independence, should know that their misery is self-imposed and that it is nature's punishment for selfish indifference to the sufferings of others.

Disorganized labor is of necessity servile labor. As the land becomes more and more valuable, and as the tools necessary to production become more expensive, the laborer must more and more tend to become a dependent, a tramp—or a unionist. The ownership of the means of life will end in the ownership of life itself, unless organization is met with organization. The uncrowned king of today knows this and is using his power to extend the one and crush the other. That he means now, when the power is his, to take back from the worker what had to be conceded to obtain his assistance in getting power is evident to all who watch the current of events. A portion of the workers have realized this and are striving to place themselves in position to treat the industrial

king as the political *democrati* treated the political king—when he would not listen to petitions and remonstrances they refused him supplies. When the employer refuses to listen to prayers and petitions we refuse him the supply of that labor which makes his plant remunerative. He must then find other laborers, concede the demand of those he has, or he must compel those same workers to continue against their will and protest—that is, at once reduce them to involuntary servitude. When this last shall have succeeded, either through legislation or judicial decision, then is all independence departed; the industrial king is absolute and may at his pleasure take away from us the trapping and insignia of freedom that was. To succeed he must control the machinery of justice and of education; he must hold sway over pulpit and press. If you have watched the events of the last few years you will have noted that universities and colleges are controlled by endowments; professors with inconvenient ideas of economics are dismissed; the pulpit is controlled through the pew, the press through its advertising columns, the legal profession through patronage and office, the small business man through his creditors, and now it is proposed to expurgate the poets of the past. It is thus that “the virus of unmoralized wealth burrows through every safeguard and fills the holes with maggots of its own making.” According to our present policy he is a good judge who extends the jurisdiction of his court, and he is a valuable officer who extends the power of his own department. Usurpation follows usurpation until absolutism is complete.

Against this awful current of unregenerated wealth organized labor, assisted by friends of freedom of every class, opposes the only obstacle. Happily there are professors who can not be muzzled; there are papers which will print the truth and sound the note of warning; and as yet there are judges who will not issue injunctions ordering men to continue to labor, or forbidding free speech and public assembly. Our case were hopeless if it were not so.

Under the foliage of the mighty trees of the Brazilian forests there lives the vampire bat. The aborigines tell of this animal, that it follows and watches the traveler, waiting to catch him in his sleep to suck his blood. They say that when men go to sleep, protected, as they think from the rays of the sun by the foliage above them, this animal sits quietly waiting until the sun, changing its position, strikes the sleeper, who, in pain caused by the heat, tries to move or awake. The bat comes along, and, using its wings as fans, it gives coolness and rest. It alights on the sleeper's breast, still fanning, it moves toward his throat, still fanning; it sinks its fangs in the juglar, still fanning. The sharp pain almost awakes the sleeper, but those quietly moving wings, giving such relief from the heat, keeps him sleeping still.

If the two are left undisturbed the sleeper will awake only to sleep again and forever.

It is thus that liberty is lost. Society, growing restless with the pain caused by industrial changes and trying to awake to consciousness of its position, is fanned into quiet sleep again by the promises of prosperity to come, of quietness restored. To do this fanning who so potent as the press and pulpit? Organized labor, seeing its members displaced by machinery and compelled to bid against each other for the opportunity to earn bread, demands that the hours of labor shall be reduced in proportion to the machinery introduced and the increased demand caused by increased cheapness. It demands that public utilities, which in their essence are mills of taxation, shall not be bartered to the modern tax farmers, called corporations or trusts. It demands a voice in what shall be the conditions under which it will work, and, in order that other laborers may not be used against their own class urges all workers to organize for mutual protection and mutual help. It of necessity becomes the champion of liberty, because liberty is its lifeblood, and it becomes the champion of solidarity, because that is its sword and shield.

Organized labor would solve the problem of the unemployed by cutting down the hours of labor; by dividing the present work. And if you believe in doing something besides talking, then you who are now either seeking work or working ought to realize that by supporting the eight-hour movement you will by that much lessen the competition between the workers.

At the very beginning of the movement, however, we are met by the employer who disputes even the right to organize, and, of late, by judges usurping power to order or to forbid when they think proper—judges who act as if all the power not delegated to Congress were lodged in their office.

The workers have grievances and in order to get them redressed they stop work; the judges order them to continue; they refuse and are punished. The public stands horrified for a moment and protest. The sleeper feels the pangs of the vampire, but the judge, or somebody for him, makes an explanation. The wings of the vampire are fanning the sleeper; he settles back, lulled by the cooling breeze from those wings, and sleeps on.

A precedent is established. Drop by drop the lifeblood passes away, and yet those wafting, cooling wings are giving that nervous, tingling pleasure which precedes fever and death. Railroad men and miners are sent to prison because they refuse to work; we are shocked and moved, but we sleep on. The sailor is hunted from State to State and brought back to his master, just as were the negro slaves; he is put in prison; he appeals to the highest court and is adjudged to be outside of the protection which the Thirteenth Amendment was supposed to have given to all men under the American flag.

Again there is a movement as of awakening in the sleeper, but the fanning continues and he sleeps on. The miner pleads with miner to make common cause for a living wage; the judge says: "I forbid." Free speech and public assembly become a mere tradition; the sleeper moves again; but those wings are fanning still, and the sleeper mixing the cooling breeze with his troubled dream, still sleeps on.

Ye gods, awake him! Take the spell off him! Let him realize his condition, that he may apply the proper remedy, that freedom and justice may live again and the hope of the ages be fulfilled.

Organizing the Miners.

By CHRIS. EVANS.

During the past month I have been traveling from place to place in the little mountain State, trying to create some interest in the work of labor reform. About two years ago the American Federation of Labor was very much interested in the State of West Virginia, and did valuable work through the representatives of the various national unions affiliated. Having reached the same point I was at in September, 1897, the thought has occurred to me of the difference between then and now. At that time our friends Ratchford, O'Connell, Woods, Carney, Reid, Mahon, Debs, Sovereign and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, were all agitating and trying to educate the miners of West Virginia, and bring them up to the standard of wages received in other States. I feel that all those mentioned when reading this will shower all the sympathy they can at this distance upon a poor lonely fellow like me trying to cover the same territory they did in the Fairmont region. So, it is, however, and while we realize our weakness in such an undertaking, we are using all the force at our command and expect to continue on these lines as long as any hope is left for the miners' relief.

While the path we tread is anything but smooth, it is a consolation to know that the labor movement is growing with such rapidity. The coal miners were never as well organized as they are today. Other trades, we are pleased to learn, are increasing the membership of their unions beyond all precedents, hence we have cause to rejoice at the general outlook and speak words of praise for the grand and noble work that is being done in the interest of all trade unions and labor as a whole.

Pride of Power.

By DR. U. M. WEIDEMAN.

History, both ancient and modern, gives ample proof of the fact that a false spirit of pride is a very dangerous thing both to men and nations. The student of ancient history must be familiar with many cases of those who fell victims to their own arrogant pride of power; and, in modern times, King Charles the First, of England, who began his reign with every indication of prosperity, was an-

other example of the evil of that kind of personal pride which has overthrown so many others in every age.

As soon as wealth begins to concentrate in the hands of a few the liberties of the people begin to wane. So it was with Rome, with England, and with every nation that has ever existed on the earth. The French revolution distributed the wealth of that nation among the people and made it no longer possible for France to be a real despotism of the few.

The tendency of the times is now in the direction of a universal distribution of wealth into the hands of the many and not to the few. In spite of all that is being done to counteract this tendency it goes on all the time. Pride of money, pride of family, of office or position, is vain and absurd. The writer knows of a judge in Pennsylvania who a few years since built a great house or castle on a mountain not far from a large city, expecting to spend many years there in the luxury of wealth; he is now dead and his family is in poverty.

The weakness or incompetency of a leader may in one day make shipwreck of a nation, as was the case with Louis Napoleon; but how humiliating it is when a great nation like the United States is placed in the position of the aggressor in a war for the overthrow of liberty, as we now are in the Philippines. But I think all will agree that despite the combinations of wealth and power the sky never indicated more clearly the utter and final overthrow and collapse of the enemies of liberty than now. I do not wish for one moment that one of our soldiers should die or that defeat should tarnish the flag of our country, but I believe the cause of right and justice and that of Philippine independence is one and the same—the cause of humanity all the world over—and I predict its early triumph in some way not yet seen by human wisdom. Then when the dawn of new and truer liberty appears in the world how false and wicked will appear the character of those men, no matter what their position, who have tried to strangle this child of liberty in its birth.

I hear men say at this time that liberty, real liberty, of conscience, speech, labor and manhood is about to die. I say, No! a thousand times, No!

Our judges, our Presidents, our Senators, our Congressmen may be weak or corrupt, but the integrity of the people is a stalwart young giant, a living principle which thrives and grows stronger and stronger with the flight of time in the intelligence of the people. It was the ignorance of the people that was the downfall of the old republics. No Cesar with all his legions of mercenary soldiers can ever overthrow our liberties here.

United Efforts.

By F. A. MYERS.

Unionism is today an established economic fact that is revolutionizing the old theories of social economy, and improving the conditions of the laborer, who is the physical power that creates all human property. Despite the new creed of greed and commercialism, which is antagonistic to labor organizations, it is impressing the world with the justice of its demand for equality of opportunity. It is needless for labor to expect its trade antagonist, for sympathy or any other reason, to come to its aid and deal justly with it, unless there is a cogent reason. The selfishness of greed will never do this on its own motion or of its own volition.

Unions are primary industrial organizations. They are reformers and educators as well. They teach the public the absolute need of muscle. Too

long, in the development of the race, has history dealt with the muscle of valor on the battlefield. Now has the new and better era begun, which records the result of muscle in the general progress of the race, in the founding of cities and the building of homes, and the social improvement of the masses. We are advancing as the cycles roll on.

In the evolution of the unions up to the present standard of excellence and power, they have gone through some unfavorable experiences, and have therefore suffered some in public estimation, so that the word *union*, as applied to congregated labor, is not properly understood and is regarded by some with ill favor and even ill will. But each mistake has been a valuable lesson, which unionism has had the good sense to perceive and profit by.

The efforts of unions of labor in the factory, in the shop, in the mill, in the mine, on public works, and everywhere, have been excellently commemorated in wise papers and editorials in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST and other great labor papers and magazines. As never before the public has been made to see the true condition of labor, which has been almost that of a serf. Day by day the commercial chains are drawing tighter around him and reducing him to a machine. Unionism is a bloodless revolution against this unfeeling bondage. The clock has struck the hour when this slavery can never more be imposed peaceably upon intelligent workmen. Capital may have its just share of production but no more, for the end of commercial greed is near at hand. A peaceable social reformation, backed by the united efforts of intelligent laborers, is going on, and the noise of the dry bones in the valley is heard, taking on new life. The power of intelligent labor is coming to the front, and by its quiet exertions is shaping the future of history. It has become a prophet of future events.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

Union Men, Wake Up!

By JOHN W. KERR, Secretary C. L. U.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

After reading some of the articles in the FEDERATIONIST, I feel like giving a little advice through your valuable magazine. In the first place I would say to union men, do not be ashamed to come out boldly and say you are union men. Don't be afraid to let the world know where you stand, and wherever you can speak a word either for your own union or some other organization do so; don't be afraid to let the world know you are a man. Remember that belonging to a union is the smallest part of your duty. You should not abuse others because they are hustling for their own and sister unions, but get a hustle on yourself and you won't have any time to find fault with others for what they are doing. There is too much jealous feeling shown, and not enough of that brotherly love which should be one of our guiding principles in all our dealings with one another. It has always been my honest opinion that the downfall of one organization affects all others, and therefore we should always strive to build up our weaker brothers, and in that way tend to build up and make our own stronger. In conclusion, will say that I do not believe organized labor ever had brighter prospects than at the present time, if every union man would take hold and do his duty, and I hope everyone will try and do something—be it ever so small—remembering the old maxim:

"Little drops of water, little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean and the pleasant land."

Watt Discovering the Condensation of Steam.

The subject of the pretty picture presented in our frontispiece is founded on an incident in the boyhood of James Watt, as detailed by his cousin, Mrs. Marian Campbell. It shows the future great inventor occupying himself with the steam of a tea-kettle and by means of a cup and spoon making an early experiment in the condensation of steam.

James Watt was born at Greenock, on the Clyde, in 1736. At an early age we find him assisting his father in his marine store, by repairing metal work used on ship board, but as his health was extremely delicate he chose to qualify himself as a mathematical instrument maker. Two years' practice at that trade in Glasgow and in London made him an accomplished mechanic. Returning to Scotland on account of his bodily ailments, he received permission to open a shop within the precincts of the famous Glasgow University, as mathematical instrument maker to that learned body. It was here, while working on a model of the crude steam engine then in use for pumping water from mines, that Watt conceived the idea of remedying the chief defect of that engine by adding a separate condenser thereto. Poverty, however, prevented him from taking advantage of his grand invention for many years, and it was not until 1769 that he succeeded in obtaining a patent therefor; and five years more rolled away before he found in Mr. Boulton of Birmingham a partner with sufficient capital and faith to enable him to bring his engine to a high degree of perfection.

For more than 10 years after the formation of the world famous firm, of Boulton & Watt, the new steam engine was exclusively employed in the draining of mines, but after that date it began to supersede horse and water power as the motor of textile machines. Since that time, steam power has been applied to industry after industry, until today, in one of the smallest countries alone, the steam power employed is equivalent to the manual laboring power of the entire population of the world.

The Union Label.

Sometime previous to September, 1895, a call was issued signed by the officers of the cigarmakers' unions of Chicago, for the several labor unions of that city to send representatives for the purpose of forming a union label league. The cigarmakers, bakers, journeyman printers, garment workers and hatters responded. The Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly and the Chicago Labor Congress also sent representatives. On September 8 of the same year an organization was formed and officers elected, and from that time the League has been growing slowly, but always doing good work for the cause for which it was formed. After four years there are eighteen trades, with a combined membership of over 7,000 affiliated, and there is good reason to believe that they will be considerably augmented in the near future, as the work performed by the League is being recognized and appreciated more and more as time passes.

Among the notable trade union victories during the past month is the one of the brewers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. All the journeyman brewers have become members of the Brewery Workers' National Union, and the employing brewers have signed contracts with the locals. This solves the much-vexed situation in and around Pittsburgh, and will undoubtedly tend to bring the general trade movement there in full line with the American Federation of Labor.

American Federationist.

OFFICIAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS
OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

PUBLISHED BY
THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

—AT—
423-425 G Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Correspondents will please write on one side of the paper only, and address all editorial matter to

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor, Washington, D. C.

All communications relating to finances and subscriptions should be addressed to

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Matter for publication in the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST* must be in this office by the 21st of the month previous to issue.

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

Entered at Washington, D. C., post-office as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Per Annum,	- - - - -	50 Cents.
Single Copy,	- - - - -	5 Cents.

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VOL. VI. NOVEMBER, 1899. No. 9

THE CONVENTION.

The call for the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued and forwarded to all affiliated unions, and every indication leads to the conclusion that the Convention which will open at Detroit, Michigan, December 11, will be the largest and most thoroughly representative body of the organized workers ever held on this continent. Within the past year immense progress has been made in organizing. The means provided by the eighteenth annual session at Kansas City for that purpose have borne splendid fruit by the recruitment and assimilation of large numbers of non-union workers in the ranks of our trade unions. We feel confident that the reports which the officers will be in a position to submit to the nineteenth session at Detroit will make such a showing as to exceed the most sanguine expectations of the delegates, who, at Kansas City, built high hopes upon the success of an extraordinary organizing effort.

It is not necessary at this time to either present or discuss the economic, material and social advantages which the workers have gained within the past year as the result of their trade union organization and collective effort. That may well be left for a more appropriate time. This, however, is beyond question—that the delegates to the forthcoming convention will have an unrivaled opportunity to devise ways and means for combining our fellow-workers more extensively and thoroughly than ever. The work of organization is beyond question the most important with which the American workers are at present confronted. Combinations of the employing classes and the trustification of industry make the thorough organization of labor a necessity. The workers, the people at large, can not hope to maintain their rights, their liberties, or to keep pace in economic, social, or political advancement with the material progress of the country, unless they can present a solid, disciplined phalanx.

Industrial development, with all its wonderful inventions and applications, must be met by working class organization in order that the workers may be greater participants in the product of their toil. Fewer hours of daily toil, and higher wages must be achieved. More liberal laws must be enacted and enforced, and their interpretation in the light of common sense and progress must be secured. These achievements will become easier in the measure that the workers become better organized, more closely allied and federated. To ascertain and proclaim the necessities and aspirations of the toilers, no forum is so free and so liberal as is the floor of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, no organization so thoroughly representative.

It is the duty of every organization entitled to representation, to send delegates to the Detroit Convention in order that the wants, aims, and hopes of labor may be voiced freely, and declared to the whole world. Every national, international, state, central, and local union should elect its full quota of delegates, selecting the most earnest and capable men, whose only aim should be the promotion of the welfare of the toiling masses; whose only ambition should be to vie with each other to attain the greatest good to the people of today, and the safeguarding of the liberties of generations yet to come.

TRADE UNIONS. KINDRED EFFORT. ECONOMICS. POLITICAL PARTIES AND VOTING.

The following declaration of the attitude of the American Federation of Labor on the above questions was adopted with but one dis-

senting vote by the Kansas City Convention :

We heartily recommend the cordial acceptance of all assistance that may be given the trade union movement by all reform forces, the socialist political party included. The hope and aspiration of the trade unionist is closely akin to that expressed by the socialist ; that the burden of toil may be made lighter, that men shall possess larger liberty, that the future shall be better than the past ; may properly be the ideals of those of all movements who really desire labor emancipation.

We appreciate, however, that men, because of different environments through life, must of necessity reach different conclusions, if not as to the ends to be attained, certainly so as to roads to be traveled to the goal desired.

We affirm the trade union movement to be the legitimate channel through which the wage-earners of America should seek present amelioration and future emancipation. We hold that the trade unions of America, as comprised in the American Federation of Labor, do not now and never have declared against the discussion of economic and political questions in the meetings of their respective unions.

We are committed against the endorsement of, or introduction of, partisan politics, religious differences, or race prejudice. We hold it to be the duty of trade unionists to study and discuss all questions that have any bearing upon their industrial or political liberty, but we declare that it is not within the province of the American Federation of Labor to designate to which political party a member shall belong, or for which political party he shall vote.

Helping the Keystone State.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN THREE CITIES.

A grand labor demonstration in the interest of the striking boilermakers, blacksmiths, machinists, shipwrights, and of the wage-workers of Philadelphia generally was held in the Assembly Hall of that city on the evening of October 10. The meeting was addressed by President Samuel Gompers. P. J. McGuire, Secretary of the Brotherhood of

Carpenters and Joiners, James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists, and George Chance, President of the United Labor League of Philadelphia.

On the afternoon of the 11th instant, President Gompers addressed the workers of McSherrystown, with special reference to the condition of the cigarmakers of that region, and on the evening of the same day he proceeded to the neighboring city of Hanover, where, from a stand erected in front of the Hotel Abel, he addressed the assembled workers on the benefits to be derived from trade union organization. He said in part :

"I remember when the cigarmakers' trade generally was as poor as it now is in this ninth district of Pennsylvania where as low as \$1.25 per thousand is paid for making cigars. If you organize, you will have better conditions. We do not want to strike ; but we do know that the better we are organized the less necessity there will be for striking. I am glad to say that the air in this district is changing and men are fast joining the union forces. During the past eight months more than four hundred thousand men have joined the ranks. Organized labor has paid \$10,000,000 out in sick, strike, death, traveling and out-of-work benefits within the past five years. Union men work eight hours a day and are earning more than non-union men working the entire day of the many hours worked in some districts. It is a matter of fact that the Chinese in California get higher wages than the cigarmakers of this ninth district. Organized labor, however, comes to the rescue of all who are suffering through no fault of their own, and by the means of trade union organization enables the workers to extricate themselves from the miserable condition in which so many now find themselves."

President George Chance then delivered a stirring address, interspersing the same with many interesting historical facts relating to the various branches of organized labor. He said that there are now about one million two hundred thousand people organized in trade unions who are getting at least \$1 a day more than they did before labor was organized. Bro. H. A. Brady, of McSherrystown, in answer to calls from the assemblage, made a short address, and one of the most successful meetings held in that district, one that gives great hopes for the future organization of that entire region, was brought to a close.

The Queen City Protests.

UNPARALLELED DEMONSTRATION FOR IDAHO MINERS.

The meeting held on the evening of October 26, in the Music Hall, Cincinnati, under the auspices of the Central Labor Union of that city, in protest against the unjust and inhuman treatment of the Idaho miners was equal, if not superior, in point of attendance and enthusiasm, to any ever held in that place.

The parade of the banners of the 48 several unions of the city and vicinity down the long aisles, and their massing on the stage, produced a most beautiful effect, and when Cigar Makers' Union, No. 4, entered the hall, headed by a brass band of 100 pieces, played by members of the American Federation of Musicians, and escorting Presidents Gompers and Boyce, a thundering welcome was echoed and re-echoed by the mighty throng.

The meeting was called to order by Editor Ernest Weler, who introduced President Frank L.

Rist, of the Central Labor Union, as chairman of the evening. Secretary T. J. Donnelly read a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting, which, later in the evening, were unanimously adopted by a standing vote.

President Gompers being introduced told how, some time ago, he had gone into the Western mining district, just as the acts of violence began to be committed. Speaking of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mine owners, he said that when, years ago, they refused to confer with the Miners' Union, they employed the worst elements of the city population to work their mines. Eventually these men saw how much better the union men were doing, and they began to make demands, which were refused. They were without an organization to restrain them. What more natural than that they should accept the advice of the most desperate? And it was these men, Mr. Gompers declared, who blew up the company's property.

President Boyce, of the Miners' Federation, when introduced, gave a detailed description of the Idaho mining district, and a lucid history of the organization of the men. He attempted no flights of oratory, but told in the simple language of sincerity the story of the wrongs the men he has stood by so faithfully and with such ability have suffered and endured. Many of the incidents he related excited the astonishment as well as the indignation of the audience, and it was noticeable that during his remarks there was little applause, their nature being such as to cause inward emotion rather than an outward manifestation.

At the close of the meeting a reception was tendered Presidents Gompers and Boyce at Workmen's Hall, where local trade unionists were given an opportunity to shake hands with them.

Call for Convention.

HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 14, 1899. }

To All Affiliated Unions; Greeting:

FELLOW-WORKERS. In accordance with custom, you are hereby notified that the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Harmonie Hall, in the city of Detroit, Michigan, beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, December 11, 1899, and continuing until the business of the Convention is completed.

At the present time, when industry is recovering from the severe depression to which it has been subjected for so many years; at this time, when the labor forces of our land are making strenuous efforts, not only to restore the standard of wages which formerly prevailed, but to improve the conditions of labor in a commensurate degree with recent great advances made in industrial invention, aggregations of capital and mastery over natural forces, it behooves us, the pioneers of the mighty organization of labor, which is now assuming distinct proportions, to meet in solemn conclave and resolve upon such measures as may seem best calculated to consolidate the trade union movement and thus hasten the grand work upon which the future civilization of our people inevitably depends.

REPRESENTATION.

Representation in the Convention will be on the following basis: From National or International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one

delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates, and so on; and from Central bodies and State Federations, and from local unions not having a National Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

Only bona fide wage workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the Convention, and their names forwarded to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Organizations, to be entitled to representation, must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the Convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Delegates are not entitled to a seat in the Convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to October 31, 1899.

RESOLUTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

Resolutions of any character, or propositions for changes in the Constitution, intended for consideration by the Convention, must be sent to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor at least two weeks previous to the date of the Convention. The Secretary will have the same compiled and printed in the program of business and mailed to each delegate-elect and to the executive officer of each affiliated organization. No resolution or constitutional change can be considered, unless printed in the program, without a two-thirds vote of the Convention.

CREDENTIALS.

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office.

The Committee on Credentials will meet at Detroit, Mich., three days previous to the opening of the Convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof; hence, secretaries will observe the necessity of having the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at headquarters at the earliest possible moment.

Delegates can obtain accommodations as follows: Griswold House, American plan, rates from \$2 to \$2.50 per day; Hotel Metropole, European plan, \$1 and upwards per day.

The headquarters of the Executive Council will be at the Griswold House.

Further information will be furnished by correspondence, circular, the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST and the labor press.

Fraternal yours, **SAML. GOMPERS,**
FRANK MORRISON, *President.*

Secretary.

P. J. MCGUIRE, *First Vice-President.*
JAMES DUNCAN, *Second Vice-President.*
JAMES O'CONNELL, *Third Vice-President.*
JOHN MITCHELL, *Fourth Vice-President.*
MAX MORRIS, *Fifth Vice-President.*
THOMAS I. KIDD, *Sixth Vice-President.*
JOHN B. LENNON, *Treasurer.*

Executive Council A. F. of L.

Secretaries will please read this call at first meeting of their organizations. Labor and reform press please copy.

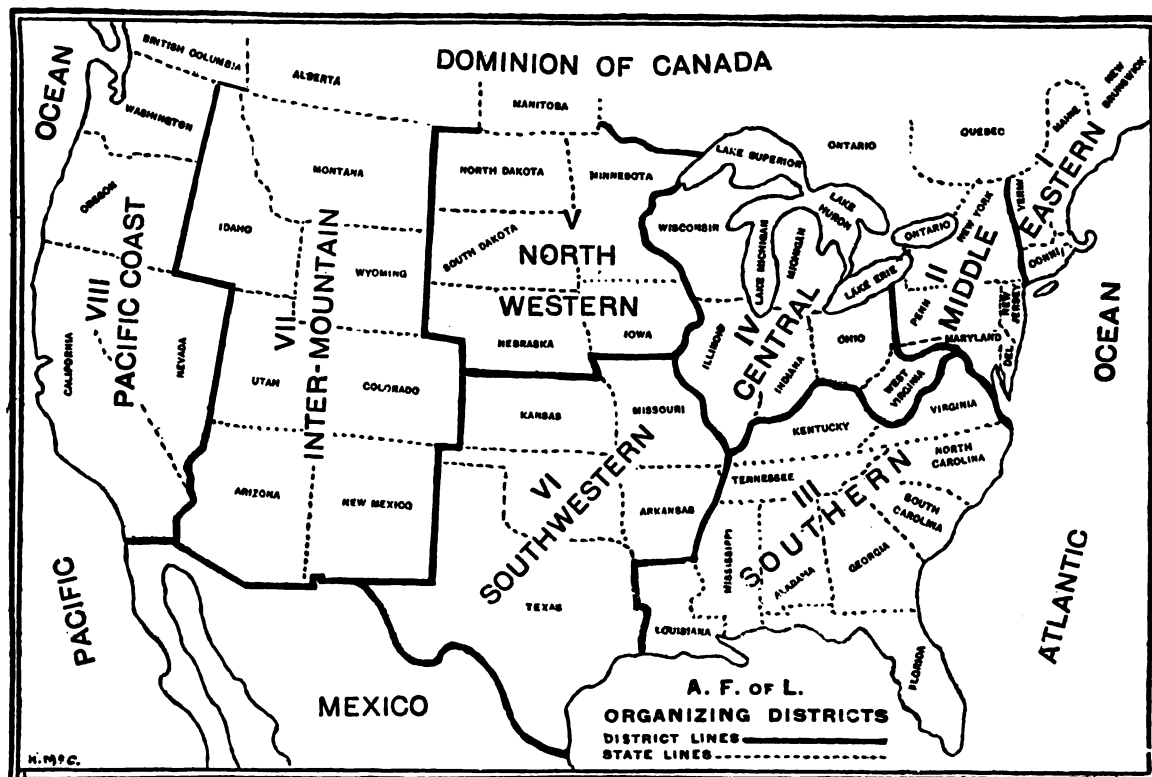
What Our Organizers Are Doing.

NATIONAL SECRETARIES.

Tailors.—General Secretary John B. Lennon, of the Journeymen Tailors' National Union, reports that his organization has increased 800 members during the month of September, and that seven new unions have been formed in New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn.; Youngstown and Cambridge, Ohio; Sioux Falls, S. D., Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Augusta, Ga., comprising 177 members. He further reports that thirty-one local unions have presented demands for increase in wages averaging 10 per cent., every one of which demands has been successful. Strikes occurred in seventeen of these cases, lasting from two hours to two weeks, with not one failure.

making a total of 115 cities in which the normal work day is now established. The sum of \$51,229.58 was expended for funeral and disability expenses during the year ending July 1, and \$2,445.44 was expended for lectures, speakers, and organizers. Notwithstanding these heavy items of expenditure, the annual financial statement presents a favorable balance to the amount of \$20,787.37, the greatest in the history of the organization. Secretary McGuire also acknowledges in his report the assistance rendered the Brotherhood of Carpenters by the vast body of American Federation of Labor organizers, saying: "To the credit of these zealous workers can be placed fully one-third of the new unions chartered by us."

Leather Workers.—General Secretary C. L. Conine, of the Brotherhood of Leather Workers on



No. I. *Eastern*.—Connecticut, Gulf Provinces, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Quebec, Rhode Island, Vermont. No. II. *Middle*.—Columbia (District), Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Ontario, Pennsylvania. No. III. *Southern*.—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia. No. IV. *Central*.—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia, Wisconsin. No. V. *Northwestern*.—Iowa, Manitoba, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota. No. VI. *Southwestern*.—Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Texas. No. VII. *Inter-Mountain*.—Alberta, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming. No. VIII. *Pacific Coast*.—California, Columbia (British), Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

Carpenters.—General Secretary P. J. McGuire, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, reports 452 local unions with 39,845 members in good standing on July 1, being an increase of twenty-four unions and 8,337 members in good standing during the year ending that date. He also states that during the two months ending September 1 the number of unions had further increased to 488 and the number of members in good standing to 44,891. The sum expended for strikes and trade movements during the fourteen months since July 1, 1898, was \$13,638, about three-fourths of which was expended to establish the 8-hour day in Scranton, Pa. During the same period ten more cities have been brought under the 8-hour rule,

Horse Goods, reports that his organization is growing rapidly, and that he issued charters during the month of September to Fremont, Neb.; Springfield, Mo.; Columbus, O., and Indianapolis, Ind.

Boiler Makers.—General Secretary W. J. Gilthorpe, of the Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, reports having had 20 local unions added to the national roster since May 1, 1899, and of having reached a membership of 500 in excess of any number ever before recorded. He further reports that his Chicago union has been fighting for eight hours and 30 cents per hour since July 17, and will fight all summer if necessary to establish the short hour system. The district of New York is just re-

covering from a successful 9-hour strike and the establishment of a scale giving 27½ cents per hour, the first great victory won in that district by the craft. Baltimore has just established the 9-hour day, and the union has immensely increased per cent. by so doing. The Philadelphia union is now out for a 9-hour day, a joint demand of the machinists, blacksmiths, patternmakers, and shipbuilders in the Cramp shipyards for a shorter workday having been refused. He further reports that the boilermakers of Vancouver, B. C.; Birmingham, Ala.; Kewanee, Ill.; Youngstown, O.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y., and Joliet, Ill., have all received 10 per cent. advance in wages voluntarily given by the employers.

Railroadmen.—General Secretary W. D. Mahon, of the Street Railway Employees, reports that he has granted five new charters in the last month to the cities of Tampa, Fla.; Quincy, Ill.; Lexington, Ky.; Belleville, Ill., and Lakeside, Mich. He has had a very successful trip through Ontario, Ohio and Pennsylvania. At Newcastle, Pa., the union has secured a 9-hour workday; and at East Liverpool, O., an increase of pay from 18 to 20 cents per hour and a 9-hour workday has been secured.

Commercial Agents.—General Secretary Milo J. Harris, American Agents' Association, reports that he has issued two charters in the last month to St. Louis, Mo., and Toledo, O. The Agents' Convention just held at Muncie, Ind., was a truly representative one, forty-eight delegates being present and nearly every local represented.

Barbers.—General Secretary W. E. Klapetzky, of the Journeymen Barbers, reports that during the month of September he issued charters to unions located in Wishawaka, Ind.; Lancaster, O.; Vancouver, B. C.; Joplin, Mo.; Pontiac, Ill.; Ottumwa, Ia.; Newport News, Va.; Hartford, Conn.; and Paterson, N. J. He further reports that the general organizer of his union has started for an extended trip through the South, and that after covering that territory he will be sent to other sections of the country. He also states that many locals have succeeded in shortening the workday by one or more hours, and have succeeded in having municipal ordinances passed abolishing Sunday labor. He states that his union continues to increase steadily in membership, and that financially it has surpassed all previous records with the outlook for the future extremely bright.

Waiters.—General Secretary Jere L. Sullivan, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, extends thanks to the organizers of the American Federation of Labor for the great amount of work they have done, and are doing, for his international union. He reports that his union is making fair progress, has issued four charters in four weeks, and expects to do as well during the coming month. The Denver union made a demand for shorter hours and increased wages, and won within forty-eight hours. The St. Louis waiters were locked out for two weeks, but the boycott made the owner change his legend to "only union waiters employed here." The bartenders of Cincinnati, Syracuse and Boston are winning the proprietors over to display the union card, and the result is that fewer scab cigars are handled. He reports that all locals, with very few exceptions, report improved conditions; and in one city where three locals are situated, the demand for union waiters has been larger than the supply.

DISTRICT NO. I.—EASTERN.

General Organizer, C. J. McMorrow.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Holyoke.—Organizer John F. Sheehan reports

that a union of painters has been formed in that city, embracing nearly every man, and a charter from the national union has been applied for. The bricklayers during the past month made a demand for weekly payment of wages, and that payment be made during working hours. Hitherto it has been the rule of the contractors to pay their employes in dribblets, and at such times as it pleased them best. The strikers gained their point in 24 hours.

Worcester.—Organizer J. D. Pierce reports that business continues to be good in that city, especially in the iron industry. The molders have succeeded in obtaining an agreement recognizing the union card, a minimum rate of wages, and the abolition of piece work.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence.—Organizer Edward L. Pike reports the formation of a union of journeymen barbers and also of a union of the master barbers of that city. Organizer A. B. Martin reports the organization of a union of freight handlers in Providence, with 80 members. The following officers were elected: President, Philip McElroy; Vice President, Wm. Gattey; Secretary, James Corrigan; Treasurer, John Hogan.

DISTRICT NO. II.—MIDDLE.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington.—Organizer R. S. Monck reports that the textile workers in the Delaware Mills, of that city, recently struck for a 5 per cent. advance in wages, and compromised upon a 2 per cent. increase. He further reports that at the last city election the organized workers elected a union man as president of the city council and another union man as city treasurer. They also made all candidates pledge themselves that if elected they would give organized labor the preference. The result has been that all brick work is now done by union bricklayers, and all printing is done in union shops. Organized labor has also induced the board of education to recognize Labor Day as a legal holiday.

NEW JERSEY.

Orange.—Organizer J. A. Werner reports having organized a Bakers' Union and that there is an increasing demand for union labeled goods. The hat factory of F. Berg & Co. in that city is a fortress contested by the two opposing industrial forces in the hatting trade. The few "foul" hatters which this company has induced to take the place of the strikers are working under lock and key, eat and sleep in the factory, and are guarded by Pinkertons, and it is generally believed that if the union succeeds in scoring a victory in Orange every firm in America will become fair in short order.

Passaic.—Organizer H. S. Huberschmitt reports the organization of unions of metalworkers, painters, dyers, barbers, and a Central Labor Union in that city. He also reports that the barbers have succeeded in closing the shops on Sunday and that the hodcarriers' strike was successful in enforcing the union demands.

NEW YORK.

Binghamton.—Organizer W. H. Roche reports that on October 21 he organized a Blacksmiths' Union with 19 charter members, thus making 26 new unions he has organized in that city since the 4th day of November last. He also reports the unionizing of the Binghamton Glass Works by W. M. Doughty, a place which has been a scab factory for thirteen years.

Lockport.—Organizer Joseph Hoenig reports the

formation of unions of stove and heading workers and pulpworkers, and that the pulpworkers were granted an increase of \$1.50 per week the first week they were organized. He also states that the Central Labor Union is working to compel the little children now employed in the canning factories to go to school.

Niagara Falls.—Organizer Geo. H. Furniss reports that he has organized a union of team and hack drivers and carriage workers, and has installed the officers thereof. He has also made application for a charter for Assistant Pressmen's Union. He states that there are now 22 unions organized in Niagara Falls, as compared with three unions in existence in that city last March. He further states that he is engaged to address six different meetings, on successive evenings, to explain the benefits to be derived from trade union organization.

Utica.—Organizer S. A. Dobbins reports the organization of the bookbinders, laborers, and the leather workers on horse goods, and that charters have been applied for.

Watertown.—Organizer A. M. Peltier reports that he has assisted in organizing a Federal Labor Union, a Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union, and a Carpenters' Union at Clayton, 37 miles from Watertown. He is also in expectation of being able to organize unions of tinsmiths and machine woodworkers in the near future. He reports the receipt of communications from the quarrymen at Chaumont, stating that they desire to become organized. The 8-hour law has been enforced on municipal work since last month.

ONTARIO.

Toronto.—Organizer John H. Kennedy reports that the journeymen tailors of that city have won a complete victory, after one week's struggle. He also reports the organization of a union of photo-engravers, and that efforts are being made to organize the brewery workers. The cloak and mantle workers are on strike against the firm of T. Eaton & Co. He further states the city council has ordered the union label to be placed on the municipal firemen's clothing.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Reading.—Organizer J. C. Taylor reports organization of unions of plumbers and stove mounters, and that a union of bicycle workers is in course of formation.

Philadelphia.—Organizer George Chance reports that he has induced the Tile Layers' Union of that city to join the international union of the trade. The ship joiners have signified their intention to apply to the American Federation of Labor for a charter as soon as their present strike is over. The Structural Iron Worker's Union has obtained a charter from the national organization. He has also assisted the electrical workers to effect a union and hopes to be as successful with the jewelers.

Pittsburg.—Organizer Hugh J. Scanlon reports that the Tin Plate Workers' Union in that section is in first class shape; that a shorter workday has been obtained and that advances in wages ranging from 10 to 25 per cent. have been secured in many local settlements.

DISTRICT NO. III.—SOUTHERN.

General Organizers, WILL H. WINN, FRANK L. MCGRUDER and PRINCE W. GREENE.

ALABAMA.

Birmingham.—Organizer J. H. Leath reports that the carpenters of that city have gained a 9-hour

day, and that the job and time printers will secure the 9-hour workday on November 1.

Montgomery.—Organizer Shaw has been successful in forming a number of unions during the last few months and has forwarded a charter for a central body to headquarters. He reports that the organization of the entire working class of Montgomery is well under way and it is only a question of time when every trade will be represented in the Trades Council.

FLORIDA.

Pensacola.—Organizer H. Judevine reports that local unions of barbers, clerks, bricklayers and plasterers, painters and decorators, and colored carpenters have been recently formed in that city, and that others are in view. He further states that he will be able to report the formation of a central trades council in a short time.

Tampa.—Organizer S. J. Bowers reports that since the great lockout, Cigar Makers' Union, No. 336, has gained about forty new members. The cigar packers and selectors of that city have also organized local unions.

GEORGIA.

Augusta.—Organizer Wm. J. Gredig reports three new unions organized since Labor Day; the printing pressmen of Atlanta, by J. R. Penny, the electrical workers by A. Mulcay and himself, and the tailors organized by General Organizer F. L. McGruder. He further reports that the city council of Augusta at a recent meeting passed an ordinance making Labor Day a municipal holiday.

Columbus.—General Organizer P. W. Greene reports that on September 15 a committee from the Loom Fixers' Union visited the management of the Muscogee, Swift, and Hamberger mills, and made a protest against certain extra work such as cleaning and oiling shafting, tightening pulleys, mending belts, and "sweeping down." A petition was presented to the management, asking that they be relieved from the extra work imposed upon them. This request was refused by the management of each of the mills named, after which the loom fixers made a proposition to employ a man for each mill to do the work mentioned and pay him themselves. They were told that if they did not like to perform the extra work they could quit, and non-union men were immediately put in their places. Loom Fixers' Union No. 113, now appeals to organized labor for assistance. Money orders should be sent to Wm. M. Hines, Secretary, 1619 Third Ave., Columbus, Ga.

KENTUCKY.

Central City.—Organizer W. B. Kissinger reports work in that locality as very good, and that there is no one idle who wants to work. The mining industry is better than it has been for the past ten years; the miners and mine laborers are receiving better wages, and above all are enjoying the 8-hour workday.

Louisville.—Organizer James McGill reports the organization of a union of boot and shoe workers, and that the Central Labor Union of that city has pledged its support to Typographical Union, No. 6, in its struggle against the *New York Sun*.

LOUISIANA.

Shreveport.—Organizer J. E. Howe reports that during the recent visit of General Organizer William H. Winn to that city the colored hodcarriers were organized, and a Machinists' Union was put under headway. Arrangements were also made for the early formation of a trades council. Several meetings of retail clerks have been held and

it is probable that they will soon be organized. He expects also to organize the barbers and draymen in the immediate future.

NORTH CAROLINA.

High Point.—Organizer C. P. Davis reports the organization of a union of the woodworkers of Winston and Salem. He also states that he is in expectation of organizing new unions at Greensboro, Lexington, Randleman and Central Falls.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Langley.—Organizer G. R. Webb has organized a Textile Workers' Union at Vaucluse, consisting of 31 charter members, and has several others under good headway. He also reports that the textile operatives of Bamberg, 150 miles distant, request him to come and organize that locality.

TENNESSEE.

Knoxville.—Organizer A. Todthausen reports having organized a union of coopers, and has made application for charter to General Secretary James A. Cable—making four new unions organized by him within the last month.

Memphis.—Organizer W. O. Pinard has started on an extensive organizing tour of the Southern States for the Barbers' International Union.

Nashville.—Secretary W. H. Kiger reports that the labor movement in Nashville is in better shape than it has been for years past; that during the past month he has organized unions of carpenters, leather workers and tanners, and that unions of other crafts are under way.

VIRGINIA.

Newport News.—Thomas Knots reports that during the past three months unions of carpenters, stationary engineers and barbers have been organized in that city, and that attention is now being directed to the blacksmiths, plumbers, and white longshoremen with good prospects for success.

Richmond.—Organizer James Dillon reports a union of glass workers organized during the past month; the union embraces about the entire craft in that city. He also reports that the Brotherhood of Carpenters' Organizer Williams is engaged in forming a Carpenter's Union, and that a strong effort is about to be made to organize the boiler-makers and iron shipbuilders.

Roanoke.—Organizer F. F. Sheets reports that the proportion of unemployed in that city is less than last month. All boycotts are being enforced as far as possible, and he has secured 35 names toward starting a Federal Labor Union in Roanoke.

DISTRICT NO. IV.—CENTRAL.

General Organizer, RUD BENZ.

ILLINOIS.

Alton.—Organizer Joseph Giles reports having organized a union of carpenters in that city, and having forwarded to General Secretary P. J. McGuire an application for charter. He further states that he is in hopes to shortly organize the stone masons and plasterers. A municipal ordinance was passed by a vote of nine to three, establishing an 8-hour workday for the city employees.

Chicago.—Organizer Martin Metzger reports the organization of two unions in that city; the looking-glass workers and the car workers. He further states that the ornamental glass workers, on the strength of being organized, demanded and received an advance in wages of from 20 to 30 per cent. Their request was immediately complied with.

Danville.—Organizer T. K. Heath reports that the teamsters and laborers on street paving struck against a contracting firm for not paying the scale and refusing to recognize the union. About twenty union men and twenty-two non-union men were involved, with the result that the work has become a straight union job, with an established scale and sixteen members added to the union. The stationary firemen in the coal mines struck for a reduction of hours from twelve to eight per day, with increase of pay from \$1.60 to \$1.75. After staying out for ten days the strikers were successful in gaining their demand. The hoisting engineers are now negotiating for the same hours. He further reports the enforcement of a general boycott on all non-union goods possible, the unions imposing fines against members who wilfully violate the rules.

Edwardsville.—Organizer Rud Benz reports having organized three new unions of teamsters, blacksmiths, and carpenters, and he has six other unions under way. He states that in all districts with which he is acquainted, especially towns with manufacturing concerns, the workers are eager for union organization, as his recent great success in forming three unions in four days abundantly proves. Secretary Fred Deach and President Jacob W. Dayer of local union No. 820, United Mine Workers, officially express their appreciation of the services rendered by Organizer Rud Benz to the cause of labor in that city.

Galesburg.—Organizer Boyer reports a splendid labor movement in Monmouth. He attended the convention of the Illinois State Federation and visited Charleston, Ill., and organized a Broom-makers' Union there, and at Paris, Ill., he arranged for the formation of a Federal Labor Union.

Kewanee.—Organizer George Beckler reports the organization of an Ironmolders' Union in that city, and that the musicians were formed into a temporary organization on the 15th ult. with about forty members and will apply to the American Federation of Musicians for a charter.

Monmouth.—Secretary Hardin reports the organization of unions of cigarmakers, bricklayers, and retail clerks during the past month, and also the formation of a Federal Labor Union numbering 50 members.

Peoria.—Organizer Walter S. Bush reports that he organized a Maltsters' Union in that city on the 16th ult., and that since last October he has organized unions of stationary firemen, woodworkers, coopers, brickmakers, horseshoers, millmen, painters, bakers, brewers, laundry workers and electrical workers, and has reorganized the steamfitters. The last union organized was the Teamsters' Union with 111 charter members, and they expect to add 111 more at their next meeting. He also report that the pressfeeders, the brewery workers, the steam engineers, the firemen and the coopers have gained greatly increased wages. The printers have reduced the length of their workday from nine hours and a half to nine hours, without reduction of wages; the pressmen have also gained a reduction in the hours of labor, and the molders have succeeded in effecting the restoration of the former scale which had been reduced during the late depression. He further states that the union membership of that city has been increased by nearly one thousand since October 1, 1898.

Springfield.—Organizer U. G. Hinman reports that he and Organizer O. D. Spotts have formed two new unions during the past month; one for the Team Drivers' International and one for the meat cutters and butcher workers. The Springfield

Federal Labor Union has some four hundred members, and has made a demand on the rolling mill for 15 cents instead of the present 12½ cents per hour. Anna McGarrity and O. D. Spotts have succeeded in organizing the laundry workers, after a two years' fight. Other unions in and around Springfield are in the hands of No. 7426. Organizer R. E. McLean, who has recently been elected President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor at its seventeenth annual convention, reports the organization of unions of blacksmiths and butchers of that city.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis.—Organizer O. B. Keeler reports having organized unions of cab drivers and wood finishers, with another new union in sight.

Montpelier.—Organizer H. T. Olney reports that as result of organization the pumpers in the Ohio and Indiana oil fields have obtained an increase of \$5, thus raising their wages to \$60 per month, and the retail clerks have reduced their workday two and a half hours.

Terre Haute.—Organizer Ed. H. Evinger reports that two unions have been disbanded in that city during the past year, a union of carpenters and Federal Labor Union, and they were immediately replaced by three others. The result of his year's work is: Eleven unions organized, two unions disbanded; net gain, nine unions.

MICHIGAN.

Bay City.—Secretary Gansser, of the Central Trades Council, reports a rousing Labor Day celebration; that \$800 was cleared from the picnic, and that organized labor has furnished a hospital suite of rooms for union men in need; beautified the labor hall, and cleared all indebtedness incurred through the strike of the street railway and alkali workers last spring.

Ishpeming.—Organizer C. C. Hinz reports that he has organized the printers of that city, and has formed a Federal Labor Union. He states that there is a great demand for the labor of miners and lumbermen in that locality, and that there are none unemployed.

Saginaw.—Organizer William Warner reports organization of a union of tin and sheet iron workers, and of three unions of miners; that the Plumbers', Carpenters', and Cigar Makers' Unions have gained increased wages with little or no struggle, and that unions of molders, blacksmiths, and boiler-makers might be organized in that city.

OHIO.

State Branch.—The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Ohio State Federation of Labor will be held in the assembly rooms of the Phillips House in Dayton, O., on Tuesday, December 5, 1899, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Joseph A. Bauer, Secretary, Lock Box 513, Zanesville, O., to whom all communications should be addressed.

Akron.—Organizer J. A. Wintrobe reports that there are three new unions in course of formation in that city; that the clerks and carpenters have almost doubled in membership during the last month; that many local unions are considerably increasing in membership. The best of feeling seems to prevail between the employers and the employees, and the printing trade is making preparations to demand the 9-hour day. He reports that the late Labor Day celebration was the most successful hitherto held, and that the picnic held at Silver Lake, seven miles from that city, was attended by more than 10,000 people.

Cambridge.—Organizer John Malloy reports that

Laborers' Protective Union No. 7503 promises to become very strong in membership. "We receive in this city, thanks to trade union organization," he says, "the same pay for nine hours' work that we formerly received for ten." The city council has resolved that union wages shall be paid, and union hours observed on city improvements.

Cleveland.—Organizer J. Cosser reports building trades good, and sewer builders and street laborers well employed, with plenty of men for all jobs. The glaziers and glassworkers have been reorganized, and the waiters have unionized a number of restaurants during last month. Street railway men are still on strike, and there are a number of typesetters out of work. The garment workers' trade is good, with increased number of union factories and demands for union label. Seven-tenths of the unions affiliated with the Central Labor Union report increased membership during the past month, with good prospects for the future. Organizer Isaac Cowan (since transferred to New York City), reports the organization of a union of carpenters, which makes six local unions of that trade in Cleveland. The building laborers succeeded in gaining the 8-hour workday after being out three days. The street railroad men are still standing together after having been out over twelve weeks. Organizer Harry D. Thomas reports that he has installed the ship caulkers, and that he has several other crafts in view. In accepting office as American Federation of Labor organizer, he states that he is well aware of the sacrifices it requires, and that he will try to do the work as faithfully as his predecessor, Isaac Cowen, has done.

Columbus.—Organizer S. V. Ewing reports that all men in that city are at present employed, and there have been at least 1,000 men brought into the city within the past two months. He has organized a good, strong union of harness and leather workers, a union of electrical workers with 45 charter members, and a union of metal polishers. There have been no strikes, but the carpenters have refused to work on several jobs with non-union men, and in all cases the jobs were unionized by the men coming into the union without strike.

Dayton.—Secretary Harry George, of Paper Box-makers No. 7486, reports having unionized nearly all the box factories in that city. One employer advised his men to join the union.

Findlay.—Organizer Frank reports the mineral oil business in a flourishing condition. The advance in the price of oil has been followed by an advance in the price of drilling, which, for several years, has been so low as to be unprofitable. The Standard Oil Company has advanced the price of drilling to 42½ cents per foot, and independent operators are paying as much or more when the urgency of the work compels them. The oil well workers' unions have materially assisted in bringing about a peaceable settlement of the trouble in the Findlay Brewing Company's establishment. Organizer Frank M. Treese reports that the wages of tool dressers and drillers have gone up from \$3.50 to \$4 and \$4.50 per day. He further states that Oil Well Workers' Union No. 7144 has 400 members on its roll, and receives about thirty applications for membership each month.

Hammondsburg.—Organizer J. J. Magrane reports having organized and installed the officers of the Oil Well Workers' Union of Bairdtown, and that the outlook is good for a large membership as soon as the organization gets in good working order.

Zanesville.—Organizer Joseph A. Bauer reports improvement owing to the glass factories recommencing operations, and that he has organized a Barbers' Union at Lancaster.

WISCONSIN.

Green Bay.—Organizer John Dillon reports unions of retail clerks, painters, typographers, butchers, tailors, broommakers, laundrymen and stone masons organized in that city during the present year. The retail clerks, the butchers and the laundry workers have had their workday shortened about three hours a day, and no Sunday work. He also reports that he expects to organize unions of brickmakers, quarrymen, horseshoers and machinists in the near future. Brother Dillon is now serving his seventh term as President of the Coopers' Union, and his second year as President of the Trades Council. He is also serving on the fire and police commissions of Green Bay without receiving one cent of recompense.

Janesville.—Organizer Willis R. Mason reports the organization of a union of painters and decorators in that city, and the passage of a city ordinance prohibiting barber shops opening on Sundays. He also reports good prospects of organizing a Bricklayers' Union in that city, and also a Barbers' Union in Beloit.

Madison.—Organizer George J. Gigler reports that he has organized a Painters' Union with 37 charter members, and has unions of three other trades under way.

Milwaukee.—Organizer Frank J. Weber reports that the machine molders, after a week's strike, have gained their demands for an increase of wages and recognition of the union.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Fairmont.—Organizer Chris Evans reports a Federal Labor Union in course of formation in that city.

DISTRICT NO. V.—NORTHWESTERN.

IOWA.

Ottumwa.—Organizer J. F. Byrne reports that he has organized unions of stone masons and team drivers during the past month. He further reports that the strike of the cigarmakers is still on. Most of those who came out on strike were non-union, and the majority of them are standing firm for the union scale. "Some have been weak enough to return to work, and I am sorry," he says, "that a majority of those who have resumed work have been men. The women are standing 'pat.' This is an excellent chance for the cigarmakers between the Mississippi and the Missouri to wipe out the worst competition they have ever experienced. Will they take advantage of the opportunity? The general outlook promises victory, if enough funds are forthcoming to support these courageous women who have joined the union and who have so far shown more stamina than the men."

MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.—Organizer Stuart Reid reports having organized two local unions in that city, one of blacksmiths and the other of allied mechanics. He further reports that the striking machinists on the Union Pacific Railroad have won a complete victory.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis.—Organizer John B. Swift reports that he has organized the packers and nailers and city firemen into temporary unions, and is trying to organize unions of glaziers and garment workers.

St. Paul.—Organizer M. E. Murray reports the formation of a union of cake makers and candy workers, and that the iron molders are endeavoring to establish a scale with good prospects of success. An attempt is being made to organize the retail clerks of St. Paul. He also states that on Sunday, October 15, the Rev. Bishop Potter, of New York, delivered an address at the People's Church, the President of the Trades Assembly in the chair, to about two thousand people. He further states that the labor movement is stronger in that city than ever before, though many things need correcting yet. "I would like," he says, "to assist the garment workers in getting a market for their goods in St. Paul, because a label on clothing represents such a victory for justice and humanity."

Winona.—Organizer B. Schoenborn reports all unions in that city in a prosperous condition, with a good prospect of forming a couple of new ones in the near future.

NEBRASKA.

South Omaha.—Organizer Donnelly reports very few idle people in that locality, and that the Sheep Butchers' Union has obtained a substantial increase in wages without resorting to strike. He also reports that Councilman Tranor, a member of Pork Butchers' Union No. 33, introduced a resolution in the city council providing that all printing for the city must hereafter bear the union label. The resolution was adopted.

DISTRICT NO. VI.—SOUTHWESTERN.

KANSAS.

Topeka.—Organizer W. L. A. Johnson reports that the United Mine Workers have organized several local unions at Scranton, in that State. The men of the Leaveyworth mines have been out nearly all the past month, but are now at work, having gained the 8-hour day and an increase of 20 per cent. in wages, with better conditions generally. The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Local Union, No. 191, of Topeka, has made a contract with employers increasing pay and shortening hours. The boycott against the "Big Four" coal operators is being pushed. He further states that the present 8-hour State law is being enforced better than ever before on all public works.

MISSOURI.

Hannibal.—Organizer B. F. Fields states that he notices that since labor became more generally organized in that locality, some firms are advertising union labeled goods, especially tailors and clothiers.

Kansas City.—Organizer N. J. Bradley reports the organization of unions of mine workers, brickmakers, and quarrymen in that city.

St. Joseph.—Organizer C. W. Krumm states that there are no union men out of work in that city, and that advertisements for mechanics appearing in the daily papers frequently demand union men.

St. Louis.—Julius Westermayer, Secretary of the Car Wheel Molders and Helpers' Union, No. 7210, of 112 Russel avenue, St. Louis, Mo., states that his union will pay \$10 for each union of car wheel molders and helpers secured by any organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

TEXAS.

Cleburne.—Organizer McC. H. Parker reports that the cause of unionism in that city is making good progress, and that he recently paid a visit to Hillsboro, where he succeeded in organizing unions of printers, carpenters, and barbers. He also re-

ports that there is a good field in the last named city for unions of clerks and laundry workers.

Dallas.—Organizer A. J. Charette reports the affiliation of the Trades Council of that city to the American Federation of Labor, and that efforts are being made to organize unions of railway employees, laundry workers, and brewers.

Ft. Worth.—Organizers U. M. Lee and F. Marshchalk report the organization of cooks and waiters, brewers, painters, carpenters, electrical workers, beer and ice drivers, barbers, laundry workers, flour mill employees, candy makers, bakers, shoe makers, teamsters, packing house employees, butchers, bartenders, Laborers' Union, street railway employees, and stationary firemen. They also report that they have the hodcarriers, dairymen, bicycle workers, stenographers, and wood workers on the list, and hope to get them soon. They report a strike in the laundries of that city recently. The laundries were completely tied up, with the result that the strikers won a signal victory.

Houston.—Organizer W. H. Walker reports the securing of thirty-five additional members to the Carpenters' Union, twenty to the painters', and fifteen to the retail clerks' during the past month; that the printers, electrical workers, barbers, and cigarmakers are doing well, and that it is expected that employment will be given in the near future to over thirty-five union cigarmakers by a newly established factory in that city. The injunction suit against the Brewery Workers' Unions is set down for this month, and the Central Labor Union has employed able counsel to defend the same.

DISTRICT NO. VII.—INTER-MOUNTAIN.

General Organizer, HARVEY SCHAMEL.
COLORADO.

Denver.—Organizer H. E. Garman reports that it is the intention of the unions to violate the State boycott law, even if they have to fill the jails with union men. The organizations under injunction at present are the Trades Assembly, the musicians, the stage employees, and the Typographical Union. The cigarmakers have passed a law fining members for visiting boycotted theaters and are advertising that fact in the daily papers. The theater managers offer a reward for union men who have been fined to give information. The hodcarriers of Cripple Creek district have made a demand for an 8-hour day and an increase of wages from \$3.50 to \$4 per day. Waiters and cooks have recently secured a 6-day week without striking, and all city laborers have been advanced from \$1.75 to \$2 per day.

MONTANA.

Anaconda.—Organizer T. D. Flynn reports the organization in that city of a union of plumbers, gas and steam fitters and steamfitters' helpers, and that all boycotts, especially that against the New York Sun, are being pushed vigorously. He further reports that owing to the warning issued by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor the coopers' recent boycott against the Pabst Brewing Co. was not endorsed.

DISTRICT NO. VIII.—PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles.—Organizer F. H. Gill reports that he has obtained 30 signatures asking for the formation of a union of milkers, and that he is about to perfect the organization.

COLUMBIA; BRITISH.

Vancouver.—Organizer George Bartlett reports the new Barbers' Union flourishing; the building aborers organizing, and an effort being made to

organize woodworkers. The difficulty in organizing woodworkers arises from the employment of Kanakas, Siwashas, Japanese, Chinese, and other so-called cheap labor.

OREGON.

Portland.—Organizer Albert Tozier reports the organization of unions of barbers, retail clerks, and musicians since last report. He says: "The fight that your organizer waged against the Pinkertons was decided in favor of that arch enemy of organized labor. It was ruled that they had violated no law by parading the streets in uniform."

A Typical Clerks' Union.

The spontaneous organization and affiliation of local unions of salesmen is a feature which marked the early history of the American Federation of Labor. Several years of energetic work in this direction at length resulted in the formation of a national union of that calling, and the consequent prosecution of the work of organization in a more systematic manner. The ninth annual convention of this body, recently held in Kansas City, revealed the phenomenal growth of organization among the clerks, while the great improvements already effected in their working conditions may be seen in the following report of the Cincinnati Local Union, No. 180:

Twelve years ago the retail stores in Cincinnati had no definite hours of business, and 11 or 12 o'clock, P. M. would often find them open for business, to say nothing of keeping open half or all of Sunday, and clerks in these different stores were frequently at their counters from fifteen to eighteen hours at a time. In fact, the ordinary working day was never less than fourteen hours. This was the cause which led to the necessity of organization among clerks. It was a bitter struggle to close the stores evenings through the week, but perseverance and untiring efforts on the part of the boys won after about six years of struggle. The larger stores all agreed to close and signed the agreements presented by the salesmen, and, we are pleased to say, they have, with several exceptions, lived up to it, and as a result the retail trade is cleaner and better to-day than it was under the old all-night conditions, as the public has become educated to the system of daylight purchasing, which is all in their favor in every respect.

The boys have some other demands to make of the stores, some of which are provided for by State law—chief among which are having seats provided for saleswomen behind the counters in their respective stores and the closing of places of business all day on legal holidays. They are also working strongly against the stores open for business on Sunday, and are trying to enforce the law which prohibits the employment of men commonly called "barkers," who stand in front of some of the questionable stores pulling in trade and arresting passers-by on the sidewalk. This state of affairs exists along Fifth street, right in the business portion of the city, and it is a disgrace which nearly every other city has blotted out long ago.

The clerks are consequently a hustling organization, and their record is a good proof of their character and standing. They make good citizens, most of them commanding a good salary, and a very great number of Local No. 180 are married men of families who own their own homes. The public knowing these facts should deal with the members of the union when buying goods, and not with the stores which keep open after 6 P. M. and on Sundays, whose clerks also are not members of the union and are not allowed to join by their employers.

It will no doubt be encouraging to the friends of industrial reform to know something about the model establishment conducted by Hamilton, Carhartt & Co., of Detroit, manufacturers of workmen's clothing. This large business is so much identified with the trade union movement that the platform of the American Federation of Labor is printed on its stationery. Every garment made bears the emblem of unionism, and the relationship between the firm and its four hundred (400) employees is one of good will. The head of the firm, Mr. Carhartt, when he began business upon the present site, about eight years ago, promised to pay at least 10 per cent. higher wages than that paid by any competitor, and that promise has never been violated, and the firm continues to increase the size of its plant. It is very evident, therefore, that this difference in wages has been more than made up for by superior business methods, thus demonstrating at the same time that the payment of good wages is good business policy.

The Brown Original Pine Tar Soap Company of Dayton, Ohio, is the first and only soap manufacturing company employing exclusive union labor and using the union label upon the product; therefore, apart from the excellent quality of the article, it is additionally commendable to the consideration of organized labor and its friends.

An injunction has been issued against all persons boycotting the New York Sun. Who says the boycott is a failure?



State of Employment in SEPTEMBER.

The general state of employment during September continued extraordinarily good.

In the several unions making returns, with an aggregate membership of 29,577, four hundred and forty-nine members (or 1.6 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of September.

Per centage of Unem- ployed.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
10												
9												
8												
7												
6												
5												
4												
3												
2												
1												
0												

Chart showing the percentage of unemployed members of the trade unions making returns at the close of each completed month, commencing September, 1899.

Special Notice.

HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
WASHINGTON D. C., Oct. 25, 1899.

To all Affiliated Unions:

A satisfactory settlement having been made of the differences existing between the—

PITTSBURG AND ALLEGHENY BREWERIES

and the union interested, the same is removed from our "We Don't Patronize" list and placed on the FAIR LIST.

Secretaries are requested to read this notice at union meetings, and labor and reform press please copy.

Fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President A. F. of L.

Correspondence.

OFFICE OF
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21, 1899.

Mr. JAMES MAHER, *Secretary Western*

Federation of Miners, Box 575, Butte, Mont.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: In my letter to you under date of September 22d, I advised you that I would submit the subject matter of the treatment accorded the Couer d'Alene miners to the consideration of my colleagues in the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. In compliance therewith, the matter received due attention, and the following preambles and resolutions adopted:

"Whereas, The struggles of the miners in Idaho, in the Couer d'Alene district, is one that should have the support and sympathy of all organized labor; and—

"Whereas, The arrest and imprisonment of said miners for alleged violation of law has been unparalleled for the brutality exhibited toward the men while confined in the "bull pen," where, because of unnecessary deprivation, some have died and the health of others has been impaired; therefore, be it—

"RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., does hereby appropriate the sum of \$500 to assist in their legal defense, and most heartily urges all local unions who have not already made donation, and who are directly or indirectly affiliated with the A. F. of L., to respond as liberally as possible to the appeal of the miners for funds for proper legal defense; and, be it further—

"RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., use all honorable means to assist the miners in securing an early adjudication of the cases pending."

In compliance with the resolution, I beg to enclose to you herein a check for the sum of \$500 which is donated by the American Federation of Labor to assist in the legal defense of the men now under charges for the alleged participation in the destruction of life or property at Shoshone County, Idaho, April 29, 1899.

As you are aware, we have already given widespread publicity to the appeal emanating from your organization in behalf of the imprisoned men at Wardner, and I am advised that generous responses have been made thereto. We are satisfied that our further appeal, as contained in the resolutions quoted above, will be productive of further support of a financial character from those unions which have not yet made donation. Let me say that the transmission of this \$500 by no means indicates the measure of our sympathy for or aid which we hope to exercise in behalf of the men so unjustly treated, as are the men at Wardner. Everything that can be done with honor to secure justice and fair dealings to those victims of greed and rapacity, will be cordially and promptly performed. Let me, too, express the hope that the time may be near at hand when the workers of our entire country may be united in fact as well as in spirit and in interest.

Fraternally yours,

(Signed)

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President A. F. of L.

BUTTE, MONTANA, Oct. 26th, 1899.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President A. F. of L., Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Your letter containing check for five hundred dollars has come to hand; please find en-

closed my receipt for same, together with the warrant that you sent me to sign, which I have done.

In behalf of the Federation I wish to thank you and your organization for the assistance that you have given us during this fight and hoping that some day we may be able to reciprocate, with much regard, I remain fraternally yours,

(Signed) JAMES MAHER.

Charters Issued.

Apart from the charters issued by our affiliated national unions, the American Federation of Labor office issued 48 charters, as specified below, during the period, August 28—September 30, both dates inclusive:

Stoneware Pottery Employes 7497, Monmouth, Ill.
Broom Men 7498, Bay Cities, Michigan.
Pulp Workers 7499, Lockport, N. Y.
Zinc and Lead Miners 7500, Oronogo, Mo.
Lumber Handlers 7501, Chicago, Ill.
Iron Molders' Helpers 7502, Covington, Ky.
Federal Labor 7503, Byesville, Ohio.
Saw Makers 7504, Indianapolis, Ind.
Laundry Workers 7505, Galesburg, Ill.
Asphalt Pavers' Protective 7406, Buffalo, N. Y.
Hat Formers 7531, Newark, N. J.
Federal Labor 7513, Terre Haute, Ind.
Street and Building Laborers (Italian Branch), 7507, Rochester, N. Y.
Laundry Workers 7508, Dayton, Ohio.
Lathers' Protective 7509, Louisville, Ky.
Metal Workers 7510, Chicago, Ill.
Soap Makers 7511, Franklin, Ohio.
Composition Pressmen 7512, Springfield, Mass.
Tug Pilots' Protective 7514, Erie, Pa.
Iron and Steel Workers 7518, Reading, Pa.
Tri-City Labor Congress, Rock Island, Ill.
Copper Mine Workers 7516, McCay's Station, Tenn.
Freight Handlers 7517, Jersey City, N. J.
Fall City Chain Workers 7519, Jeffersonville, Ind.
Federal Labor 7520, Fitchfield, Ill.
Central Trades and Labor Assembly, Syracuse, N. Y.
Powder Workers 7521, Fontanet, Ind.
Federal Labor 7522, Phenix, Ala.
Terre Cotta Pressers and Finishers 7523, St. Louis, Mo.
Blacksmiths' Helpers 7524, Bay Cities, Michigan.
Milkmen's Protective 7525, Peoria, Ill.
Federal Labor 7526, Phenix, Ala.
Axe Forgers and Helpers 7527, Beaver Falls, Pa.
Paper Mill Employes 7528, Erie, Pa.
Furnace Worker's Protective 7529, Isabella, Tenn.
Tube Workers 7530, Youngstown, Ohio.
Federal Labor Union 7532, Corder, Mo.
Jeweler's Protective 7533, Newark, N. J.
Trades and Labor Council, Leavenworth, Kans.
Trades and Labor Council, Montgomery, Ala.
Central Labor Union, Brockton, Mass.
Federal Labor (Colored) 7534, Sherman Heights, Tenn.
Carbide Workers 7535, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Structural Iron and Steel Workers 7536, Springfield, Mass.
Oil Well Workers 7537, Balrdstown, Ohio.
Flour Mill Workers 7538, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Usher's Protective 7539, Buffalo, N. Y.
Quarrymen's Protective 7541, Kansas City, Mo.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SESSION.

[Extract of Proceedings.]

HEADQUARTERS

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,

423-425 G STREET, N. W.,

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16, 1899.

First Day—Monday. Morning Session.

Executive Council called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M. President Gompers in the chair.

Following members answered roll call: President Samuel Gompers; Third Vice-President, James O'Connell; Fourth Vice-President, John Mitchell; Fifth Vice-President, Max Morris; Treasurer, John B. Lennon, and Secretary Frank Morrison.

Absent: First Vice-President, P. J. McGuire; Second, Vice-President, James Duncan, and Sixth Vice-President, Thomas I. Kidd.

Telegram was received from James Duncan that train was behind time on account of fog.

Secretary Morrison submitted a report covering eleven months, which was received and filed.

President Gompers reported that he had received a telegram informing him that the members of the Brockton Shoe Workers' Council would abide by the decision of the Executive Council, and further, that he had just received a communication confirming the telegram. He also said that he had assured the Brockton Shoe Workers that if they wanted to have representatives appear before the Executive Council to make a statement, permission would be readily granted.

On motion, Executive Council adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Executive Council reconvened at 2 o'clock.

Roll Call: Present, Gompers, Morrison, Lennon, O'Connell, Mitchell, Morris and Kidd. Absent, McGuire and Duncan.

President Gompers brought the matter of the Coeur d'Alene miners to the attention of the Council, with the statement that an appeal had been issued in their behalf by the Western Federation of Miners, and forwarded to all American Federation of Labor unions and that it had met with unusual favor.

On motion the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The struggles of the miners of Idaho in the Coeur d'Alene district is one that should have the support and sympathy of all organized labor; and—

WHEREAS, The arrest and imprisonment of said miners for alleged violation of law has been unparalleled for the brutality exhibited toward the men while confined in the Bull Pen, where, because of unnecessary deprivation, some have died and the health of others impaired; therefore, be it—

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor does hereby appropriate the sum of \$500 to assist in their legal defense, and most heartily urges all local unions who have not already made donation and who are directly or indirectly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, to respond as liberally as possible to the appeal of the miners for funds for proper legal defense; and be it further—

Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor use all honorable means to assist the miners in securing an early adjudication of the cases pending.

On motion the following resolution was adopted:

"The Executive Council authorizes the drafting of a bill to be presented to Congress which shall limit the issuance of injunctions by courts so that the same shall not lie against working people, either singly or in combination, quitting employment; nor against the moral suasion applied to working men or working women considering the question of quitting such employment, whether singly or in combination; nor against the persons using moral suasion upon others not to take work in any occupation upon which there is a strike; nor shall any injunction apply to workers who may desire to advise their friends to withhold patronage from any given establishment, provided the language of such advice does not imply illegal threats."

President Gompers said the passage of the 8-hour Bill had been defeated; that it should be recorded that Senator Kyle, who introduced the bill, submitted a minority report against his own bill.

It was moved and seconded that President Gompers secure the reintroduction of the 8-hour Bill into the House and Senate. Adopted.

It was moved that President Gompers request the Speaker-elect to appoint Congressman Gardner Chairman of the Committee on Labor. Carried.

Moved that President Gompers submit the names of a number of Congressmen to the Speaker-elect for Committee on Labor. Adopted.

President Gompers was authorized to request the Committee on Education and Labor to have the hearings on the

8-hour Bill reprinted, eliminating inaccuracies which appear therein.

A record was ordered that the Secretary of the Navy decided that construction and repairs in buildings in the Department must be prosecuted under the 8-hour Law. If necessary, different shifts of men must be secured to prevent deterioration or destruction of property.

Vice President O'Connell reported that the order of Secretary Long regarding overtime is not enforced at Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard and desired President Gompers to request the Secretary to enforce same.

President Gompers stated that the Postmaster General has issued an order that the signs "U. S. Mail" upon any car or vehicle which does not at the time carry mail, if used for any other purpose is in violation of law, and that any proper complaint made will be prosecuted.

Moved and adopted that the action of President Gompers in recognizing Jere L. Sullivan as Secretary of the Hotel Employees be endorsed and that he communicate with Fred. E. Dressler requesting return of charter and if request is not complied with, that a new charter be issued. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the case of the Brockton Boot and Shoe Workers be taken up tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Carried.

Moved that the advisability of sending an organizer into Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin be left in the hands of President Gompers. Adopted.

Moved that President Gompers take such action as he may deem necessary to secure the unity of the labor organizations in Louisville, Ky. Adopted.

On motion Executive Council adjourned to meet at nine o'clock tomorrow morning.

Second Day—October 17. Morning Session.

Executive Council convened at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Present: Gompers, Morrison, Lennon, Duncan, O'Connell, Mitchell, Morris and Kidd. Absent: McGuire.

Moved that the sum of \$243.37 be appropriated to the Metal Polishers, etc. International Union.

President Gompers informed the Executive Council that he had received considerable correspondence regarding the hiring of laborers in Hawaii by contract, and he also gave the further information that an attempt was now being made to secure Italian laborers. The law covering contract labor was read.

Moved that President Gompers have communication received from San Francisco Central Labor Union, regarding Hawaii Convict Labor Law, printed and copies forwarded to affiliated unions and labor press. Carried.

The dispute between the Brockton shoe workers and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was then taken up.

The following two committees representing the employees of the Douglas Shoe Co. and Brockton Shoe Workers, were received and heard:

G. W. Jaques, Employees Douglas Shoe Co.
F. T. Walls, Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council, No. 1.
John F. Buckley, Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council, No. 1.

P. J. Mulligan, Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council, No. 1.

Adjourned at 12 o'clock to meet at 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Executive Council convened at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Present: Gompers, Morrison, Lennon, Duncan, O'Connell, Mitchell, Morris and Kidd. Absent: McGuire.

The hearing in Brockton shoeworkers' controversy was resumed and the report of the committee appointed by First Vice President McGuire, consisting of James Duncan, George E. McNeil and J. D. Pierce, was submitted by Second Vice President Duncan with a brief résumé of their meetings.

A committee was appointed to which report of committee on shoeworkers' controversy was referred, with instructions to make report to Executive Council at as early a date as possible.

Moved that correspondence be opened up with a view of ascertaining the advisability of appealing from the decision of the Supreme Court of Colorado, in declaring unconstitutional the 8-hour Law, to the Supreme Court of the United States. Adopted.

Adjourned to meet tomorrow at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Third Day—October 18.—Morning Session.

Called to order at 10 o'clock.
Present: Gompers, Morrison, Lennon, Duncan, O'Connell, Mitchell, Morris and Kidd. Absent: McGuire.

Committee on shoeworkers submitted their report. After amendments the following was adopted as the decision of the Executive Council:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor having been appealed to to render a decision and recommendations for the adjustment of the present controversy between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union and the shoeworkers at Brockton, Mass., having received a full and comprehensive report of the investigating committee and taking into consideration the entire subject matter, decides as follows:

1. That the call for and the holding of the convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, at Rochester, N. Y., was legal and proper.

2. It being evident that an extraordinary exigency in the life of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union existed at the

time of the convention, in our opinion the course pursued in the adoption of the constitution and the carrying out thereof was justified by the circumstance referred to. No good reason, however, was submitted in the evidence for even temporarily changing the system of electing officers by the referendum, but, in view of the fact that the convention almost unanimously elected the present officers the result is blinding upon every member.

3. We are of the opinion that the revocation of the charters of the Brockton Shoe Workers' Unions was legal, but in the interest of the shoe workers themselves, and the success and permanency of the organization we regard as impractical the order of the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to continue the boot and shoe workers of Brockton as "members at large." We therefore decide:

That the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union rescind their action revoking the charters of the Brockton local unions upon the following conditions:

That the local unions of the boot and shoe workers of Brockton call a special meeting on or before Wednesday, October 25, at which declaration shall be made of their loyalty to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union;

That they be required to pay dues to the general office under the provisions of the constitution of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, i. e., 16½ cents per week from the date their charters were revoked, the payment of the dues already made by them to the local unions being regarded as the 8½ cents to which the local unions are entitled under the law.

4. That the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, in the administration of the law allowing "membership at large" of individual shoe workers use it only under the circumstances where it is impossible to secure a sufficient number of members to legally constitute a local union.

5. The Executive Council deems the suggestion of the Brockton Boot and Shoe Workers for the holding of another convention at an early date as inadvisable for the reason that a convention of the organization was so recently held; that the expense involved would more than overshadow the advantages which could be obtained; that in any event there would be no assurance that the decisions of such a convention would be any more a finality than were those of the Rochester convention. The conclusions of a convention are never decisive in perpetuity, and are final only until such time as within the provisions of the law changes may be made and reforms inaugurated.

6. In view of the vast interests involved and the good name of our cause a conference between a committee of three of the Boot and Shoe Workers of Brockton and the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to be held at headquarters in Boston, on Saturday, October 23, for the purpose of carrying out the above decision, award and suggestions, and to take such further action as may be deemed necessary and advisable to adjust all existing differences, so that all may co-operate sympathetically and cordially to attain the highest degree of harmony and success.

7. We recommend to the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union that some change should be made in the laws by which members not entitled to the beneficial features of the organization should not be required to pay the same dues as those who are entitled to such benefits.

8. We also recommend to the general officers of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union the drafting of a new application blank for membership, as in our opinion parts of the phraseology of the present blank are objectionable, i. e., all after the word "labor" on line three of paragraph three. And also the language after the word "union" on line two of paragraph five.

President Gompers reported in detail status of Steam Fitters' application for a charter.

It was moved and adopted that charter be issued to Steam Fitters, etc., in accordance with the conditions named in committee's report.

On charges preferred by Carpenters' Union of Cincinnati against Organizer Frank L. Rist, with demand for revocation of his commission as organizer for the American Federation of Labor, it was decided that charges preferred do not affect him as organizer, and do not justify revocation of commission.

On the coopers' difficulty at Milwaukee it was decided: "That President Gompers visit Milwaukee and request Secretary Cable to be there at the same time, and arrange a final settlement of the trouble between the Coopers' Union and Pabst Brewing Co. by organizing the coopers now employed by Pabst as a local, or as members of existing locals of the Coopers' International Union; said coopers to be admitted by the International Union on such conditions as may be agreed upon by President Gompers and the representative of the Coopers' International Union."

Adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Council met at 2 P. M.
Present: Gompers, Morrison, Lennon, Duncan, O'Connell, Mitchell, Morris and Kidd. Absent: McGuire.

The Coopers' International Union gave notice that it has withdrawn its label for flour sacks.

Moved and adopted that President Gompers notify the officers of the National Union of United Brewery Workmen

that they are not complying with the resolution adopted by the Kansas City Convention, which states that unions having workers of another craft or calling, as members of their union, should insist that they belong to the union of their craft or calling where such exist.

The matter of more thoroughly organizing Cleveland, Ohio, was referred to President Gompers for his consideration.

Moved that the secretary of the Brewery Workers' Union be instructed that it was the sense of the Executive Council that section 14 of their contract be eliminated from their contract, unless all other unions have same agreement. Adopted.

The application of the Boiler Makers' National Union to place the firm of Lee & Odlem, of Memphis, Tenn., on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor was granted.

The application of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods to place the firm of Kries Bros. Manufacturing Co., of Logansport, Ind., was granted.

On the application of the Trades Assembly of Fort Worth, Tex., to place the firm of Cameron Mill & Elevator Co. on the "We Don't Patronize" list, it was decided that if satisfactory answer was not received to communications, that request be granted.

On the controversy between the woodcarvers and the woodworkers it was decided that it be referred to President Gompers and Thos. I. Kidd, with positive instructions to secure settlement and adjustment.

It was moved that the instructions of convention to President Gompers to use his best efforts to have Director Johnson of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing removed from office had been complied with, and that further action in the matter be laid over until a more favorable opportunity presented itself.

It was moved that President Gompers, at his earliest convenience, call the attention of President McKinley to the case of Ephraim W. Clark and urge the granting of a pardon. Adopted.

Moved that a protest be entered to President McKinley in accordance with resolution adopted at the Nashville Convention, against the appointment of Judge Paxson on the Interstate Commerce Commission. Adopted.

On the application of the United Mine Workers' Union to place the Box Air, Coal and Lumber Co. on the "We Don't Patronize" list, it was decided that it take regular course, and if answer was not satisfactory, request be granted.

In the matter of the Illinois Iron and Bolt Co. it was decided that President Gompers be authorized to take up the controversy at any time an opportunity offered itself to secure an adjustment.

On the application of the Boot and Shoe Workers to place the firm of Seiz, Schwab & Co. of Chicago, on the "We Don't Patronize" list take the usual course, and if answer is not satisfactory, request be granted.

It was moved that the correspondence of President Gompers in regard to the extension of the Tobacco Workers' National Union be endorsed and the correspondence be continued and that the matter be reported to the Convention. Adopted.

Communication received by President Gompers from Brewers' Union relating to the Spokane Brewers asking endorsement of boycott. Moved that President Gompers continue correspondence and if no settlement is reached it be approved.

Application from carpenters in behalf of Pittsburg Council against the H. J. Helntz Pickling Company of Pittsburg. Moved that the matter take the usual course. Adopted.

On the matter of the confidential letter issued by President O'Connell, a committee was appointed to report thereon.

Moved that we adjourn to meet at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Carried.

Fourth Day—October 19.—Morning Session.

Executive Council convened at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Present: Gompers, Morrison, Lennon, Duncan, O'Connell and Morris. Absent: McGuire, Mitchell and Kidd.

On application of Jewelers' Union, No. 7407 of New York, for a loan, it was moved and adopted that an appropriation of \$100 be made in the judgment of President Gompers for organization purposes.

The committee appointed to confer with Third Vice-President regarding confidential circular issued, submitted the following report and statement signed by James O'Connell: "At a meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at Washington, D. C., during the week of October 16, 1899, the question of the strained relations between the International Typographical Union and the International Association of Machinists was discussed and in connection therewith the contents of the circular letter issued from the Grand Lodge, I. A. M., Chicago, Ill., July 17, 1899, was considered. After deliberation of the latter document, expression was given to the effect that the general tenor of the letter covered subject-matter absolutely affecting the I. A. M. and its prerogatives and autonomy. Paragraph 6, however, was considered as applying disrespectfully to all the members composing the I. T. U., and in connection with which the International President of the I. A. M. submitted the following statement:

"While without waiving any of the prerogatives which belong to the Grand Lodge of the I. A. M., as voiced in the

circular letter sent out to subordinate lodges, dated July 17, 1899, and reference to which is made in the foregoing, I withdraw the statement in paragraph 6 in as far as it reflects on the unionism of the entire membership of the I. T. U., my intention having been to have the force of the paragraph in question apply to such members as have taken the places of members of our union employed in printing offices, and to those who directly aided and abetted them in so doing. The statement was written under great provocation and some excitement, and had it received the revision usually given official documents, the intention of the statement would have been made more clear and certainly not subject to the construction the language implies. (Signed.)

"JAMES O'CONNELL."

On application of Brewery Workers' National Union to place the firm of Bergner & Engel upon the American Federation of Labor "We Don't Patronize" list, it was referred to P. J. McGuire and George Chance for investigation.

Moved that resolution against overtime be republished in AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. Carried.

Moved and seconded that President Gompers enter into correspondence of investigation as to whether the cause has been removed for which the Metropolitan Insurance Company was placed upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor. Carried.

It was moved that the application of the coopers to place the Dold Packing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor be referred to President Gompers, to continue communication with a view of securing an adjustment.

Moved and seconded that the Executive Council recommend to the Detroit Convention that all names on the "We Don't Patronize" list be dropped, with the understanding that applications can be renewed.

Moved that the Paving Department Workers be informed that if they do not conform with the American Federation of Labor law their charter would be revoked. Adopted.

Moved that the application of the stove mounters to place the firm of Belleville Stove Workers on the "We Don't Patronize" list be investigated and take regular course. Carried.

Request of Tri-City Labor Congress asking American Federation of Labor to assist them to organize Moline was considered favorably.

On the application of Casting Dressers' Union No. 6844 to place the Worthington Pump Co. on the "We Don't Patronize" list, it was moved that their request be refused. Adopted.

The Executive Council recommends to the convention that the national and local unions prepare a statement and submit it to the American Federation of Labor of the amount of money expended by their unions for the beneficial and protective features of their organizations.

Executive Council having concluded its business, adjourned at 1.30, to meet again at the call of the President.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary American Federation of Labor.

We Don't Patronize.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please copy:

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

Bakers.—AMERICAN BISCUIT CO., UNITED STATES BAKING CO.

Millers.—JACOB BECK & SON, PEARL WHEAT AND BREAKFAST FLAKE MANUFACTURERS, of DETROIT, MICH.

MOSELEY & MOTLEY MILLING CO., of ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GEO. P. PLANT MILLING COMPANY.

ELEVATOR MILLING CO., of SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Butchers.—GEORGE FOWLER PACKING CO., of KANSAS CITY, KANS.

SWIFT PACKING CO., of CHICAGO, ILL.; KANSAS CITY, KANS.; E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.; ST. PAUL, MINN., AND OMAHA, NEB.

Brewers.—CINCINNATI BREWING CO., of HAMILTON, OHIO.

GEO. EHRET, of NEW YORK, N. Y.

BALZ BREWING CO., of PHILA., PA.

Cigars.—BANNER CIGAR CO., BROWN BROS. CIGAR CO., H. DIETZ CIGAR CO., GORDON CIGAR CO., GROSS & CO., HARRINGTON & OUELETTE CIGAR CO., GEO. MOCLES CIGAR CO., MOEK'S CIGAR CO., WM. TEGGE CIGAR CO., all of DETROIT, MICH.

EITEL & CASSEBOHN, HETTERMAN BROS. CO.,
of LOUISVILLE, KY.
HIRSHHORN, MACK & CO., of NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
BONDY & LEDEDERAR, KERBS, WERTHEIM &
SCHIFFER, S. OTTENBERG BROS., POWELL,
SMITH & CO., KARL UPMAN, of NEW YORK, N. Y.
S. F. HESS & CO., of ROCHESTER, N. Y.
CHAS. H. BUSBEY, of MCHERRY TOWN, PA.
YOCUM BROS., of READING, PA.

Tobacco.—LIGGETT & MYERS, DRUMMOND, JNO. FIN-
ZER & BRO., LUHRMAN & WILBERN (Polar Bear),
GRADLE & STORTZ.

BROWN TOBACCO COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.—*Plug Tobacco.*—Battle Ax,
Newsboy, Piper Hiedeck, Something Good, Pedro.
Smoking Tobacco: Gall & Ax, Navy, Honest Long Cut,
Duke's Mixture, Seal of North Carolina, Ivanhoe,
Greenback. *Cigarettes:* Duke's Cameo, Sweet Caporal,
Cycle, Old Judge.

Chewing Gum.—GROVE CO., of SALEM, O., *Brands:* Pepsin,
Jersey Fruit and Fruit Flavors.

CLOTHING.

Tailors.—MOCK, BERMAN & CO., of CINCINNATI, O.
CLOTHIERS' EXCHANGE, of ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Shoemakers.—RICE & HUTCHINS, S. H. HOWE, JOHN
O'CONNELL & SON and JOHN A. FRYE, of MARL-
BORO, MASS.

HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO., of St. Louis, Mo.
DUGAN & HUDSON, of ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Elastic Goring.—WOODWARD'S, of ABINGTON, MASS.

FURNISHING.

Furniture.—F. X. GANTER, Bar and Office Fixtures, BAL-
TIMORE, MD.

CHAIR AND FURNITURE CO. and the ROYAL
MANTEL & FURNITURE CO., of ROCKFORD, ILL.

SCHOOL SEAT COMPANY, of GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Beds and Bedding.—O'BRIEN BROS. and the SPRING BED
CO., of CHICAGO, ILL.

BERGER BEDDING CO., A. WEIGEL AND CO., Mat-
tresses, and KIPP BROS., Mattresses and Spring Beds,
of MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Brooms.—ILLINOIS BROOM COMPANY.

LEE BROOM COMPANY, of DAVENPORT, IOWA.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

Newspapers, etc.—THE "TIMES," of LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE "FREIE PRESSE," of CHICAGO, ILL.

THE "PILOT," "REPUBLIC" and THE "ARENA"
MAGAZINE, of BOSTON, MASS.

Books, etc.—DONOHUE AND HENNEBERRY, Printers
and Publishers, of CHICAGO, ILL.

CONKEY PRINTING CO., of HAMMOND, IND.

A. V. HAIGHT, Publisher, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

POTTERY, GLASS AND STONE.

Potters.—MONMOUTH POTTERY CO., and the
MONMOUTH MINING AND MFG. CO. (Sewer Pipe), of
MONMOUTH, ILL.

OWENS POTTERY CO., of ZANESVILLE, O.

Brick.—T. B. TOWNSEND BRICK AND CONTRACTING
CO., of ZANESVILLE, O.

Lime.—COBB & CO., PERRY BROS., AND A. F. CROCK-
ETT & CO., all of ROCKLAND, ME.

S. E. & H. L. SHEPARD, of ROCKFORD, ME.

Glass.—PLATE GLASS COMBINE, of PITTSBURG, PA.

Stone.—VENABLE BROS. QUARRIES, of LITHONIA, GA.
P. H. BINZ, Monumental Worker, of CLEVELAND, O.

HARDWARE AND MACHINERY.

Stoves.—SCHNEIDER-TREKAMP CO., Oil, Gas and Gas-
oline Stoves (all Marked "Reliable,") of CLEVELAND,
OHIO.

FULLER-WARREN STOVE CO., of MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Bicycles.—W. F. FAUBER COMPANY, One-Piece Bicycle
Crank Axle.

GORMULLY & JEFFREY BICYCLE CO., "Rambler,"
of CHICAGO, ILL.

Iron and Steel.—ILLINOIS IRON & BOLT COMPANY,
Wagon Skells, Anvils, Jack Screws, Letter Presses
and Press Stands, of CARPENTERSVILLE, ILL.

BURDEN IRON CO., Rivets, Nails, etc., of TROY, N. Y.

SHELBY STEEL TUBE CO., of ELLWOOD CITY, PA.

Machinery.—FARRAR & TREFTS, Boiler, Machine and
Steam Engine Works, of BUFFALO, N. Y.

Patterns.—GOBEILL PATTERN WORKS, of CLEVELAND,
OHIO.

Belting.—BOSTON BELTING CO., of BOSTON, MASS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. & F. GLOR COOPERAGE CO., of BUFFALO, N. Y.

PHILLIP SPAETER COOPERAGE CO., of PHILA., PA.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MANFG. CO., Carriages and
Wagons, of SOUTH BEND, IND.

ANDREW KIMBLE, Carriage and Wagon Gear, of
ZANESVILLE, O.

MAPLE CITY SOAP WORKS.

LARKINS' SOAP WORKS, of BUFFALO, N. Y.

MOENCH & SONS COMPANY, TANNERS, of ALPENA,
MICH.

APSLEY RUBBER CO., of HUDSON, MASS.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New
York, N. Y.

Financial Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1899.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for
the month of September, 1899. (The months are abbrevi-
ated thus: J, f, m, a, m, etc.).

RECEIPTS.

Sept.		
1.	Balance on hand	\$7,143 21
	Green glass bottle gatherers 7364, tax, aug.	1 00
	Pipe calkers and tappers 7348, sup.	1 00
	Green glass bottle gatherers 7170, sup.	1 00
	Arch iron workers 7109, sup.	4 50
	Shingle mill workers 7185, tax, July	1 25
	Slate and tile roofers 5774, sup.	40
	Rubber workers 7349, sup.	80
	Rubber workers 7220, tax, aug. \$6.25; sup, 50c.	6 75
	Hod carriers and masons 7343, sup.	80
	Tin plate workers Intl prot assn, sup.	3 75
	International typographical, tax, aug.	92 07
	Laundry workers 7701, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j, a.	20 00
	Tile workers prot 7191, tax, a, m, j, j.	10 00
	Brushmakers prot, 7394, tax, aug.	3 20
	Arch iron workers 7420, tax, July	1 75
	Federal labor 7503, sup.	10 00
	Iron molders' helpers 7502, sup.	5 00
	Lumber handlers 7501, sup.	10 00
2.	Federal labor 7130, tax, July \$7.15; assess, \$2.06.	9 21
	Stock keepers and shippers 7163, tax, aug.	1 00
	Atlantic coast seamen's union, sup.	1 00
	Plasterers tenders 6901, sup.	80
	Plasterers prot 7335, tax, aug.	80
6.	Shingle weavers 7488, sup.	3 10
	Federal labor 6758, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j.	2 10
	Slaters and tinners 7382, tax, June.	1 40
	Laundry workers 7505, sup.	5 00
	Asphalt pavers prot 7506, sup.	10 00
	Saw makers 7504, sup.	10 00
	Hod carriers 5495, tax, a, s.	2 50
	Central labor union, Hartford, Conn, tax, a, m, j	2 50
	Federal labor 7174, assessment.	52
	Federal Labor 7376, tax, aug.	3 15
	Sewing machine builders 7424, sup.	1 00
	Federal labor 7453, tax, aug, 75c; sup, \$1.95.	2 70
	United hatters of N A, tax, sept.	20 00
	Green glass bottle gatherers 7347, tax.	80
	Federal labor 7409, tax, aug.	1 50
	Radiator workers 7082, tax, m, j, j, a, s.	2 50
	Flour mill employes 7467, sup.	1 70
	Stoneware pottery employes 7497, sup.	5 00
	Farmers prot 7437, tax, aug.	1 00
	Stove mounters international union, sup.	2 00
	Federal labor 7051, tax, j, a, s.	3 75
	John R. Williams Co., adv.	15 00
	Horseshall makers 6813, sup.	5 00
	Car molders helpers 7210, tax, m, j, j, a.	10 00
	Browning, King & Co., adv.	50 00
	James R. Sayre, Jr., & Co., adv.	15 00
	Federal labor 7299, tax, July	1 40
	Journeyman barbers Intl, tax, j, j, a.	42 35
	Chainmakers 7418, tax, July, 90c; sup, \$1.	1 90
	S. Bolton's Sons, adv.	25 00
	Freight handlers 7423, tax, j, a.	10 45
8.	Street and building laborers 7507, sup.	7 50
	Schmitt & Schwanenflugel, adv.	10 00

8. Brewery and ice plant laborers 7431, tax, aug.	\$1 50	16. Federal labor 7526, sup.	\$5 00
Intl bro of bookbinders, tax, o,n,d,j,f,m,a,m,j.	84 00	Boommens 7498, sup.	50
9. Federal labor 7479, sup.	4 23	Federal labor 7426, sup.	4 00
Laundry workers 7508, sup.	10 00	Horsenall makers 7180, tax, aug.	3 65
Laborers prot, 7371, tax, j, a	48 05	Soap workers 7511, sup.	5 00
Paper box makers 7486, sup.	58	Federal labor 7415, tax, aug.	1 15
Federal labor 7136, tax, aug.	1 40	Stoneware pottery employes 7407, sup.	75
Asphalt block and vitrified brick pavers 7214, tax, a, s.	1 40	Mineral mine workers progressive 7318, tax, aug.	1 60
Blindery employes 7494, sup.	5 00	Federal labor 7010, tax, aug.	8 00
H. Clausen & Son brewing co, adv.	25 00	Federal labor 7479, sup.	1 08
Porter Bros & Co, adv.	10 00	Ship carpenters and caulkers 6884, tax, sept.	1 75
Wiebusch & Hilger, adv.	25 00	18. Federal labor 7392, tax, sept.	7 75
11. Iron workers helpers 6709, tax, aug.	9 40	Federal labor 7423, tax, july	5 30
Federal labor 7476, tax, aug, \$2.10; sup, \$6.00.	9 00	Tug pilots protective 7514, sup.	5 00
Stoneware potters 7142, tax, aug, 95c; sup, 25c.	1 20	Federal labor 7226, tax, aug.	10 00
Triple workers 7239, tax, sept.	1 80	Steel cabinet workers 7294, tax, sept.	1 30
Lathers 7509, sup.	10 00	Federal labor 7310, tax, aug.	5 00
Metal workers 7510, sup.	5 00	Federal labor 6876, sup.	50
Soap workers 7511, sup.	5 00	Paper mill employes 7528, sup.	5 00
Composition pressmen 7512, sup.	10 00	Axe forgers and helpers 7527, sup.	10 00
Federal labor 7503, sup.	1 94	Furnace workers protective 7526, sup.	5 00
Federal labor 7412, sup.	5 00	Federal labor 7065, tax, a, s, o	4 80
Co-operative trades and labor council, Hamilton, O, sup.	75	Federal labor 7357, tax, july	1 55
Freight handlers 7449, sup.	3 00	Shingle weavers 7009, tax, sept, \$8.70; sup, 85c.	9 55
Trades and labor unions, E.St.Louis, Ill, tax, j,a,s	2 50	Millwrights and machinery erectors 7475, sup.	2 15
Federal labor 7423, sup.	10 00	Horsenall workers 6170, sup.	5 00
Bill posters and distributors 7419, sup.	2 50	Freight handlers 7449, tax, aug.	5 55
Hull & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., adv.	100 00	Federal labor 7381, sup.	2 40
The Lehigh Valley Coal Co., adv.	50 00	Federal labor 7076, sup.	2 40
Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill, adv.	41 64	Lead and zinc miners 7500, sup.	2 00
Federal labor 7513, sup.	10 00	Federal labor 7108, tax, bal may.	35
12. Flour laborers 6917, sup.	2 25	Buchanan & Lyall, adv.	58 32
Tug pilots prot 7514, sup.	5 00	Chainmakers 6587, tax, aug, \$2.70; sup, 25c.	2 05
Screwmakers 6585, sup.	1 00	19. Federal labor 7211, tax, \$2.10; sup, \$3.35.	5 45
Federal labor 7403, tax, aug.	2 70	Central labor union, Youngstown, O, tax, j, j, a.	2 50
Bottlers union 7464, tax, aug, \$1.10; sup, 85c.	1 85	Federal labor 7312, tax, j, a.	4 55
Miners prot 7228, tax, m, j, j.	3 00	Button makers 7181, tax, oct.	1 75
Stone pointers prot 6776, tax, f, m, a, m.	2 00	Hat formers 7581, sup.	10 00
Fleischmann & Co, adv.	87 50	Billers protective 7018, tax, j, a.	2 50
Capewell Horse Nail Co, adv.	50 00	Gill net fishermen 6896, tax, bal sept, part oct.	1 15
13. Wood carvers assn of N. A, tax, aug.	4 94	Local No. 25, tin plate workers, intl protective association, sup.	1 00
Carriage and wagon workers Intl, tax, m, j, j.	9 00	Piqua, O, trades and labor council, tax, a, m, j.	2 50
Ornamental glass workers 7450, sup.	4 00	20. Federal labor 7241, tax, aug.	19 00
Lathers prot 6838, tax, sept.	50	Tin plate workers intl prot assn, tax, a, m, j.	17 00
Amal assn street railway employes, tax, aug.	10 00	Laborers protective 7402, tax, sept.	7 90
Federal labor 7110, tax, \$5; sup, \$2.50.	7 50	Window glass workers 7329, tax, bal-a, s.	2 80
Packers and nallers 7489, sup.	50	Federal labor 7479, tax, sept.	1 85
Brushmakers prot 7422, sup.	75	Trades and labor council, Ft Wayne, Ind, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d.	5 00
Freight handlers 7517, sup.	10 00	American federation of musicians, tax, a, s.	40 00
Copper mine workers 7518, sup.	5 00	Sewer and tunnel workers 7319, tax, july.	6 75
Horsenall makers 7073, tax, july, \$4; sup, \$5.50.	9 50	Federal labor 7299, tax, aug.	1 15
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe Co, adv.	50 00	Bergner & Engel Brewing Co, adv.	25 00
Laundry workers, assessment.	1 44	Tube workers 7530, sup.	10 00
Tub molders helpers 7152, sup.	2 00	Intl union of steam engineers, tax, m, a.	11 67
Laborers protective 7570, tax, aug.	5 00	Intl bro of leather workers on h.g, tax, aug.	4 67
Brewery porters and freight handlers 7236, tax, aug.	5 50	Federal labor 7420, sup.	5 00
Iron and steel workers 7518, sup.	10 00	Laundry workers 7508, sup.	2 30
Oil well workers 7391, tax, j, a.	1 10	Freight handlers 7474, sup.	3 00
Federal labor 6303, tax, aug, \$1.95; sup, 50c.	2 45	21. United Shirt and Collar Co, adv.	50 00
14. Stoneware potters, assessment.	50	United Shirt and Collar Co, adv.	20 85
Laborers 7520, tax, a, s.	21 00	Singer Mfg Co, adv.	37 50
Fibre sanders 7296, tax, sept.	2 20	Ice wagon mens 7432, tax, aug.	1 20
Columbia river fishermen prot 6321, tax, a, s.	16 00	Federal labor 7358, sup, aug.	8 85
Soap workers 7442, sup.	30 75	Federal labor 7390, sup.	5 00
Federal labor 7238, tax, aug.	3 85	Oil well workers 7107, tax, sept.	2 70
Laborers prot 6869, tax, j, j, a, s.	41 00	Flour and cereal millmens 7203, tax, a, s.	1 60
Federal labor 7126, tax, june, \$3.75; sup, 50c.	4 25	Federal labor 7167, tax, aug, \$1.65; sup, 50.	2 15
Federal labor 7476, sup.	1 00	Federal labor 7208, tax, aug, \$18; sup, \$1.	19 00
Federal labor 7051, sup.	4 10	Lathers prot 7408, tax, aug.	70
Federal labor 7426, tax, aug.	3 50	Federal labor 6968, tax, m, j, j.	4 65
Tanners and curriers 7444, tax, a, s.	5 00	Federal labor 7532, sup.	10 00
Laborers prot 7308, tax, june, 80c; sup, 50c.	1 30	22. Jewelers prot 7533, sup.	7 50
Carwheel molders helpers 7396, tax, aug.	1 00	Hod carriers prot 7351, tax, a, s.	4 30
Tri-city labor congress, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '99; j, f, m, a, \$15; sup, \$5.	20 00	Watch case workers 7209, tax, j, j, a.	7 50
The central trades and labor council, New Orleans, La, sup.	10 00	Federal labor 7423, sup.	4 70
Federal labor 7520, sup.	5 00	Laundry workers 7306, tax, j, j.	1 00
Chain makers 7519, sup.	10 00	Muth & co, adv.	5 00
Lime burners 7078, tax, aug.	35	Ralston & Siddons, adv.	5 00
Patent machine tinnners 6947, assessment.	3 30	James L. Norris, adv.	30 00
Centl trades and labor assembly, Syracuse, sup.	10 00	R. Lynn, adv.	2 00
G. W. Van Slyke and Horton, adv.	15 00	S. G. Stewart, adv.	2 00
Geo. P. Ide & Co., adv.	50 00	Geo M. Barker, adv.	8 00
Button workers prot 6861, tax, aug, \$2.65; sup, \$3.85.	6 50	H. Kraemer, adv.	3 00
15. Tanners and curriers 7307, sup.	7 50	Louis Hartig, adv.	2 00
Amal society of carpenters and joiners, tax, j, a.	12 67	Chr. Xander, adv.	2 00
Federal labor 7303, tax, a, m, j, j.	4 50	Geo W. Herold, adv.	5 00
The Geo. Bechtel brew co, adv.	25 00	Henry E. Paterson, adv.	8 00
F. W. Devoe and C. T. Reynolds co, adv.	25 00	Saks & co, adv.	2 00
Gas engine and power co, and Chas L. Seabury & co, adv.	50 00	James Stevens, adv.	1 00
Anglo-American drug co, adv.	5 00	Thos W. Smith, adv.	5 00
Terra cotta pressers and finishers 7523, sup.	10 00	Thos Somerville & Sons, adv.	2 00
Federal labor 7522, sup.	10 00	No. mineral mine workers, sup.	5 00
Powder workers 7521, sup.	10 00	Federal labor 7475, sup.	2 50
Hammacher, Schlemmer & co, adv.	14 70	Implement frame workers 7466, sup.	2 00
16. Milkmen prot 7525, sup.	10 00	Lathers protective 7408, sup.	1 35
Blacksmiths helpers 7524, sup.	10 00	Reed & Auerbacher, adv.	15 00
		23. Arch iron, wire & metal workers 6616, tax, sept.	2 10
		Team drivers international union, tax, aug.	7 20
		Fish dressers 7416, tax, sept, \$2; sup, \$2.55.	4 35
		Federal labor 6858, tax, n, d, j, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, \$2.87; assessment, \$14.	16 87

Ornamental wire workers 7215, tax, \$2.25; sup, 20c	2 45	Ohio federation of labor, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, s, o	7 30
Trades & labor council, Leavenworth, Kans, sup	7 50	Roll workers 7414, tax, j, a, s, \$1.60; sup, \$1	5 60
Marble cutters and tile setters, 6848, tax, sept	1 15	FEDERATIONISTS	400 15
Stone ramblers 7219, tax, a, s	2 50	Small supplies	14 87
Teamsters 6060, assessment	60	Subscriptions	18 15
Federal labor 6925, sup	3 00		
25. Sprinkler fitters 6967, sup	25	Total	\$10,494 46
Blindery employes 7491, tax, sept	40		
Stanley Rule and Level Co., adv	25 00	EXPENSES.	
Federal labor 6876, tax, j, a	4 10	September.	
Lather's prot 7333, tax, sept	75	1. By one month's rent in advance, Wm. M. Garrett	\$32 00
Flag stone workers 7385, tax, j, a, s	2 25	Printing 2,000 song cards, Phillips & Patton	6 00
Stone sawyers and rubbers assn 6784, tax, n, d,		Organizing expenses and salary, P. W. Greene	25 00
99; j, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, d, j, f, m, a, m, j,		Organizing expenses, Geo. B. Frank	4 20
j, part a; assessment, \$1	33 00	Spring water for office from June 1 to Sept 1, Z.	
Laundry workers 7205, sup	50	L. B. ebe & Son	3 85
Federal labor 7491, sup	1 25	Organizing expenses and salary, W. H. Winn	50 00
Federal labor 7346, tax, aug	1 25	Street car tickets, W. F. Ashley, Jr.	2 00
Horseshall workers 6170, tax, June	10 85	Newspapers for office, Washington Times	1 00
United bro of carpenters and joiners, tax, aug	66 67	2. Printing 500 cards from plate, Gompers, \$4.75;	
Federal labor 7481, sup	1 25	Making plate and printing 300 cards, Morrison,	
Federal labor 7306, tax, aug	6 00	\$5.00; 4,000 copies "First Sheet from Caxton's	
26. Teamsters and laborers 7068, sup	1 00	Press," \$25 85; 3,000 reports of organizers, \$9.50;	
Block pavers, cement walk and curbsetters 7484,		1,500 8-hour button circulars, \$4.75; Law Re-	
sup	1 00	porter Co	49 85
Federal labor 7204, tax, aug	70	1/2 pt crimson ink, 60c; 1 qt mucilage, 70c; 1 300	
Aut sprinklers, pipe fitters and helpers 6840, tax,		page record, 60c; 1 doz pencils, \$1.30; 1 qt staf-	
aug	2 40	ford com ink, 60c; Law Reporter Co	3 20
Asheville, N. C. central labor union, j, j, a	2 50	Organizing expenses and salary, W. H. Winn	50 00
Amal meat cutters and butcher workmen, sup	13 80	Telegraphing money to Winn, Western Union	
Composition pressmen 7512, sup	50	Tel Co	1 82
Federal labor 7300, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s	7 80	One paper cutter, Brentano's	15
Aluminum workers 7454, tax, aug	3 05	Making one packing box, I. N. Runyan	30
Laborers protective 7371, sup	3 50	Sixteen half-tone portraits, at \$1.80, Maurice	
Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co, adv	30	Joyce Engraving Company	28 80
Federal labor 6812, tax, sept	50	13. Thirteen half-tones, W. C. Newton & Co	43 87
Federal labor 7403, sup	50	Organizing expenses, F. L. McGruder	50 00
Blacksmiths helpers 6931, tax, j, a, s	7 50	Organizing expenses, James Leonard	10 50
Federal labor 6809, tax, m, j, j, a	1 40	250 stamped envelopes, H. C. Easterday	5 35
Federal labor 7308, tax, sept, \$2.40; sup, 50	2 90	8. Telegrams, Postal Telegraph Cable Co	3 49
27. Central labor union, Brockton, Mass, sup	5 00	9. Expressage, Wm. Barnes	25
Brushmakers 7422, tax, oct, 35c; sup, 75c	1 10	500 lc stamps, H. C. Easterday	5 00
Lathers protective 7406, tax, sept	50	Typewriting, Wm. C. Jewby	1 50
Iron and steel workers 7518, sup	1 00	Organizing expenses, W. R. Boyer	8 30
Galvanizers protective 7199, tax, m, j, j, a, s, \$6.25;		Organizing expenses and salary, F. L. McGruder	50 00
sup, 50c	6 75	Expressing money to F. L. McGruder, Adams	
Leather shavers 7036, tax, j, a, s	6 00	Express Co	25
Gas workers 7462, tax, aug	1 00	11. Printing 200 treasurer's cash books, \$47.10; 200	
Bottling house employes 7430, tax, aug	90	daybooks, \$76.75; 200 100-pp. ledgers, \$90; Thos.	
Federal labor 7387, tax, j, j, a	9 70	W. Cadick	213 85
Federal labor 7153, tax, sept	35	Organizing expenses, H. G. Coulter	10 00
Federal labor 7534, sup	6 00	Sending money orders, W. F. Ashley, Jr	17
Carbide workers 7535, sup	10 00	Extra postage, postoffice	90
Trades & labor council, Montgomery, Ala, sup	7 50	Organizing expenses, C. J. McMorow	50 00
Gas workers 7403, sup	1 40	12. Salary and expenses as fraternal delegate to Can-	
Tile workers 7191, tax, aug	2 50	adian congress, J. H. Sullivan	100 00
Plasterers protective 7335, tax, sept	60	Organizing expenses, John O. Hall	3 50
Natl bro of electrical workers, tax, sept	6 67	Organizing expenses, M. G. Griffin	6 00
Horse nail makers 7073, sup	5 00	14. 2,000 2c stamped envelopes, H. C. Easterday	42 80
Natl cotton mule spinners, tax, j, f, m	22 00	15. 400 2c and 200 lc stamps, H. C. Easterday	10 00
Flour packers and nailers 6152, tax, j, a, s	7 50	1 doz copying cloths, 60c; 1 doz oil boards, 30c;	
Structural iron and steel workers 7536, sup	10 00	6 blue blotting paper, 25c; 2 penholders, 10c;	
Federal labor 7453, sup	2 50	2 1,000 page copying books, \$2.60; 1 box rubber	
Oil well workers 7114, tax, aug	3 80	bands, 25c; 10 copying books, \$13; 1 oz bands,	
28. Tin plate workers intl prot assn, sup	3 75	25c; 1 oz bands, 50c; 6 sheets blotting, 25c;	
Bindery employes, sup	1 20	1 doz oil boards, 30c; 1 doz copying cloths, 60c; E.	
Horse nail workers 6170, tax, July	10 95	Morrison Paper Co	19 00
Federal labor 7106, tax, aug	3 40	Organizing expenses, G. R. Webb	5 00
Lathers prot 6894, tax, j, a, s, o	2 00	Sending money order to Webb, W. F. Ashley, Jr	97
Oil well workers 7537, sup	5 00	Fixings for office, Donaldson & Helslev	9 60
Flour mill workers 7538, sup	10 00	1 brush, 10c; 20,000 wrappers, 9x12, \$6; R. P. An-	
Federal labor 7475, tax, a, s	2 00	drews & Co	6 10
Federal labor 7108, tax, j, j, a, s	7 00	Pins for office, Woodward & Lothrop	50
Grain handlers 7445, tax, a, s	3 40	Stenographic services, J. L. Hart	1 50
Hod carriers 5495, sup	80	10,000 8-hour buttons, Baldwin & Gleason Co	75 00
Ushers prot 7539, sup	10 00	Newspapers for office, Washington Post	2 10
Lathers prot 7540, sup	10 00	Specimen badge, The Whitehead & Hoag Co	2 15
Paper mill employes 7528, sup	5 00	Clippings, National Press Intelligence Co	5 00
29. A. Todtenhausen, sup	2 00	1 doz Eagle draughting pencils, O. C. Pursell	50
Copper mine workers 7482, sup	7 00	2 doz cloths, \$1.20; 1 doz oil boards, 30c; 1/4 lb of	
Furnace workers prot 7529, sup	7 00	bands; E. Morrison Paper Co	2 25
Paper box makers 7486, tax, sept	85	Telegrams, July and August, Western Union Tel	
Federal labor 7337, tax, sept	4 25	Co	44 68
Tub molders and helpers 7452, tax, sept	2 00	Expressage, United States Express Co	55 77
Paper carriers 5783, tax, a, s	4 00	16. Extra postage, postoffice	41 00
Cleveland, O. cent labor union, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o	10 00	Printing 250 envelopes, 50c; printing 2,000 and	
Federal labor 7392, sup	1 00	furnishing same, \$5; 2,000 Why (repairing	
Stave and heading workers 7440, sup	1 75	plate, 30c) \$3.50; 5,000 Why We Unite, \$20; 2,000	
Arch iron workers 7420, tax, aug	2 20	2c envelopes, \$2.50; Phillips & Patton	
Freight handlers 7438, tax, j, a, s	8 75	18. Expenses to Minneapolis, Minn, Thos I. Kidd	81 50
Lathers prot 7050, tax, j, a, s	2 25	19. Organizing expenses and salary, W. H. Winn	100 00
C. J. Pullman, adv	3 00	Organizing expenses and salary, James Leonard	17 35
Jacob Bruegger, adv	2 00	21. 400 2c and 200 lc stamps, H. C. Easterday	10 00
Henry C. Brown, adv	2 00	22. Adjusting typewriter, 50c; 1 ribbon, 75c; Wycoff,	
Saml C. Palmer, adv	3 00	Seamans & Benedict	1 25
Gustav Hartig, adv	2 00	Organizing expenses, Rud Benz	4 00
T. T. Luckett, adv	1 00	Printing September FEDERATIONIST, Law Re-	
Washington Brewing Co, adv	5 00	porter Co	954 85
B. B. Earnshaw & Bro, adv	5 00	Printing 1,500 circulars, \$3; 500 record books, \$105;	
Thos. Riley, adv	5 00	Thos W. Cadick	110 00
John H. Hellman, adv	7 00	Matches for office, E. E. Lake	50
Quarrymens prot 7541, sup	10 00	10 special delivery stamps, postoffice	1 00

22. 200 1c revenue stamps, W. F. Ashley, Jr.....	\$2 00
23. Expressage, Wm. Barnes.....	30
Contributed article for FEDERATIONIST, Samuel Leffingwell.....	5 00
Organizing expenses, car builders, Donald Glass.....	10 50
Repairing shears, Wm H. Myers.....	15
Street car tickets, W. F. Ashley, Jr.....	1 50
27. Organizing expenses, Geo. Furniss.....	5 00
Sending money order to Furniss, W. F. Ashley.....	07
Organizing expenses, C. J. McMorrow.....	50 00
Organizing expenses, Rud Benz.....	20 00
29. 400 2c and 200 1c stamps, H. C. Easterday.....	10 00
30. Seals, Baumgarten & Sons.....	60 55
Organizing expenses and salary, in Intermountain District, Harvey Schamel.....	150 00
Organizing expenses and salary, James Leonard.....	13 50
Organizing expenses and salary, F. L. McGruder.....	50 00
Organizing expenses, J. A. Shaw.....	10 00
Organizing expenses, Cal. Wyatt.....	8 00
Traveling expenses for Aug. and Sept., Saml. Gompers.....	74 78
One month's salary, President Samuel Gompers.....	150 00
One month's salary, Secretary Frank Morrison.....	125 00
3 weeks' salary, stenographer, J. Kelly.....	38 25
5 weeks' salary, stenographer, J. A. McDonald.....	63 15
2 weeks' salary, stenographer, R. L. Guard.....	22 00
5 weeks' salary, stenographer, H. McKee.....	62 13
5 weeks' salary, Hugh McGregor.....	60 00
5 weeks' salary, V. McDonald.....	39 20
5 weeks salary, W. F. Ashley.....	53 00
5 weeks salary, R. W. Ashley.....	32 50
Extra typewriting, B. R. Berlin.....	27 00
Writing wrappers, K. Oates.....	9 75
Writing wrappers, Geo. Berry.....	4 00
Writing lists of unions, A. Berkeley.....	40 50
Writing lists of unions, J. G. Rodgers.....	40 50
Stamps received and used, Frank Morrison.....	10 08
Total.....	\$3,666 72

RECAPITULATION.

Cash on hand Sept. 1.....	\$7,143 21
Receipts.....	3,351 25
Total.....	\$10,494 46
Expenses.....	3,666 72
Balance.....	\$6,827 74

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DEC., 1899.

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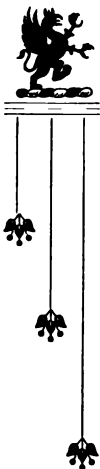
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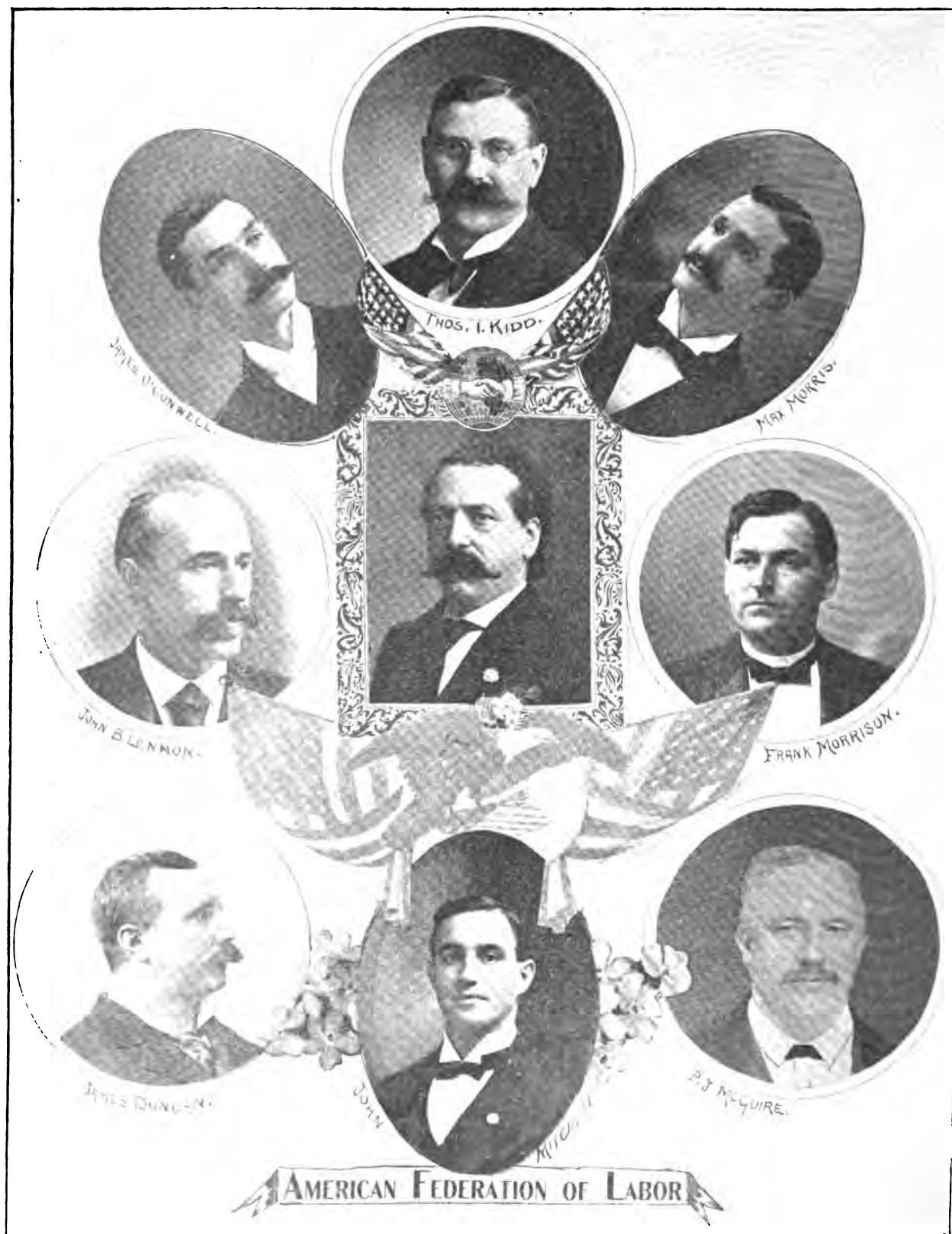
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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

American Federationist.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS
OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

VOL. VI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER, 1899.

No. 10

"O, aching time! O, moments big as years!
All, as ye pass, swell out the monstrous truth
And press it so upon our very griefs
That unbelief has not space to breathe." —Keats.

The Merciless Factory.

Oh, the stifling air of the factory,
Where death and misery dwell,
And the long black lines of belting
That writhe like the fiends of hell.

Where the low-hanging, cobwebbed rafters
Keep in the poisonous breath;
While the slaves of toil must suffer
Or starve with their loved ones to death.

Oh, the merciless port-hole windows,
With their burden of dirt and grime,
That the factory fiend has provided
To keep out the glad sunshine.

The incessant buzz of the spindle,
As it whirls in its merciless glee,
And spins from the heart of the toiler
A thread of a life's misery.

And the sad, dreary days of suffering
In the long stretch of the years;
'Tis a human fabric they're spinning
In their agony and their tears.

While their dearest aspirations
Of the breath of God in men,
Are smothered by the factory,
And never survive again.

Ye rich, who rule in the factory,
'Tis not fine garments ye spin,
But human fabrics of misery
And desolate lives of sin!

Oh, the awful curse of your factory,
With its suffering and its tears!
I pity the cry of your conscience
When God balances up these years!

Then raise up the grimy rafters,
And let in the fresh air of day;
And cut down the long hours of labor,
That are wearing these lives away.

And your wealth will become a blessing,
No more will your factory spin
Those human fabrics of suffering
And desolate lives of sin.

HERMAN F. HEGNER.

The Antiquity of the Labor Union Spirit.

By J. W. BRAAM.

It is still popularly believed that labor unions are conspiracies hatched up by certain wild-eyed foreigners with criminal tendencies and imported to America for the purpose of injuring the welfare of the people. This belief is still apparently adhered to by the editors of certain of our foremost papers, and is accepted by their readers without question. The ignorance of these people is very apparent when they stigmatize union men as anarchists, socialists, communists, etc., using these terms as if they all had the same meaning, when by referring to any dictionary they could readily see that there is the greatest imaginable difference between the meanings of these words. Nothing can, however, be farther from the truth than the assertion that these labor unions are so created and are of recent appearance. Labor unions have appeared long before history was written.

How do we know that labor unions are prehistoric? Science has given us a telescope by means of which we can look back into human history long before the historic period. We can not see as many details as we can through the historical records, but we can see the general lines quite distinctly. The name of this telescope is Anthropology. Students of this science have discovered that man develops everywhere in the same manner. As Brinton says:¹ "Man is a physical unit, and there is a parallelism of his development everywhere and in all time; nay more, his thoughts and actions, his aims and methods, when in the same degree of development, no matter where he is or in what epoch living, are nearly absolutely uniform; and when we find a living nation of low culture we are safe in taking its modes of thought and feeling as analogous to tribes which have existed in the past." In other words, we can study our ancestors, savage or barbarous, by studying savage or barbarous tribes of the present day. Indeed, certain traits of savages still cling to us with peculiar pertinacity. As Rider Haggard says:² "Ah! this

¹Aims of Anthropology. *Forum*, Nov. '95.

²Allen Quartermain. Preface.

civilization, what does it all come to? For forty years and more I have lived among savages, and studied them and their ways; and now for several years I have lived here in England, and have in my own stupid manner done my best to learn the ways of the children of light; and what have I found? A great gulf fixed? No; only a very little one, and that a plain man's thoughts may spring across. I say that as the savage is, so is the white man, only the latter is more inventive, and possesses the fac-

pretty things around your neck? They have a strong family resemblance, especially when you wear that very low dress, to the savage woman's beads. Your habit of turning round and round to the sound of horns and tom-toms, your fondness for pigments and powders, the way in which you love to subjugate yourself to the rich warrior who has captured you in marriage, and the quickness with which your taste in feathered headdresses varies—all these things suggest touches of kin-



GENL. SECY. JAMES HASLAM, DERBYSHIRE MINERS' ASSOCIATION,
BRITISH FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO THE DETROIT CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

ulty of combination; save and except also that the savage, as I have known him, is to a large extent free from the greed of money, which eats like a cancer into the heart of the white man. It is a depressing conclusion, but in all essentials the savage and the child of civilization are identical. I dare say that the highly civilized lady reading this will smile at an old fool of a hunter's simplicity when she thinks of her black bedecked sister; and so will the superfine cultured idler scientifically eating a dinner at his club, the cost of which would keep a starving family for a week. And yet, my dear young lady, what are those

ship; and remember that in the fundamental principles of your nature you are quite identical. As for you, sir, who also laugh, let some one come and strike you in the face whilst you are enjoying that marvelous looking dish, and we shall soon see how much of the savage there is in you."

As we examine these savage and barbarous races, we shall not, of course, expect to find among them, full-fledged labor unions, with a president, secretary, treasurer, walking delegate, etc., as these are later developments. All we have need to look for is the manifestation of the labor union spirit. This spirit may be defined as an effort on the part

of the laborer to secure just remuneration for his labor, and in other ways to protect his calling, so that wages shall not have a tendency to fall. Neither does it matter by what name the attempt is called, whether labor union, trade union, guild, or what not. So long as the attempt to do that certain thing which has been just mentioned is apparent, a labor union exists in potentiality if not in actuality.

Several such instances have been recorded by

having a particular district of the city appropriated to it, with its own chief, its peculiar festivals, and the like."

Writing of Samoa, Turner says:⁵ "It is a standing custom that after the sides and one end of the house are finished the principal part of the payment be made, and it is at this time that the carpenter, if he be dissatisfied, will get up and walk off. . . . Nor can the chief to whom the house belongs employ another party to finish it.



GEN. SECY. ALEXANDER WILKIE, ASSOCIATED SHIPWRIGHTS' SOCIETY,
BRITISH FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO THE DETROIT CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

travelers and others. Spencer says³ that in ancient Mexico, merchants and craftsmen were organized in bodies, which had obtained certain concessions. They were free from personal service to the feudal lord, except in urgent cases. No one could enter into the trade, except by right of descent or special permission. The latter is evidently partly if not wholly for the purpose of preventing undue competition in the trade. Prescott says⁴ that in Mexico, before the conquerors, "the different trades were arranged into something like guilds, each

It is a fixed rule of the trade, and rigidly adhered to, that no one will take up the work which another party has thrown down."

That this is a matter of wages is evident from another author⁶ who also wrote upon this subject as follows: "Each stage of the work has to be settled for at prescribed periods, or the architects will at once stop work, leaving the unfinished house to stand as a monument to the implied meanness of the owner—a stigma which no Samoan can ever endure, even if he has to go begging all

³ Spencer. *Descriptive Sociology*.

⁴ Prescott. *Mexico*, I, p. 132.

⁵ Turner. *Nineteen Years in Polynesia*, p. 264.

⁶ Churchwood. *My Consulate in Samoa*, p. 167.

around the country and ruin all his relations to get the requisite coin." The principle of not touching work that another has dropped is also an effective principle in labor unionism of today.

Concerning the Tonguese (inhabitants of the Friendly Isles), we read that they always look with suspicion upon any scheme involving large employment of labor, and that they look upon such an employer as one trying to enrich himself at their expense.⁷

Speaking of the Tlinkit Indians, Krause⁸ says: "They try to withdraw from work under all sorts of worthless excuses, or demand higher wages. . . . We were often hindered in our plans by the inclinations on the part of the natives to strike. This untrustworthiness was the reason an attempt was made to import Chinese laborers. When, however, the first Chinese which were to be employed in the manufacture of the tin cans at the canneries, arrived at Sitka, the Indians raised an energetic protest, claiming for themselves the right to perform that labor. It was only after long negotiations, and after the promise had been made that the Chinese would be sent back when they had learned the art of making tin cans that they were allowed to land." Here the presence of the union spirit is so unmistakable that no comment is necessary.

Turning back to the principle laid down by the eminent anthropologist, Brinton, which we have quoted above, it is evident from the instances we have given that the labor union spirit also existed among our ancestors. Whether it unmistakably manifested itself or not we are unable to say. That would depend upon circumstances, such as the strength of the military power vested in the chiefs, which is always opposed to the welfare of the laborer, the development of industry, etc. We may be certain, however, that it was there.

The phenomena which we have mentioned are scattered over widely distant areas and therefore they can not be attributed to imitation. They are the result of the innate desire for equality, which has been inherited from the experience of countless generations of ancestors, gained when equality reigned, for the ancestors of all peoples have first passed through a stage where there were no castes or privileges. We may, therefore, expect to find record of the labor union spirit at a very early time in the historic period, and such, indeed, is the case.

Labor unions existed long before Christ's time, in Europe, Egypt and other countries. Says Ward:⁹ "As early as Numa Pompilius' time, perhaps 700 years before Christ, they are known to have existed in large numbers. . . . At that time there were distinct trades embracing all the

arts of remote antiquity. Skilled mechanics were needed to make all the armor of these warlike times. During the reign of Numa Pompilius, which lasted thirty-nine years, the trade unions must have made great advancement. Indeed, considering the harsh treatment they afterwards received at the hands of the Roman emperors and in later years, beginning B. C. 58, we are left to infer that for nearly seven hundred years of the best life of Rome these labor organizations flourished uninterruptedly. According to Plutarch this ancient king so favored the idea of labor organizations that he made their particular case the very basis of a great reform. Plutarch tells us that he closed the temple of Janus for forty-three years, and all this time there was perpetual peace. The workingmen are known to have had their golden era during the reign of this great lawgiver. If for no other reason than this, the reign of Numa Pompilius must ever be regarded as one of the most valuable, and fraught with richest lessons to the human race. . . . Before the time of Numa the working people had never been recognized that we are aware of. . . .

"We are not to suppose that because the free right of combination was given to the working people by King Numa, that this carried with it all the immunities belonging to other people. Caste remained. They were still looked upon as degraded creatures. It was for the Christian to declare the absolute equality of men. But this right of free combination, *jus coeundi*, was certainly used to an enormous extent as a means of working up a state of things and a spirit of freedom or self-constituted public opinion among working people, fitting them by slow degrees to consider themselves equal to others. . . .

"At that date (58 B. C.) much of the outcast and industrial population of Rome had been well organized and workingmen were, as we shall see, beginning to exercise a powerful political influence. They had been violently attacked by Cicero and other proud aristocrats and nobly and successfully defended by Clodius and a number of other officers of high rank, and a fierce and terrible hatred with clearly discernable political maneuvers, was growing into issue on the advent of the Caesars.

" . . . In our opinion Numa had borrowed his notions regarding the organization of the working population mostly from the then existing state of labor organization in Egypt, Asia Minor and Attica. . . . He actually took salient and very suggestive steps toward filling up the social gap separating the highborns from the lowborns of Rome. He instituted that at the Saturnalian feasts which occurred every December with a harvest thanksgiving or carnival, all ranks of a social character should be forgotten; that figuratively no slave, no social distinction, no arrogance should exist. Thus labor for a moment each year was raised up, and the social arrogance of wealth and

⁷ West. Ten Years in South-central Polynesia.

⁸ Krause. Die Tlinkit Indianer, 218.

Ward. The Ancient Lowly, 351.

birth levelled down to a par with each other. ". . .

" . . . The rapacity of the lords and middlemen of Rome finally became so great that they bought up slaves, redoubled their numbers, encroached upon the common farm lands and upon manufacturers with cheap slave labor, each owning great numbers of slaves, and finally under Caesar succeeded in securing conspiracy laws which suppressed the trade and many other species of organizations, . . ."

storm of protest. The same power that crushed the labor unions also crushed Rome.

The labor unions were not crushed suddenly. After they were prohibited they still continued to exist secretly as benevolent organizations, religious organizations, etc. How long they continued to so exist is probably not known. It is very likely that they had been heard of by the people of England, and had perhaps also spread there to some extent, for we hear that in the fifth



C. J. McMORROW, BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION,
EASTERN GENERAL ORGANIZER OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

This rapacity of the lords, etc., is in all probabilities the chief cause of the downfall of Rome. Rich and religious people love to attribute it to the immoralities practiced there, but as we have nations living in what we consider a low state of morality, and it does not apparently affect their well-being, it would seem that we are justified in doubting the efficiency of that force as a cause. It is gratifying to the propertied classes to attribute this downfall to causes that they may not be particularly liable to, but to attribute it to weaknesses of which they are likewise guilty, meets with a

century there were unions of minstrels in England. Jusserand¹⁰ says: "In the fifth century the king's minstrels, clever, able men, protested to their master against the increasing audacity of the false minstrels, who deprived them of the greater part of their revenues. 'Uncultured peasants,' said the king, who adopted the cause of his own men, 'and workmen of different trades of our Kingdom of England, have passed themselves off as minstrels, some have worn our livery, which we did not

¹⁰ Jusserand. English Wayfaring Life in the Fourteenth Century, 202.

grant to them, and have even given themselves out to be our minstrels.' Thanks to these guilty practices they extorted much money from the subjects of His Majesty, and although they had no understanding nor experience of the science they went from place to place on festival days and gathered all the profits which enriched the true artists, those who had devoted themselves entirely to their profession, and did not exercise any low trade.

"The king, to raise his servitors above all others, authorized them to reconstitute and consolidate the old guild of minstrels, and no one could henceforth exercise this profession, whatever were his talent, if he had not been admitted into the guild. Lastly, a power of inquiry was granted to the members of the society, and they were to have the right of putting all false minstrels under a fine. . . . There was also a famous guild of minstrels at Beverly of very ancient date ruling the minstrels between the rivers Trent and Tweed."

We have thus seen that the labor union appears at all times in some form or other whenever the circumstances are ripe for it. It is an institution which is hoary with age, and is to be revered for the good which it has done in ancient as well as modern times. In these later days, as intelligence is growing and labor unions are growing stronger and more numerous, and as the middle classes are being forced into the ranks of the laborers, leaving only two classes—the laborers and the capitalists—we must look to the labor unions to save our republic from overthrow by capitalists, as they overthrew first the unions of Rome and then Rome itself.

British Labor Notes.

By THOMAS REECE.

LONDON, November 10, 1899.—The organization of the blind brush and mat workers is going on with complete success. This was a very new field for trade unionist effort, and, taking into account the helplessness of the men, a very difficult one. The shocking conditions of labor and the grievous underpayment on the part of the "charitable institutions" that condescend to make a profit out of a fellowman's affliction cried aloud for alteration. A fund of several hundred dollars has been raised in a few weeks to support the men locked out by one of the institutions.

The London Society of Compositors, the best organized branch of the various printing industries, is proposing to inaugurate an agitation for either better wages or shorter hours. Meetings of the craft have been held in the biggest halls in the metropolis—Exeter Hall and the Memorial Hall—and a ballot is being taken of the whole membership this week.

The London comps. are between eleven and twelve thousand strong and have been organized since 1785. These were the early days, shortly before Washington's elevation to the presidency,

when over here parliamentary reform was beginning to free the public voice. William Pitt, second son of the William Pitt who had become Earl of Chatham and died in 1778, was advocating the principles of the people's political associations of the time.

The Revolution Society, founded to commemorate the revolution of 1688, by which the last of the corrupt Stuart kings was driven from St. James and the Hollander and German dynasties introduced, was agitating for trial by jury, freedom of the press and parliamentary reform. The Society of Constitutional Information was asking for popular representation. The London Corresponding Society, a political union of workingmen, had blazoned upon its banners universal suffrage, annual parliaments and the correction of political abuses.

A man was fined £200 and imprisoned for two years for drinking a toast to the success of the French Republic, and many others were fined, imprisoned and stood in the pillory at Charing Cross for daring to speak for the liberty of anything. Foolish old George IV had the military paraded and the militia embodied. Amongst such scenes grew up the famous trade union of printers. Its history is the history of a century's struggle of progress and liberal thought against a reactionary crowd of royalties, aristocrats, plutocrats and their tools.

The London compositors have between sixty and seventy thousand pounds sterling in their reserve funds and have saved as much as ten thousand pounds in one year. The 48-hour week is their goal in the shorter hours direction.

Nothing out of the average is occurring in Great Britain and Ireland in the way of strikes and lock-outs. During September, this year, fifty-four new disputes broke out, involving 7,196 workmen or women, as against fifty-two disputes, affecting 7,644 persons, in September of last year.

Because of the employment of laborers upon work alleged to belong to painters the Lincoln painters struck and went to work elsewhere, and at Nottingham a body of plasterers have struck against the employment of bricklayers upon what the plasterers term *their* work. These demarcation disputes are very common over here. The carpenters and cabinetmakers are trying to settle a similar difference as to who shall have the right to do inside fittings for houses, shops, offices, etc.

A dozen or so disputes occurred in the coal districts, mainly over tonnage rates. In one case the employment of non-unionists precipitated a strike of ninety miners, haulers and laborers, but before the day was finished the men resumed work unconditionally. The hold that the colliery owners have over their employes is almost incredible. They have them bound hand and foot by agreements, and woe betide the coal getter who leaves work without due notice. Heavy fines are his lot if he does. For instance, at Spennymoor 167 men struck against the acceptance of contract work by one of their number. They were all fined stiffly and

returned to work. The contract workman, however, found it best to leave the locality.

Another demarcation of work occurred between the shipwrights and caulkers of Govan. The shipwrights came out to the number of 380, but returned to work after five days under the terms of an arbitration award recently given on this question.

The textile workers, just like the miners, are also held to their work very tightly by means of "voluntary" agreements. For instance, in September four disputes brought out nearly 650 spinners and weavers. In one case the work people struck against bad material; in another for the reinstatement of an unjustly discharged fellow worker; in a third against bad material and disgraceful fines, and in the last case they struck for an advance on certain classes of goods. In each case they were summoned to the local courts and fined for leaving work without due notice. Only in the case of the advance in wages was the strike successful, and there 10 per cent. was conceded.

The great Dundee strike petered out, the 35,000 jute and other factory hands going back after a three weeks' cessation of work. Not that labor has achieved no victories. Twelve hundred bricklayer's laborers at Leicester have been raised a half-penny per hour, making their rate 6½d and their weekly wages 29s. Then under a sliding scale the whole of the South Wales miners have been raised 3½ per cent. About 40,000 men in the different centers of iron and steel manufacture obtained raises under neighborhood sliding scales of from 2½ per cent. to 15 per cent.

It now seems very likely that the underpaid and sweated girls employed by Sir T. J. Lipton will be forced out on strike. Lipton's name is detested among trade unionists here. He's a bad egg.

Trade Unions and Trusts.

By HENRY WHITE.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM AS AN EFFECT OF COMPETITION.

The industrial combination known as trusts have so entrenched themselves in our economic system, that it is not so much a question now as to how they can be suppressed, but what the public attitude should be toward them, and whether or how they should be regulated for the public benefit. They are already a phase of our industrial development, and being here have at least some presumption in their favor, but they are not yet sufficiently established to give them the sanction of time and experience. They have just forced their way into the arena of public activity. The benefits derived by the community from them still requires demonstration, likewise adequate proof as to the dangers attending their existence. Simply citing cases showing abuses is no indictment against the method itself. We must distinguish between the use and abuse of a thing, otherwise no human institution could stand. Discrimination is the soul of an argument. While pointing

out the evils of trusts we must not forget the serious grievances of competitive business—its limitations—its wastes—its uncertainties. Workingmen are only too familiar with the disheartening reply when asking for an increase of wages: "Can't afford it on account of competition." The trust method at least, changes that situation as far as ability to concede better conditions are concerned.

If the success of the trusts has been to the detriment of the people, society, always supreme, can harass it, tax away its profits and even outlaw it, but as to whether it can be destroyed under a system of private enterprise or whether society can prevent competing concerns from consolidating or being operated under a mutual agreement without undoing the work of progress and establishing medieval trade restrictions? that is the question.

National incorporation, if that were possible under the Constitution suggests a way of uniformly regulating corporations, by limiting their operations to the definite purpose for which they are chartered, instead of the unsatisfactory state regulation which has led to such grotesque results. Government ownership and control of all monopolized industries is one way of dealing with the subject, but we are not evidently prepared to seriously consider so vast and revolutionary a proposition, there being nothing in all history or in our own experience to support it.

The real reason why trusts have grown so wonderfully in this country is really due to the American genius for doing things upon a large scale, and putting natural forces to the best use. Favored legislation, tariffs, discriminating railroad rates, or the many other things, commonly ascribed as being the cause of their growth, reminds me very much of the fly upon the wheel, which exclaimed, "How fast I am making it turn." These things may accelerate their development and enable them to exact undue profits, but they do not account for the phenomena itself. It is Yankee enterprise rather, which quickly utilized the advantages which centralization gives just as it applied electric energy immediately after its secrets were known.

We frequently hear men of business experience expressing themselves despairingly upon this subject as though the well established law of trade, viz: that money for investment will flow in the direction of the most profit and greatest security, had ceased to operate and that the trusts charged with exacting exorbitant profits had pre-empted all claims and forestalled the formation of rival corporations. Can it be that the spirit of rivalry has ceased to assert itself? Is it not more likely to do so in another form through competition between great combinations? As soon as present industrial tendencies have evolved from the present formative state there can be no doubt that that force in business which has never failed will be made manifest. In a fair, free field would not superior

service more likely be the only means by which a corporation could continue to dominate the market? Where a monopoly is supported by the obtaining of favored freight rates, legislative privileges, patent rights, or the tariff, this beneficent process would be hampered or even counteracted, and all of our energies, therefore, should be directed toward removing such impediments, instead of vainly striving to prevent the natural and inevitable movement toward concentration. This is the pith of the whole question. That the tariff in some cases enables a combination in control of a product to put up the price, based upon the difference in the customs duty, there can be no question. I cite as an instance the case of woolen cloth. Where a monopoly is due to the control of a necessary invention it is improbable that inventive genius will have exhausted its resources, and that such a monopoly will be long continued.

In America, competition has reached a condition of intensity unknown anywhere else. Every device of a fertile and ingenious people is resorted to in order to give one competitor an advantage over another and the principal weapon used is the cutting of prices. It can be pointed out where in the largest industries, production has been carried on at practically no profit, simply with the hope that conditions in course of time will change and because of the inability of withdrawing the invested capital. Against such destructive industrial warfare, combination has come as a relief. This tendency is but the result and fruition of competitive business. While in the very nature of things competition under private enterprises can not be avoided, it can at least be carried on other than in the ruinous way.

While this evolution continues there are some important industries which escape this tendency. I refer for instance, to the clothing trade, which I am identified with, where manufacturing can be carried on just as cheaply upon a small scale as upon a large one. To this is due the sweating system, which is a survival of the old domestic work shop methods transplanted from Europe, fed by immigration and exploited by American capital. The sweatshop has managed therefore to securely anchor that industry from drifting into the ways of trust. Our trade is even denied the privilege of choosing between a real evil and a possible one. In the clothing trade free competition of a certain kind has reached its last ditch and any change would be gladly welcomed as an improvement. This is the sort of free competition which follows the throwing of a bone among hungry animals. There is a competition to emulate, to excel, to build up, and another which devours and destroys.

On the problem itself, I confess I have formed no positive convictions because of the suddenness in which this industrial reorganization has come upon us, and the difficulty of grasping its true meaning. I have, however, a few fundamental

questions to ask in the course of my address which require a convincing answer in order that public alarm may be allayed, that the trust institution may establish itself in the public confidence, prove that it is necessary to progress, show that it widens the sphere of human endeavor, and adds to the happiness of mankind. The opposition to trusts, it is claimed by them, is due to the incidental but temporary disarrangement, and that this opposition is similar to the antipathy manifested toward improved machinery and better business methods.

Their advocates claim the following advantages for them :

That it gives the consumer the benefit of increased economy in production by lowering prices and by which consumption is increased. That it makes employment more regular and enables higher wages to be paid. That it creates more certainty and system in business, thus making panics less likely. That it opens up foreign markets on account of the superior productive methods.

Now, if the soundness of all these claims be admitted, and there are no serious evils associated with the trust, then it ought to be hailed as a benefactor of mankind, for it brings results compared with which all other improvements in human history become as naught. But, alas, for the ungrateful public. It can only see the forked tongue and gleaming eyes of a monster.

This deep rooted antagonism can not be solely attributed to the squeezing out of the middlemen, the displacement of labor or the work of the alarmist, but if analyzed, is found to be due to the fear that these great financial institutions are establishing an irresponsible, impersonal and selfish despotism; that this power tends to control legislation; that it reaches out for public franchises by special privileges and so entrenches itself that it can successfully keep out competitors.

Now, to what extent is this so? And is there some compensating or balancing power in society? An active public opinion must of course be always relied upon to remedy abuses, but it is roughly formed and proverbially slow, and is frequently thwarted by the compactly organized few. History has some warning to give in this regard, and surely those who control great wealth have not usually acted as though they were its steward. Have we been encouraged into believing that the trust managers will use their power for good, rather than for evil?

Is it possible for a trust to keep in control only so long as prices are kept down to a point which would shut out competition? Numerous cases can no doubt be cited, if the current newspaper reports can be credited, where prices keep going up and the trust holds the fort. Are such cases isolated and due to the general advance in prices and have no bearing upon the larger results, or do they indicate the real character of the trusts and what we may anticipate from them?

On this serious problem, where does labor stand? I have been invited to speak from the point of view of the wage-earners, or rather the organized portion of them, for the unorganized have no voice, and like the "Man with the Hoe," have always been mute.

I feel justified in saying that the general attitude of the trade unions towards the industrial corporations is neither trust nor anti-trust. They have a position of their own. They are not making any leaps in the dark. Hard experience has taught them caution. The trade unions, the creation of modern social evolution, have no quarrel with the progressive forces in society, but they demand for the workers a share in the benefits.

While organized workingmen may disagree somewhat on the general question, they agree in this, that improved means of protection is more vital to them than improved methods of production, as important as the latter is, they want some say as to the terms of employment. Even though the trusts may concede higher wages and shorter hours, it is the recognition of the right to make terms through the agency of the union that concerns them most. Employers will often voluntarily grant concessions as a means of off-setting the demand for recognition, knowing that such recognition would enable the men to deal with the employer more like an equal. Will it be the policy of these corporations to recognize the function which organized labor fulfils in society and treat them as such? Or will they deny to the workers advantages which they themselves enjoy? Will they insist upon ignoring the necessity of workingmen acting in groups in view of the impossibility of the individual making satisfactory terms of employment in a great factory where uniform conditions are fixed?

What will the policy be towards united labor when the trusts are more fully established? Will the unions have to meet a more unyielding foe? That is the question which a million organized mechanics are asking, and an assuring answer can not be given by words alone. It might be said that necessity would stimulate and strengthen the movement of the workers and no doubt it will, because years of struggle and sacrifice made for economic independence have trained and nerved the American toiler for a greater trial, and the test must soon come, for the organization on the other side is proceeding at such a pace that labor will have to make great strides in order to catch up. To meet one single employer who speaks for the entire trade is quite different than coping with one who figures on the advantage his competitor will gain in the event of a strike.

Now, suppose the unions are overcome and destroyed. Instead of the natural and orderly methods of trade unionism the discontent would express itself through wild and revolutionary uprisings, or it might give way to a dull, deadening passiveness—the very worst fate which could befall society. Prof. Brooks has well said: "If the growth

of the trust would end in the crushing of the unions, it would be a great human tragedy." Trade unions have often been likened to trusts. True, they are alike in respect to the feature of organization and the desire to eliminate detrimental competitors, but they differ in this, that trade unions depend for effectiveness upon admitting all crafts; they enjoy no privileges, and represent the movement of the mass for economic justice and social advancement.

The whole purpose of the human race is not alone to produce goods cheaper. A visitor to a great factory may be delighted with the order and system which he observes, but when he mingles with the workmen he often finds them sullen and discontented. True prosperity is not so much a question of superior production as that of more equitable conditions. In that I agree with the delegate from Texas, but there is no occasion at the same time to ignore social growth and change. The essence of civilization is the doing of justice, and a nation's standing must be measured by its ability to administer justice; likewise with a system of industry. The element of fair dealing must always be paramount or its fruits will become like Dead Sea apples, sour and bitter to the taste.

The golden age of labor is supposed to have been in the fifteenth century. Gibbins, in his work on "The Industrial History of England," says: "The cost of living was not more than one-tenth of that at the present day. Food was abundant and cheap. Three pounds of beef could be bought for a penny. A pig cost about 4d. Employment was fairly constant and regular, and in addition to their wages the laborers still possessed a valuable old manorial right to common pasture and forests. Artisans earned wages which would be worth more than 30 shillings a week at the present. Industry was organized into craft guilds"—a form of trade unionism.

Yet this was in a state of primitive industry, in the days of the domestic handicrafts, and was alone made possible by the social harmony which prevailed, when the master and journeyman met in common fellowship. With that kind of harmony, combined with the economic effectiveness which the trust makes possible, the human race would advance with mighty bounds. The trust managers have magnificent opportunities. Will they avail themselves of them? Will they show the necessary large-mindedness? Judging by our knowledge of human nature, which we know has not changed perceptibly for a thousand years under varying conditions, we have reason to be anxious; but the people of America have never failed to successfully meet a great issue when once they grappled with it. The vigorous manner in which the trusts were opposed here but indicates the feeling outside, and with such sentiments aroused no possible power can prevail against the people's might.

In the lowering clouds of social strife, I see a welcome light. The mere fact alone of such a gathering as this shows that the age of reason is dawning, and when men reason everything is possible.

American Federationist.

OFFICIAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS AND VOICING THE DEMANDS
OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

PUBLISHED BY
THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

—AT—
423-425 G Street, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Correspondents will please write on one side of the paper only, and address all editorial matter to

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor, Washington, D. C.

All communications relating to finances and subscriptions should be addressed to

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Matter for publication in the **AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST** must be in this office by the 21st of the month previous to issue.

The publisher reserves the right to reject or revoke advertising contracts at any time.

Entered at Washington, D. C., post-office as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Per Annum,	- - - - -	50 Cents.
Single Copy,	- - - - -	5 Cents.

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VOL. VI.

DECEMBER, 1899.

No. 10

THE NEXT STEP TOWARD EMANCIPATION.

Our experience of the labor movement has conclusively proven that those trade unions having the highest dues and the most complete beneficial features have been best able to hold their membership in the most adverse times. It has also proven that such trade unions have at the same time been successful in withstanding reduction of wages, in maintaining their trade rules most effectively, as well as in obtaining substantial improvements in all working conditions. In view of this incontestable fact we conceive it to be our bounden duty to urgently recommend our affiliated national unions and local unions connected therewith, to incorporate in their respective constitutions and by-laws provisions for the payment of sufficient weekly or monthly dues, in order to have treasuries strong enough to sustain members in all cases of trade disputes, such as strikes and lockouts, and to establish the following benefits; namely, sick

benefits, funeral benefits, disability benefits, and out-of-work benefits for unemployed members.

It is a regrettable fact that there is no subject to which the workers have given so little attention as the one of building up good treasuries in the unions of their respective trades. In most cases, union organization has resulted from efforts upon the part of the employers to take advantage of their employees, or the workers, encouraged by a revival in industry, have sought to obtain some immediate improvement in their condition.

Now, experience has shown that when our fellow workers are unorganized they have a peculiar faculty of underestimating their own strength, and exaggerating the power of the employer, while the first attempts at organization by the workers usually create the very opposite state of affairs; that is, underestimating the power of the employers, and overestimating that of themselves. In the first attempt at organization, the new recruits touch shoulders with their veteran brothers in union. A new hope awakens in their hearts, and a new enthusiasm blossoms into existence. Then each one feels that each is a hero, self-sacrificing and willing to suffer until absolute victory has been secured.

There is, however, a morrow to all such dreams; and a brief time demonstrates that it requires more than enthusiasm to win the victories incidental to the struggles of labor. But when the primary essential of success, a well-filled treasury, is missing, then the most enthusiastic soon find their ardor dampened and their declared devotion to the union a forgotten phrase; or, if remembered, it is with regret that they could not maintain it because of the absence of those material means upon which the bravest hearts and noblest souls must inevitably depend, be the cause ever so holy.

We repeat that our experience of the labor movement demonstrates ever more clearly as the years roll on that those unions of workers which have provided themselves most surely with substantial treasuries are those in which the members are more highly respected, whose wages reach the highest point, whose hours of labor are the lowest, whose conditions of employment are the most reasonable, whose requests are more generally heeded, and who are required less often than other workers to resort to a strike in order to obtain the redress of a grievance, or the granting of some new concession. On the other hand, it is none the less true that the workers unorganized, together with those organized, but who have neglected the primary essential of which we have spoken, are those who are compelled to work the longest hours for the lowest wages, who are forced to labor under the most onerous

conditions, and whose tenure of employment is such that they are subject to the will or whim of every petty boss or understrapper.

It is gratifying to know that among our fellow-unionists throughout the country, the idea is gaining ground that it is necessary in time of peace to prepare for war, and that this preparation—of providing a substantial treasury—is the greatest factor in obtaining just and fair dealings without incurring the necessity for war.

The time has now arrived when our fellow-workers should heed the admonitions of those who have passed through the several stages of the labor struggle; that they should clearly understand it is necessary to pay higher dues into the union of their trade in order that they may enjoy the many advantages which the trade union form of organization makes possible.

These advantages are of two kinds, which are generally known as protective and benevolent. It is not alone our duty to provide ourselves with protection when engaged in conflict, such as lockout or strike, but we are morally bound to pay some attention to those mishaps for which there is no institution on earth other than the trade unions which make provision. For instance, who cares for the worker when unemployed, except it be those trade unions whose members have made provision in season by paying high dues for an out-of-work benefit? In truth, the unions of our trades should be our savings banks, our insurance societies, to protect and defend us against each and every mishap which may befall us as workers, as citizens, as men.

In short, we consider it to be incumbent upon us at the present juncture to declare that it is the manifest duty of the workers to pay higher dues in order that the trade union may be recognized as a successful and permanent institution which will secure the workers' rights, and operate on practical lines for present amelioration and labor's final emancipation.

TRADE UNIONS. KINDRED EFFORT. ECONOMICS. POLITICAL PARTIES AND VOTING.

The following declaration of the attitude of the American Federation of Labor on the above questions was adopted with but one dissenting vote by the Kansas City Convention:

We heartily recommend the cordial acceptance of all assistance that may be given the trade union movement by all reform forces, the socialist political party included. The hope and aspiration of the trade unionist is closely akin to that expressed by the socialist; that the burden of toil may be made lighter, that men shall possess larger liberty, that the future shall be better than the past; may prop-

erly be the ideals of those of all movements who really desire labor emancipation.

We appreciate, however, that men, because of different environments through life, must of necessity reach different conclusions, if not as to the ends to be attained, certainly so as to roads to be traveled to the goal desired.

We affirm the trade union movement to be the legitimate channel through which the wage-earners of America should seek present amelioration and future emancipation. We hold that the trade unions of America, as comprised in the American Federation of Labor, do not now and never have declared against the discussion of economic and political questions in the meetings of their respective unions.

We are committed against the endorsement of, or introduction of, partisan politics, religious differences, or race prejudice. We hold it to be the duty of trade unionists to study and discuss all questions that have any bearing upon their industrial or political liberty, but we declare that it is not within the province of the American Federation of Labor to designate to which political party a member shall belong, or for which political party he shall vote.

General Organizer Rud Benz, who has distinguished himself in Edwardsville, Ill., by forming 14 trade unions, a Federal Labor Union and trade council within the short space of six weeks, tenders his thanks to the officers and members of the United Mine Workers of America for their fraternal assistance. In rendering a report of the work he has accomplished our organizer recommends the establishment of a well-regulated corps of general organizers charged with the duty of penetrating the remotest mining districts of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Missouri, etc., as he is confident such action would be highly conducive to the education and organization of the vast mining and rural population of those districts.

The Machine in the Coopers' Trade.

The antagonistic attitude assumed a few months since by the Milwaukee local of the Coopers' International Union toward a fair dealing firm of brewers in that city has already been adverted to in these columns. Few of our readers, however, are fully aware of the strenuous efforts that have been made since that date by the officers and delegates of the Coopers' Union assisted by the Executive of the American Federation of Labor to obviate the possibility of a recurrence of such difficulties. As this information will doubtless prove beneficial not only to the members of the craft directly interested, but to many thousands of workers who are, or may be, confronted by the machine problem, we present the following letter addressed by President Gompers to James A. Cable, the General Secretary of the Coopers' International Union:

"The Coopers' International Union has had an unusual experience within these past few months, and the situation by which it was confronted left two courses open—one, the old, necessarily leading to dissolution and destruction—the other opening the way to a more thorough and permanent organization to the lasting benefit of every man employed at your trade.

"I shall not now more than refer to the incidents which brought the machinery controversy to a climax; sufficient for us to know that the climax was reached by the unwise course which the Coopers' Union of Milwaukee pursued in declaring that their members were prohibited from operating machinery which had demonstrated itself to be successful. I think it is not an exaggeration to say that the matter as presented to the delegates at the Minneapolis Convention convinced them beyond any question of doubt that if the Coopers' International Union was to grow, was to become a factor for the protection and advancement of the interests of your trade, it was necessary that the policy should be changed and the coopers allowed to operate machinery, providing fair union conditions could be obtained. This the late Coopers' Convention, either unanimously, or practically so, decided upon. I am advised, however, that through the representations of the delegates from the Milwaukee union, the convention was induced to adopt constitutional provisions, which the delegates of the unions from the other sections of the country were led to believe would prove satisfactory and a solution of the problem, and these representations led the delegates to adopt provisions eminently impracticable, and, as we have all learned to know, absolutely unacceptable to the employers and impossible of enforcement. Mark you, I do not for a moment question the honor or the honesty of the delegates of the Milwaukee unions, but that their judgment was at fault, I think can not be disputed.

"The action of the convention left the machinery question in as unsatisfactory condition as it was before the convention was held. It was in this state of affairs, when the strike of the Milwaukee coopers was being continued, draining the treasury of your International Union, and without the possibility of ever winning, obtaining any tangible or beneficial result, and which in its finality must have threatened the very existence of the International Union.

"I am, if anything, a disciplinarian, willing to obey, as well as to give orders; I have ever been and am now decidedly averse to the violation of the laws of our organizations; but there is a time in the life of an organization when, if a strict interpretation of the laws would threaten the very existence of our movement, a liberal interpretation of the laws must be made, in order to protect the interests of those who have entrusted them to our keeping. It was to further and protect the interests of the coopers, to build up their organization, that we undertook to adjust the differences existing between the Milwaukee Coopers' Union and the employers, and it appears to me that we have solved the problem with honor and advantage to all.

"In our agreement with the Milwaukee Brewers' Association we have secured the 8-hour day, the recognition of the union, the regulation of apprentices, an increase of wages, amounting to \$2.40 per week for some, \$3 per week for others, and an increase of \$4.80 in the wages of still others. These in themselves are great achievements, but over and above all is the question that employing coopers throughout the country operating machinery may now understand that the Coopers' International Union is prepared to do business with them, and upon a basis which will recognize the machines,

accord the rights of the coopers to operate them under fair and honorable conditions.

"There have been other trade unions which have made arrangements regarding machinery and the operation thereof by their members, but in my experience none of the conditions which have been obtained are at all comparable with those achieved for the Coopers' International Union, and if properly taken advantage of by the officers and members of your organization must redound to their interest and advantage."

The grave difficulty adverted to—a difficulty which threatened the integrity of existing contracts made by unions of no less than 14 different trades—necessitated the presence of President Gompers in Milwaukee. We are happy to say that his personal intervention and conciliatory methods finally proved successful; a mutually satisfactory agreement regulating the use of the machine and a scale of prices was effected, and all the men involved are now working and contented.

Our Honored Guests.

According to the well-established and laudable custom which is ever more and more tending toward the grand ideal of a world-wide federation of the workers organized on the unshakable basis afforded by the trade union, the late session of the British Trade Union Congress at Plymouth, England, elected two delegates to the forthcoming Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Detroit, Mich. The fraternal delegates-elect, whose portraits we present on another page of this issue, may truly be said to represent the best traditions of trade unionism, and the following brief sketch of their activity will doubtless be welcome to our readers.

James Haslam is one of the best-known members of the miners' organization. He took a prominent part in the famous miners' strike in 1893, the biggest labor fight in the history of England, when more than 350,000 men were out. Born at Clay Cross, Derbyshire, in 1842, he went to work at the pit mouth at eight years of age, working 12 hours daily for 20 cents a day. When 16 years old he entered the pit and went through all the branches of mining. In 1881 he began the work of organizing the Derbyshire miners, and has been engaged in trade union work ever since that time. At present he is the General Secretary of the Derbyshire Miners' Association. But Mr. Haslam has gone beyond the field of trade union labor and is prominently identified with the public life of the community where he lives. He has been for some years a member of the Clay Cross School Board and of the Chesterfield Board of Poor Law Guardians, and in both capacities has earned the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens.

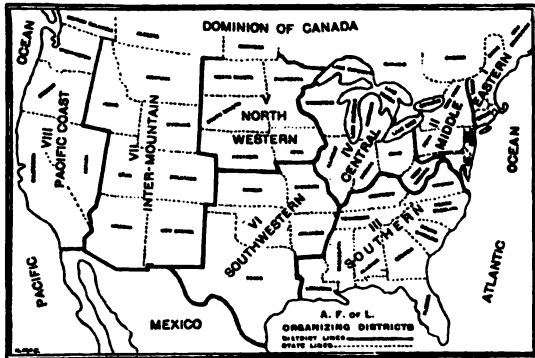
Alexander Wylie, general secretary of the Associated Shipwrights' Society, was born at Leven, Fifeshire, in 1850. He received the usual village school education, and at the age of 13 went to Alloa as an apprentice to the shipbuilding industry, a trade with which he has since been continuously connected. In 1876 he became General Secretary of the Clyde Shipwrights' Federation, and in that position presented the workmen's side of the case in the arbitration proceedings which ended the great strike and lockout in 1877. His remarkably able and efficient conduct of that case called forth the hearty commendation of some of the foremost members of the Scottish bar who represented the employers. Since that time Mr. Wylie has been in the front in every important question affecting the interests of the shipbuilders, both on the Clyde and the Tyne. His reputation for integrity and good judgment stands so high that on several occasions he has been appointed as arbitrator in disputes between trade unions. Like Mr. Haslam, Mr. Wylie has taken a great interest in municipal matters, and is a prominent member of the school board at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Notice to Delegates.

Brothers: Please inform by letter or wire Mr. Francis Fildew, Room 7, Hilsendagen Block, Detroit, Mich., the probable time of your arrival in Detroit, and also the name or names of the railroad over which you will travel to the convention city. Mr. Fildew is chairman of the Reception Committee, and either he or some of his associates will meet you on your arrival, providing you comply with the above. Fraternally yours, SAMUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1899.

What Our Organizers Are Doing FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.



NATIONAL SECRETARIES.

Bakers.—General Secretary F. H. Harzbecker, of the Bakers' International Union, has since his last report issued charters to eight unions, located in Boston, Mass.; Newark and Orange, N. J.; New York City, Niagara Falls and Oneonta, N. Y.; Dayton, O., and Vancouver, B. C. He acknowledges services rendered by American Federation of Labor Organizers J. H. Watson, of Vancouver; J. A. Werner, of Orange; T. P. Higgins, of Oneonta, and Geo. H. Furniss, of Niagara Falls. General Secretary Harzbecker further states that he is willing to pay American Federation of Labor organizers who may succeed in forming bakers' unions all reasonable expenses they may incur in such work. He reports that the Ohio Baking Company has been forced to terms after a fight of seven years duration, and has signed an agreement to employ none but union labor. The bakers give thanks to Organizer H. D. Thomas and M. Goldschmidt, of the Cleveland C. L. U. for their services in connection with this affair. The union label has also been given to the Robinson & Son Cracker Co. of Cleveland, after having unionized its establishment.

Shoemakers.—General President J. F. Tobin, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, reports the organization of two new unions in Louisville, Ky., and Fort Worth, Tex.

Leather Workers.—General Secretary Charles L. Conine, of the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, reports the issuance of charters to locals in Indianapolis, Ind.; Waco, Tex.; Elkhart, Ind.; Utica, N. Y.; Janesville, Wis., and Macon, Ga.

Tailors.—General Secretary John B. Lennon, of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, reports organization of five new unions since October 1, located in Neenah, Wis.; Montpelier and Terre Haute, Ind.; Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Fairmont, W. Va. All members are at work throughout North America, and nine local unions with about two hundred and sixty members have secured an advance of 10 per cent. in wages since October 15.

Stage Employees.—General Secretary Lee M. Hart, of the Theatrical Stage Employees' Alliance reports the organization of two new unions at Youngstown, Ohio, and Newark, N. J., and that the Springfield, Ohio; Des Moines, Iowa; and Springfield, Mass., unions have succeeded in gaining 50 per cent. increase of wages. He also reports existing difficulties at Detroit, Mich.; Canton, Ohio; and Scranton, Pa., resulting from the refusal of the managers to recognize the union.

Barbers.—General Secretary W. E. Klapetzky, of the Journeymen Barbers' National Union states that since his last report he has issued charters to 13 new unions located in Dunkirk, N. Y.; Erie, Pa.; Augusta and Macon, Ga.; Louisville, Ky.; Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn.; Monmouth, Ill.; Traverse City, Mich.; Newark, Ohio; and Portland, Ore. He further states that the work performed by the many American Federation of Labor organizers has proven of immense benefit to the Barbers' International Union. Progress is manifest all along the line, not only in forming new unions, but in strengthening those already formed. The International Union is greatly encouraged.

DISTRICT NO. I.—EASTERN.

General Organizer, C. J. McMorrow.

MAINE.

Biddeford.—Organizer Harry A. Rupp reports the Federal Labor Union of that city having a membership of about four hundred, and that an advance of wages averaging 20 cents a day has been gained. The Iron Molders' Union has also gained an increase of \$1 per day without the men having to quit their benches. All unions are increasing in membership and all union men at work.

Portland.—Organizer C. F. Stubbs reports the organization of a union of hatters which, starting with 18 members, attained a membership of 38 within the next three weeks. The journeymen barbers have been reorganized and will apply for a charter from the National Union. The boss barbers have also organized, and are working for standard prices and shorter hours.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Laurence.—Organizer Richard Cullinane reports having on November 3, addressed the carpenters of that city with the result that 26 new members were initiated, and 67 other applications for membership were received. He further reports that the Central Labor Union of that city is active in the work of getting the 8-hour work day adopted.

Lowell.—Secretary John E. Doherty reports that the strike against the White Bros. Leather Works has been settled. The company has conceded the demands of the men, and all members of the organization have returned to work. Several minor grievances are still unsettled, but the company was so anxious for the men to return to work at once, that the firm promised an early adjustment of the minor matters.

Springfield.—Organizer J. F. Mahoney reports organization of nine unions in that city since September 1 as follows: Machinists, composition pressmen, grocery and provision clerks, button makers, hackmen, structural iron and steel workers, boilermakers, bicycle repairers and tobacco sorters and packers. He has also, in company with S. J. Griffen, President of the Central Labor Union, organized the dyers of Thompsonville, Conn., and has obtained charter from the National Textile Workers' Union. The electrical workers have gained an increase of wages from \$2.50 and \$2.75 per day to \$3 per day, and the coal handlers from \$9 per week to \$10 for single and \$11 for double teams per week. These advances were gained without trouble in either case.

Westfield.—Organizer L. A. Bolio reports that he has organized a union of teamdrivers, with 45 members, during the past month, and has secured a charter from the International Union of that craft. He is endeavoring to organize the milkmen and drivers. The Machinists', Carpenters', Clerks', Polishers' and Mason Tenders' Unions are all

steadily growing, and business in all branches of trade is good.

Worcester.—Organizer J. B. Pierce reports the organization of another union of machinists in that city by Brother Connelly of the International Association of Machinists, and that the recent visit of General Secretary P. J. McGuire has brought about good results, notably so in the formation of a French-speaking union of carpenters. He also reports that Brother Hennelly, of the Hatters' National Union, visited the last meeting of the Central Labor Union. When the delegates took off their hats for his inspection he found a label in each hat, but one-third of them were counterfeit. A visit to the stores where the hats were purchased revealed that they all had a large number of hats with bogus labels in stock. These were traced to a small manufacturer in the city—a certain shop run by three brothers. The firm acknowledged its guilt, surrendered 5,000 bogus labels, and closed the shop pending the consideration of the matter by the Executive Board of the Hatters' Union.

QUEBEC.

Montreal.—Organizer P. J. Ryan reports having organized a union of fur-fleshers, shavers and pluckers, and that he has made application for charter.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence.—Organizer Edward L. Pike reports a great revival in labor circles since the grand demonstration made in that city on Labor Day. The freight handlers, through the efforts of Organizer Marden, of St. Albans, Vt., have been organized with 80 charter members as a starter. A Waiters' Union has also been formed and connected with its national head, and the jewelers likewise succeeded, on October 22, in forming a union with upwards of three hundred members. The iron molders are making a heroic struggle for improved conditions. They have gained five of the largest shops after a six months' contest, and although eight shops are still closed to the union, wages have been increased from \$2.25 to \$2.75, and in some cases to \$3.

VERMONT.

Rutland.—Organizer P. V. Danby reports having organized a union of scaleworkers, and of having made application for charter.

St. Albans.—Organizer A. B. Marvin reports that the engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen employed on the Central Vermont Railroad have received a raise in pay of from \$5 to \$10 per month, according to the run, on the basis of 100 miles a day; overtime to count after 12 hours' work.

DISTRICT NO. II.—MIDDLE.

General Organizers.—MILFORD SPOHN, THOMAS FLYNN AND M. O. FLAHERTY.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.—Organizer R. H. Lewis reports having organized a union of carpet upholsterers and that he has made application for charter.

NEW JERSEY.

Bridgeton.—General Organizer Milford Spohn reports that he has formed a union of barbers, and has laid the foundations of a Central Labor Union in that city.

Newark.—Organizer Terence J. McManus reports having organized a union of hat formers with 21 members out of the forty-five or fifty men of that craft in Orange. The hatters' strike in the latter city for a fifty-five-hour week is still on, with good

prospects of ultimate success. The hat formers of Newark demanded, and have received, an increase of wages ranging from one to two dollars without strike, thanks to union organization. Organizer McManus is also entitled to credit for services in organizing the Newark jewelers. He further reports a terrible condition of child slavery existing in Newark where several thousand of boys and girls from nine to fourteen years old are employed in jewelry and other factories, notwithstanding the existence of school and factory laws and inspectors for enforcing the same.

Salem.—Organizer Daniel F. Harkins reports that he has succeeded in forming a union of iron workers in that city, and that he is now engaged with the knitting-mill girls, with the expectation of speedy success.

Washington.—Secretary C. T. Heilsman reports the formation of a Federal Labor Union in that city. An application for charter has been made.

NEW YORK.

Albany.—Organizer P. J. Downey reports business good all around, and that there have been no unemployed union men for the past three months. Unions of plumbers, laborers, and freight handlers have been organized. Two strikes have occurred, one of boilermakers, and the other of street laborers. He notes that Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 198, is the first labor organization to beat the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. The men, numbering 198, quit work in the railroad shops at West Albany, and after seven weeks' strike compelled that corporation to concede the union's demands. They got about 25 per cent. of an increase, and all men returned to work on November 8. The freight handlers struck for 25 per cent. increase, and, after being out one hour, their demands were conceded. He further states that the New York 8-hour law went into effect May 17, but the contractors on city work continued to work their men 10 hours. The Federation of Labor, however, organized these men, numbering about two hundred, into a union, with the result that they are now getting \$1.50 for eight hours instead of working ten hours for \$1.25.

Amsterdam.—Organizer Criddle reports: "We have organized the machinists, painters, and broom makers in the last three months, and expect to have the blacksmiths and molders in line in a short time."

Auburn.—Organizer John B. Hennessy reports the organization of unions of malsters, steamfitters and plumbers, and of building laborers. The malsters took in all of that trade in the city and gained an increase of wages from \$9 per week to \$12 as soon as organized. The plumbers and steamfitters have 28 members to start with, the building laborers have 64, and expect to have 100 members by next meeting. He further reports that Judge Underwood of that city recently decided in the case of the Bricklayers' Union against Joseph Hodder, contractor, not to instruct the grand jury to indict the contractor for violating the 8-hour law on the new schoolhouse, on the ground that the School Board was not a municipal body.

Binghamton.—Organizer W. H. Roche reports receipt of his new commission and permission to retain his old one as a souvenir of his work in organizing 27 new unions in that city during the past 12 months. He further reports having organized a union of hoe and tool makers and one of railway carmen during the past month. The former begins work with 48 and the latter with 37 charter members. A Federal Labor Union has also been

organized in that city and an application for charter has been forwarded by the secretary, E. S. Crassett, Jr.

Buffalo.—Organizer John Coleman reports having organized a union of cabmen and that an application for charter has been forwarded to General Secretary George Innis. He also organized the machinery blacksmiths, and the application for charter has been forwarded to R. B. Kerr, General Secretary of the Blacksmiths' International Union. He further reports having organized the bill posters and advertisers and the machine hands and iron workers. Donald Glass, Secretary of the Organizing Committee of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Buffalo, reports having organized a union of steam forge workers and one of boxmakers. Application and fee of the latter have been forwarded to General Secretary Thomas I. Kidd of the Amalgamated Wood Workers.

Dunkirk.—A union of blacksmiths' helpers has been organized in that city, and an application for charter has been forwarded by M. Luczkowauk, the secretary thereof.

Elmira.—Organizer James Clancy, Jr., reports strike pending in the shops of the Payne Company, and that the local Federation had succeeded in having the State 8-hour law enforced on all city work.

Ithaca.—Organizer Phillip Bond reports that he is engaged in organizing a Federal Labor Union, as a preliminary step to the formation of local unions of the various trades pursued by the many mechanics of that city who have hitherto remained outside the fold of trade unionism.

Lockport.—Organizer Joseph Hoenig reports that the plasterers had a strike of one hour's duration, but with the assistance of the carpenters and other building trades who refused to work with non-union men, the matter was happily settled by all non-union plasterers joining the union. "As a member of the Iron Workers," he says, "I am able to report that the iron and steel workers throughout the United States receive 4 per cent. increase for 60 days, this being the portion of the recent advance on the advanced selling price of iron and steel."

New York City.—Herman Robinson reports having organized unions of iron chippers, ship carpenters and joiners in Elizabeth, N. J.; of lace makers in Brooklyn, and of marble polishers and artificial marble workers in New York City, and of having made application for the several charters.

Niagara Falls.—Organizer Geo. W. Furniss reports having organized a Milkmen's Union and a union of laborers, and having made application for the charters.

Poughkeepsie.—Organizer J. M. Kerr reports the evasion of the 8-hour by the Lunacy Commission in discharging union mechanics employed at the Hudson River State Hospital, and filling their places by "attendants" at \$35 per month. He further states that the attorney-general has decided that these scabs, being designated "servants," can be employed any number of hours as the superintendent of the asylum may desire.

Rochester.—Organizer John T. Richardson reports the organization of the street and building laborers (German branch) of that city.

Troy.—Organizer Chas. Leo reports having organized the shirt ironers and having made application for charter.

Watertown.—Organizer M. S. Mannigan reports

having organized a Federal Labor Union in that city and that he has made application for charter.

ONTARIO.

Hamilton.—Organizer John A. Flett reports the formation of a union of meat cutters and butcher workmen and of a union of the Bar Tenders' League, the former with a membership of over one hundred and thirty, and as new stockyards have been established in Hamilton, this number is likely to be largely increased. With regard to the new union of bar tenders, he says: "I forwarded charter fee to Dressler, of Chicago, not knowing that he had been deposed from office. On learning the true state of affairs, I communicated with General Secretary Jere L. Sullivan, who immediately forwarded a new charter and supplies, so that everything is now running smoothly."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Kane.—A union of lehr tenders and shove boys has been formed in this city. Application for charter was forwarded by A. E. Mather, secretary of the union.

New Brighton.—Organizer Bernard McGuigan reports street car strike still on. The citizens generally refuse to use the cars and the company is losing \$150 per day. The girls of the Finishers' and Assorters' Union have been conceded a 10 per cent. raise as per their request.

New Kensington.—Organizer J. W. Jones reports that there are no idle members of the building trades in that city, and that an increase of fifty cents per day has been obtained since organization. He further reports having organized a union of hod carriers in Alleghany City on October 23, with good prospects of a large membership.

Pittsburg.—Organizer Calvin Wyatt reports having organized a Union of Marine Firemen, and made application for charter.

Scranton.—Organizer M. D. Flaherty reports the organization of a central body at Carbondale, and that the Scranton street car men have formed a union. The clerks have applied for a charter, and the bar tenders, teamsters and probably the molders will do likewise.

Shamokin.—Organizer John Faby reports having organized a union of retail clerks with about eighty-five members and connected it with its national head. Considerable organizing results may be expected in Shamokin shortly.

DISTRICT NO. III.—SOUTHERN.

General Organizers, WILL H. WINN, FRANK L. McGRUDER, PRINCE W. GREENE and JOHN E. COUCH.

ALABAMA.

Birmingham.—Organizer J. H. Leath reports organization of a union of retail clerks in Bessemer, and that the printers' 9-hour day went into effect October 21 as per agreement arrived at last year same date. Organized labor fought the State fair on account of scab buildings, and taught the managers a lesson. All affiliated union men were advised to stay away, and the Railroad Brotherhoods' Unions, together with other non-affiliated unions, endorsed our action. The appeal for aid for the locked-out loom fixers of Columbia has been responded to by the central body and the local unions connected therewith will donate later.

Bessemer.—A union of general laborers has been organized in this city and an application for charter has been forwarded by Secretary Frank Henderson.

Birmingham.—Organizer W. H. Stanley reports

having organized a Federal Labor Union and having made application for charter.

Blocton.—Organizer S. P. Cheatum reports having organized a union of iron pipe workers in that city and a union of coke workers at Johns and that he has made application for charters.

Montgomery.—Organizer J. A. Shaw reports having organized a union of painters and of having made application for charter. He also reports the existence of nine labor charters decorating the walls of the several halls of that city, and states that he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has largely contributed by his work and influence to that result. He further states that he hopes to be able in the near future to say: "We have a State Federation in Alabama."

Organizer D. M. Benton reports having organized a Federal Labor Union and a union of masons and builders' laborers. He also reports that Carpenters' Unions Nos. 312 and 353 demanded a 9-hour workday at 10 hours' pay on and after November 15. One contractor is holding out, but success is inevitable. Bricklayers and Masons' Union No. 3 is acting in conjunction with the carpenters and has ceased work pending action of City Council on "resolution to remove present contracting foreman from the city water works." The Bricklayers' Union refuses to work under non-union foremen.

Phenix.—General Organizer Prince W. Greene reports having organized a union of bricklayers. Fee and application have been forwarded to Thos. O'Dea, General Secretary Bricklayers' International Union.

GEORGIA.

Augusta.—Organizer William Gredig reports that Organizer Andrew Mulcay has recently organized a Painters and Decorators' Union at Aiken, S. C., taking in all but three men in that city. All union men are working.

Columbus.—General Organizer P. W. Greene reports the formation of a union of bricklayers during the past month, and that the lockout of the loomfixers of the Muscogee, Swift and Hamberger mills is still in progress. He further states that the unions of that city and of the neighboring city of Phenix, Ala., are in a flourishing condition. The street railway employes have every man in line except one. The furniture employes are solidly organized; the Stationary Firemen's Union is growing; the Carpenters' Union (white) has upward of one hundred members, and the two Garment Workers' Unions and the two Federal Labor Unions are steadily progressing. All textile unions in that locality are in good shape, and the Central Federation of Labor now has 72 delegates. Columbus claims to be the best organized city in the South.

Savannah.—A union of hod carriers and building laborers has been organized in Savannah, and the application for charter has been forwarded by Secretary Daniel Henderson.

KENTUCKY.

Central City.—Organizer W. B. Kissinger reports having organized a Federal Labor Union at Mercer Station, and having made application for charter.

Lexington.—Organizer Clarence Egbert reports the organization of a union of street railway employes with 62 members; and a union of retail clerks, with 100 members. Unions of carpenters and joiners and journeymen tailors are now being reorganized, and he hopes to complete the organization of a central labor union before the close of the present year.

Owensboro.—Organizer L. O. Peak reports that since the late revival of business and of union organization the wages of mechanics have advanced from \$1.25 to \$2 per day. He also states that political agitation has been obstructive to trade union progress in that city.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans.—Organizer James Leonard reports having organized the drivers of that city and that fee and application for charter has been forwarded to General Secretary Geo. Innis.

Shreveport.—A union of hod carriers has been organized in that city. Application for charter was forwarded by O. S. Jones, secretary of the union.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Greenwood.—General Organizer J. E. Couch says: "I think the corporations have labor right where they want it in this State and every time they hear of an organizer being anywhere in the vicinity they fight him for all they are worth, but I am going to do my very best right here in this place, and if I fail I am going to quit the business."

TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga.—Organizer J. C. Rogers states that that city is better organized than ever in its history, and since his appointment as organizer, last March, he has been instrumental in giving birth to the following unions: Street Railroad Employees, Carpenters and Joiners, Journeymen Barbers, Federal Labor Union No. 7534 and Federal Labor Union No. 7459, (Sherman Heights). In addition to these he has helped to reorganize the printing pressmen, and has the machinists in a fair way to perfect organization. He further states that unions of the following trades can be organized by some effort: the blacksmiths, horseshoers, leather workers, bakers, and garment workers. National officers of the trades mentioned will please render assistance.

Ducktown.—General Organizer F. L. McGruder reports that as the manager of the copper mines in that locality has failed to live up to the spirit of the treaty made with the employes, the workers now demand the three-shift system, or the 8-hour workday, and mean to get it, if any copper is to be mined in this region.

Memphis.—Organizer John A. Orchi reports 25 trade unions in that city all well organized, and generally enforcing good working conditions.

Nashville.—Organizer J. P. Thornley reports the proportion of unemployed in that city less than for 10 years past. The bookbinders have been organized with practically every craftsman in the union. One house (Marshall & Bruce) undertook to lock-out the union men, but the Typographical Union joined hands and the house receded from its threatening position. The stage employes are locked out at the Grand Opera House, and the Trades Council has taken the matter in hand. An effort is being made to get increased wages for cart drivers on the city scavenger force, with good prospects of success.

South Pittsburg.—Organizer Wm. Carroll reports having organized a union of pipe and foundry workers, and having made application for charter.

Whitwell.—Organizer Joseph Vasey reports the number of unemployed in that locality as almost nil, and that the coke pullers and wheelers and laborers of Victoria have been organized into a Federal Labor Union. Since June last wages have been increased 20 to 25 per cent., working hours have been slightly reduced, and other working

VIRGINIA.

secured the 8-hour work day at 40 cents per hour, that the Building Laborers' Union then demanded the same wages for the shorter day. Every man in the building trades supported the laborers, so that their regular two dollars a day was conceded in short order. The carpenters demanded the 8-hour day, but compromised on an increase of five cents per hour. "You can depend upon Quincy," he says, in continuation, "for looking after non-union goods; for, if we sleep, it is like rabbits, with our eyes open."

Springfield.—Organizer R. E. McLean reports organization of unions of laundry workers and teamsters in Springfield, a Federal Labor Union in Decatur, a Teamsters' and a Federal Labor Union in Pana, and that he has assisted Organizer Bush in forming a Teamsters' Union in Peoria.

Organizer H. W. Smith reports having organized a Teamsters' Union at Decatur, and that fee and application have been forwarded to Genl. Secretary George Innis.

Organizer U. G. Hinman reports that the number of unemployed in Springfield is less today than it has ever been. There is work for nearly everybody. The coal miners are working every day with an occasional lay-off of a half-day waiting for cars. The demand for coal is simply wonderful, and still there have been over five million more tons mined in the State of Illinois this year than last.

Organizer O. D. Spotts reports that he has organized two new unions; one of team drivers, and the other of hotel and restaurant employes, and has assisted Brother H. N. Wilson in the organization of the street railway employes. The street car strike is requiring the attention of all union men just now, and it looks as if they will be able to compel the recognition of the union. The printers in job offices are having trouble over the adjustment of their scale for the next year. As yet, no strike is ordered, but it looks at present that force will be necessary. The Federal Labor Union of Springfield City continues to grow in membership and influence.

Spring Valley.—Organizer James Beattie reports formation of a central body in Peru, and a successful strike of miners in Spring Valley. In Peoria the miners have obtained a reduction in the price of coal consumed by them, and also in their house rent, without striking.

INDIANA.

Elwood.—Organizer W. H. Evans reports all union men working steadily and the work of organization progressing satisfactorily, with good prospects for getting all crafts in line.

Montpelier.—Organizer E. L. Neely reports the formation of a Tailors' Union and that Oil Well Workers' Union No. 7322 is steadily increasing in membership, with every union man working. The oil well contractors have organized and are endeavoring to raise the price of drilling from 42½ cents to 55 cents per foot.

South Bend.—Organizer J. W. Peters reports that he and Organizer Suchamek have formed a union of leather workers at Elkhart with a total membership of 34. The retail clerks of Elkhart and of Goshen have also formed unions of their own initiative, with some slight assistance from South Bend.

MICHIGAN.

Alpena.—Stephen Kinney, Secretary of the Trade Council of Alpena, has made application for charter.

Detroit.—Secretary Louis Parady reports that the ship caulkers have resolved to work no more

in Oader's shipyard until their men are treated in a more honorable manner.

Grand Rapids.—Organizer William H. Stewart reports that the molders have gained a 10 per cent. advance in seven out of eight shops in that city. Organizer D. B. Hovey reports temporary organization of shaper hands preparatory to connecting them to the Wood Workers' Union, and that the job printers have secured the 9-hour day at \$14 per week without trouble.

Lansing.—Organizer Edward McAfee reports a demand for increased wages on the part of the iron molders. The demand was met by a lockout, which is still on. He further reports that Daniel Wallace, of the tobacco workers, ably presented the subject of the union label on union-made goods in a highly interesting address delivered November 12.

Ludington.—Organizer Jacob Frye reports that he has organized a union of painters and decorators, and has obtained a charter from General Secretary J. T. Elliott. He also reports that wages in that city have been advanced from 10 to 20 per cent. during the past three months.

Port Huron.—Organizer John Barron reports considerable trade union activity in that locality, and incidentally notes that James Stuart, president of Typographical Union No. 300 has been chosen city treasurer.

Saginaw.—Organizer Wm. Warner reports having organized a union of mikmen, and made application for charter.

OHIO.

Ashtabula.—Organizer N. W. Brazie reports having organized the harbor railroad men and has made application for charter.

Cincinnati.—Organizer Frank L. Rist reports that the proportion of unemployed is much less than last month and that many trades are working overtime on account of scarcity of men. He also reports the organization of six new unions, of boilermakers, street car employes, sweat padmakers, piano and organ workers, metal engravers, and of jewelers and silversmiths. The jewelers struck against oppressive shop rules, won out in three days, and then concluded to organize to defend the fruits of their victory. He further reports that H. Geiershoffer & Co., one of the largest clothing firms in the West, has agreed to use union label; that on request of the Team Drivers' Union the Board of Legislation has prohibited boys under 16 acting as team drivers, and that there is a movement for an ordinance providing stools for motormen on street cars.

Cleveland.—Organizer Harry D. Thomas reports that with the assistance of General Secretary Thomas I. Kidd he has organized Wood Workers' Union No. 100, and secured the signatures of two of the largest manufacturers of bar and store fixtures, namely, the Cleveland Saloon Supply Co. and the Cleveland Store Fixture Co., to an agreement to employ only members of the National Wood Workers' Union and to use the wood workers' label on all their fixtures. He also reports having organized a union of ship caulkers and made application for charter. Organizer Geiger reports that he, with the business agent of the carpenters, went to Painesville last Friday evening, and secured sufficient applications to open a new local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and that Bro. Thomas has been requested to go to that city and organize the factory there. He further states that the retail clerks are carrying on a vigorous fight against the 7-day

merchants, and quite a number have already agreed to close their stores on Sundays. Gill Net Fishermen's Union No. 6896 reports receiving 15 per cent. increase in wages. The Garment Workers' Union reports that the label has been taken away from Louis Specht, manufacturer of pants, overalls and shirts, for sending out goods to be made in sweatshops while under agreement to run his factory under union conditions. All unions report trade good, and retail clerks, garment workers, carpenters, iron molders, butchers, waiters, pattern makers, fishermen, bakers, glaziers and metal polishers report increased membership.

Dayton.—Organizer M. G. Griffin reports having organized the garment workers, bakers and blacksmiths of that city during the past month.

East Liverpool.—Organizers Powell, Weisand and Brownfield report organization of a Warehouse Women's Union during the past month, with 150 charter members. The union includes the workers employed in the "biscuit" warehouses of the several potteries. An application for charter has also been forwarded by the women employed in the "Glost" warehouses.

Hamilton.—Organizer James Brannon reports the affiliation of the Trades and Labor Council of Middletown.

Newark.—Organizer Herman Elsmar reports organization of unions of barbers and of stage employees in that city, and that the county commissioners have ordered the union label on all official printed matter. He further reports all union men working full time, and the outlook for organization better than ever before.

Youngstown.—Organizer Thomas Flynn reports having organized a Federal Labor Union and having made application for charter.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Fairmont.—Organizer Chris. Evans reports organization of unions of tailors, carpenters and printers in that place, and that the spirit of trade unionism is expanding to the remotest parts of the Central District.

Keyser.—Organizer J. H. Dean reports having organized a Federal Labor Union, and that he has made application for charter.

Wheeling.—Organizer Jacob C. Boes reports the formation of a union of horseshoers and a strike for the reinstatement of a member of the Hod Carriers' Union which is now in the hands of the central body for an equitable settlement.

WISCONSIN.

Kenosha.—Organizer Joseph Leitinger reports the organization of a union of iron and brass bed workers, and that the general wages of ordinary labor have been advanced 25 per cent.

Milwaukee.—Organizer Jacob Horn reports having organized a union of tanners and curriers. Organizer F. J. Weber reports having organized a Federal Labor Union and a Ladies' Straw and Wool Hat Workers' Union.

Phillips.—A Federal Labor Union has been organized in Phillips and an application for a charter has been forwarded by Secretary E. W. Murray.

Racine.—Organizer J. J. Weirtz reports 26 unions now existing in that city, nine of which he has organized during the past year. Three strikes have occurred during that period, two of which were successful, and one at the Beebe Bicycle Works is still pending. Two lockouts, one of woodworkers

and the other of metal polishers, have also taken place. Six different organized trades have gained increased wages and shorter hours without resorting to strikes, and only one union, that of the trunk and bag workers, has failed to preserve its organization. He also reports that the central body has purchased property upon which to erect a labor temple.

Sheboygan.—Organizer F. C. Weise reports having organized a union of soap workers and having made application for charter. He also reports that the molders have obtained a 15 per cent. increase of wages. The Wood Workers' Union, which he organized last May, now numbers 300 members, and all other unions are gaining in membership. He further reports that he has organized a union of carpenters and joiners during the past month.

West Superior.—Organizer Otto Winkler reports having assisted in the formation of two unions—coal hoisters and coal handlers. He notes general improvement in wages, the shovelers, for instance, having obtained an advance from \$1.75 to \$2 per day.

DISTRICT NO. V.—NORTHWEST.

IOWA.

Davenport.—Organizer Hugo Struch reports the formation of a Building Trades Council and that the carpenters of that city with those of Rock Island and Moline will demand the 8-hour workday on and after April 1, 1900.

Oskaloosa.—General Organizer Clinton Simonton reports a grand success with the Federal Labor Union of that city; that he has spoken 25 nights in that and neighboring cities during the past 30 days, and that he has made preparations for conducting the campaign throughout the winter.

Ottumwa.—Organizer J. F. Bryne reports having organized a union of teamsters, and that the fee and application has been forwarded to General Secretary Geo. Innis.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis.—Organizer John B. Swift states that the dressmakers of that city have effected a permanent organization, with a membership of 175, and will apply for charter as soon as the state of finances will permit. They are very much in earnest, and will prove a decided acquisition to the local labor movement. He reports having organized the glaziers and glass workers, and a union of flour packers and nailers. A union of belt makers has also been formed, and permanent officers elected. He is now trying to organize a union of garment workers. He reports the telephone girls ripe for organization, and thinks that he will be able to say in his next report that they have formed a union.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls.—Organizer Hibbard Patterson reports everybody working, with a demand for 60 cigar makers. The tailors are organizing, and the wages of job printers have been raised \$2 per week. A movement has been started by the printers to encourage the purchase exclusively of union-made goods. The plan mapped out is being submitted to all other unions preparatory for united action when the time comes. Organizer Patterson thinks a lecturer from some union of wearing apparel makers would be beneficial in disseminating much needed information concerning union goods, but he must be one able to discourse intelligently to union labor, and talk business to business men.

DISTRICT NO. VI.—SOUTHWESTERN.

General Organizer, FRANK J. WEBER.

KANSAS.

Kansas City.—C. L. Shamp, Secretary of the International Union of Stationary Firemen, reports having organized a union of builders' helpers and laborers, and having made application for charter.

Topeka.—Organizer W. L. A. Johnson reports having organized a Federal Labor Union in Atchison, and has made application for charter.

MISSOURI.

Joplin.—Secretary Lewis Scheckner reports that the Central Labor Union, of that city, has applied to the American Federation of Labor for a charter.

Kansas City.—Organizer M. F. Bradley reports that a strike of the allied printing trade is now on in that city for the recognition of the Typos', Pressmen's, and Press Feeders' Unions. About 275 men are out, and all large job offices are practically tied up. About 125 non-union men laid down their tools, walked out in sympathy with the strikers and have joined the various unions. There is every indication that the strike will be successful.

Lamar.—Organizer Abner W. Dwyer reports that trade unionism and a shorter workday are growing in public favor, although much more education is needed in that locality before the workers can be made to fully realize and appreciate the great boon that trade union organization will be to them when they learn to stand by each other and work out their own salvation.

Neck.—A union of zinc and lead miners has been organized in that city, and an application for charter has been forwarded by Secretary J. A. Burkett, of the Zinc and Lead Miners' Union of Oronogo.

Oronogo.—Organizer J. A. Burkett reports organization of two unions of miners during the past month; one at Neck, and the other at Webb City, towns where there has never been a labor union of any kind before.

St. Louis.—Organizer David Kreyling reports having organized a union of stone pavers and having made application for charter. Julius Westermayer, Secretary of the Car Wheel Molders and Helpers' Union, No. 7229, of 3328 Salem street, St. Louis, Mo., states that his union will pay \$10 for each union of car wheel molders and helpers secured by any organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

TEXAS.

Cleburne.—Organizer McC. H. Parker reports the formation of a union of boilermakers in that city with about twenty members. The laundry workers in Hillsboro have also formed a union and have made application for charter.

Dallas.—Organizers George N. Beach and A. J. Charette report that only lack of leisure, or means to afford leisure, prevents considerable organizing work being done in that city. Laundry Unions No. 7598, organized October 15, now has 111 members, and the two largest laundries in the city. One employer, G. S. Leachman, operating two laundries and employing 100 inside workers, discharged eight of his girls for aiding in organizing the union. The remainder of his union employes, 19 in number, walked out. One of his laundries is shut down, and the other is running on short time. He declares he would rather go bankrupt than yield. The unions of Dallas have contributed upward of \$200, and the girls are re-

ceiving benefits of from \$3 to \$4.50 per week. The Cameron Milling Co. and all authorized boycotts are loyally observed. A recent State law has specifically legalized labor unions.

Houston.—Organizer Henry M. Walker reports having perfected a union of wood workers, with a membership of 25. The new union has elected delegates to the central body, has paid all bills, and starts out with a cash balance of \$25 in the treasury.

San Antonio.—Organizer W. T. Burrough reports having organized a union of flour mill operators, and having made application for charter.

DISTRICT NO. VII.—INTER-MOUNTAIN.

General Organizer, HARVEY SCHAMEL.

Anaconda.—Organizer T. D. Flynn reports a 10 per cent. improvement in business over last month. Organized labor is more generally calling for union made clothes and label goods. Business men are catering for their trade by exposing such goods in their show windows.

DISTRICT NO. VIII.—PACIFIC COAST.

General Organizer, W. GWIN ARMSTRONG.

CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles.—Organizer Frank H. Gill reports having organized a union of milkers, and made application for charter.

San Francisco.—Secretary Ed Rosenberg, of the San Francisco Labor Council reports that the trade unionists of that city are generally signing the following pledge:

"I hereby pledge my word of honor that henceforth I shall not purchase any article of merchandise that does not bear a union label if a similar article can be purchased in San Francisco that does bear a union label; that I shall not patronize any establishment or its products against which organized labor has an officially proclaimed grievance; that I shall not employ non-union labor when union labor can be employed; that I shall ask every merchant with whom I deal to have the union label placed on his printing, and shall also ask him to handle all union made goods for which there is a reasonable demand, and shall assist in creating such demand. Should any merchant refuse this request, I shall withdraw my patronage, and patronize only such merchants as heed this request.

"I shall also ask each member of my family to live up to the spirit of this pledge."

Vallejo.—Organizer John Davidson forwarded application for a charter for the Trades and Labor Council of that city.

COLUMBIA (BRITISH).

Revelstoke.—Organizer D. Stamper reports, "I find it is the duty of organizers to report at least once a month and mail the same so that it may arrive in Washington by the 21st of the month. We now have three trade unions and a central body in this place. The trainmen organized four years ago. The laborers organized last February by myself, and the machinists chartered in September last. The Trades and Labor Assembly is also the result of my efforts. When the Laborers' Union was formed, and it cost me nine months' hard work, the laborers were receiving from \$1.25 to \$2 per day of 10 hours. Today the wages of the municipal laborers stand at \$2.50.

Vancouver.—Organizer Geo. Bartley reports that the number of unemployed is greater owing to the

wet season having set in. He also states that the plasterers have reorganized and have secured an 8-hour workday and Saturday half-holiday, at \$4 per day. Plasterers average about half-time during wet season. Work in placer mining is no good at present. Work in Skaguay, Alaska, is now dull. At Vancouver work is fair. Domestic workers are in big demand, and he is informed that a large number would willingly employ white girls in preference to Chinese men in their houses if they could be had. The laborers are forming a union in Vancouver. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has been refused representation in the Trades and Labor Council.

OREGON.

Portland.—Organizer Albert Tozier reports the proportion of unemployed, greater during November than during October. The cause is attributed to the return of Oregon volunteers, return of miners from the North, completion of the harvest and the suspension of some railroad extensions. The butchers have formed a union with 17 members, but as yet have not joined the national body. Portland has about 20,000 workers in 60 different trades who belong to no union. There are 30 Labor Unions in that city with a membership of about 3,000. The best organized trade in the city is that of the barbers. There are 300 barbers, of whom 150 belong to the Journeymen Barbers' Union and 150 to the Master Barbers' Association. The master barbers have raised the price of hair cutting to 25 cents in all shops and promise to increase the wages of the journeymen, beginning with December. He further reports that the Federated Trades and Labor Assembly has made application to the American Federation of Labor for charter, and that the application has been forwarded by Leonard Becker, secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Tacoma.—General Organizer W. Gwin Armstrong reports the organization of a central body in that city on November 13, with the electrical workers, iron molders, Typographical Union, plumbers, bricklayers, locomotive firemen, brewers, cigar makers, and the millmen as chartered unions. An effort will be made at once to organize the street car men, musicians, tailors, carpenters, plasterers, printers, and other trades which at present are not brought together. These will be asked to join the central body. Organizer Armstrong acknowledges valuable services rendered by Organizers Wm. Blackman, of Olympia, and Perry Taylor, of Tacoma.

Middle District.

Report of General Organizer MILFORD SPOHN.

Supplemental to my report forwarded from Bridgeton, N. J., under date of October 30, I respectfully report that, having been assigned to New Jersey, particular attention was given to the southern portion of the State—as until quite recently the crafts in Bridgeton, a town of 14,000 population, had been unorganized. On my arrival at Bridgeton I found that, with the exception of a union of carpenters allied with the National Brotherhood, a lodge of machinists, and a union of bottle blowers, both recently organized, there were no other trade organizations in the city. By reference to the report referred to, you will find stated that I called a meeting for the primary purpose of forming a central body of the several organizations and incidentally to awaken a general interest in organization. A hall was procured and through publication an invitation was extended

to all wage-earners to be present. The meeting was largely attended and committees were appointed to bring the matter of the formation of a central body to the union organizations. A week subsequent another meeting was held and a temporary organization of a central union was consummated and committees were appointed to arrange for a permanent organization.

In the meanwhile a union of barbers was permanently organized and applied for charter. A union of glass packers was also organized and has been duly chartered. Tanners and plumbers have been organized. The retail clerks are also perfecting an organization. Preliminary steps have been taken to organize the yard laborers of the various glass factories, also a Federal Labor Union and the reorganization of the masons, bricklayers and plasterers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1899.

Eastern District.

Report of General Organizer C. J. McMORROW.

In pursuance of the mission confided to me as general organizer I have since the date of my appointment, September 11, 1899, addressed meetings of the several organized trades, and have stimulated the sale of union label products in the following named cities of Massachusetts: Beverly, East Weymouth, Haverhill, Newburyport, North Adams, Pittsfield, and Worcester. As a result of my efforts I may state that one manufacturer and seven retail dealers have been induced to use the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and the barbers of Haverhill have applied to the National Union of that craft for a charter.

In this necessarily brief report it is essential that I should deal chiefly with matters which more directly concern the membership of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, who have rejected the old ten-cents-a-week system for the new constitutional plan adopted by the Rochester convention, which calls for the payment of 25 cents weekly dues.

The fact that organizations of shoe makers in the past have been founded upon a basis of low dues is all of a piece with the tendency of the average shoe maker to believe that local efforts in organization are all sufficient. Such being the deeply rooted belief, it naturally follows that he is more than ready to believe ill of those who advocate an organization resting upon a financial basis calculated to insure protection, power and permanency. The poor conditions in which the shoe maker finds himself today are to a great extent the cause of his failure to realize the community of interests which should bind man to his fellow-man, which should bind union to union, and should bind all in the amalgamation of trades, which is the distinguishing feature of the labor movement at the end of this nineteenth century. Whatever has prevailed in the remote past, it is clear in the light of more recent experience that the proposition of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of high dues and concentrated funds is necessary to insure rapid numerical growth and proper control of the trade.

I note an increase in the demand for label goods in the State of Massachusetts; but upon the whole I consider that union made products do not receive the proper attention of members of organized labor in that State, owing in a large measure to the fact that the Central Labor Unions in most of the larger cities do not devote as much time to label advancement as to other matters which have not so close a connection with the proper functions of those bodies.

All members of organized labor agree that the label is one of the chief factors in strengthening the membership of unions and in driving out the product of unfair labor. It is well known that a large variety of label goods, equal both in quality and price to non-label goods, can be procured today in all cities and in the larger towns. Yet labeled goods are not purchased generally by members of organized labor.

One of the prominent characteristics of a large class of workers is their tendency to be beautifully consistent and enthusiastic in abstract and remote matters; but, whenever they are required to co-operate in practical measures directly bearing on their own lot in life, they immediately become apathetic. In order to correct this unfortunate tendency, I would suggest that the forthcoming American Federation of Labor Convention take steps toward instituting some mode of procedure calculated to discipline members into practicing what they preach.

The coming year bids fair to be one in which work can be procured by all, making the prospects of organization brighter than for many years past; and by persistent work along organizing and label lines the American Federation of Labor should experience unprecedented prosperity.

BOSTON, MASS., November 13, 1899.

Southern District.

Report of General Organizer PRINCE W. GREENE.

As per request I herewith submit a summary of my work as general organizer for the American Federation of Labor. My first work was among the carpenters of Columbus, Ga.; thence to Macon, Ga., where I addressed a mass meeting of wage workers. Also visited the railway and other workshops in the interest of the Carpenters' Union of that city. Thence to Augusta, Ga., where I spoke to three mass meetings and organized a central body, starting with fourteen locals, and an aggregate membership of five thousand. Thence to Langley, S. C., organized a union (textile) composed of cloth room employes. Thence to Bath, S. C.; organized the cotton mill employes. Thence back to Augusta, Ga.; held several open meetings, organized a Federal Labor Union. Thence to Spartanburg, S. C.; met Organizer Winn; together we organized the printers of that city, taking in every competent man in the trade with two exceptions (this is said to be the first trade union ever formed in that place). Thence to Columbia, S. C.; organized most of the employes in two out of the three mills then in operation in that city. Thence to Charlotte, N. C., and held three meetings there—two with textile people, one with bricklayers and carpenters. Thence to Danville, Va.; held two open meetings with textile workers, and endeavored to reorganize the carpenters and joiners. Thence to Boston, Mass., to attend the annual convention of textile workers. Began the work of organizing again in Richmond, Va. Thence to Danville, Va.; spoke in three mass meetings; also worked with the barbers, the printers and street railway employes. Thence to Salisbury, Concord and Charlotte, N. C., and then onward to Greenville, S. C., working almost exclusively among textile workers. From that place I proceeded to Columbus, Ga., and Phenix, Ala., where I have succeeded in organizing and perfecting the following unions: In Phenix, Ala., "The Furniture Employes," "The Phenix Federal Labor Union," and the "Triple City Federal Labor Union." In Columbus, Ga., two unions of garment workers (including every employe in

one shop), the bricklayers, the stationary firemen, the motormen and conductors, the linemen and the power house employes of the street railway system; obligated fifty-six carpenters into Local No. 313; settled one lockout in Columbus; have the barbers, clerks, machinists, moulders and several other trades under course of construction in Columbus and vicinity. Then, with Organizer W. H. Winn, I visited Augusta, Ga., to investigate case of Typographical Union No. 48 against F. T. Gay, an American Federation of Labor organizer, and, with assistance from local labor leaders succeeded in settling the matter. Was called back to Columbus, where I found loom fixers in three of the mills locked out for refusing to do extra work gratis. They are still out, battling for their rights.

Should the American Federation of Labor decide to keep organizers in the South who are to devote their entire time to the work I would recommend that each man be given a territory composing not more than three States at the most, and one would be better, with instructions to visit unions regularly after organizing them, as it is harder to keep them in the right channel and alive, after being organized than it is to organize them at the start, and to reorganize a union that has gone under is quite a task.

I find in the South a great demand for union made goods.

PHENIX, ALA., November 13, 1899.



State of Employment in OCTOBER.

The general state of employment during October continued exceptionally good.

In the 520 unions making returns, with an aggregate membership of 39,333, nine hundred and eighty-eight (2.5 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of October, compared with 1.6 per cent. in the 394 unions, with a membership of 29,577, from which returns were received for September, 1899.

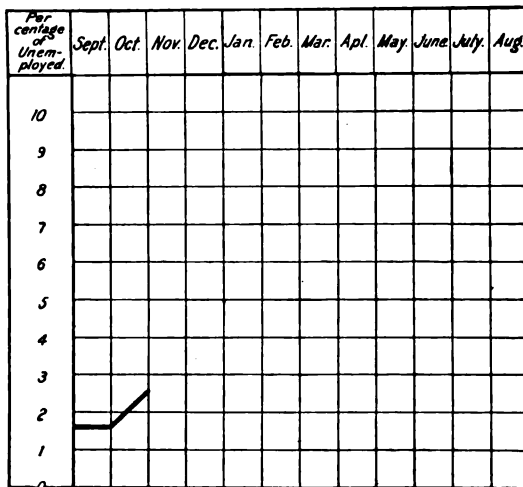


Chart showing the percentage of unemployed members of the trade unions making returns at the close of each completed month, commencing September, 1899.

Special Notice.

HEADQUARTERS
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24, 1899.

To all Affiliated Unions:

A satisfactory settlement of the differences existing between the

BERGNER & ENGEL BREWING Co,
ARNOLD & SHAEFER,
POTH & SON and
THE PROSPECT BREWING Co.,

all of Philadelphia, and the union in interest having been reached, the said firms are removed from our list "We Don't Patronize" and placed on our FAIR LIST.

Secretaries are requested to read this notice at union meetings, and labor and reform press please copy.

Fraternally, SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. of L.

Charters Issued in October.

Apart from the charters issued by our affiliated National Unions the American Federation of Labor office issued 82 charters during the month of October, as follows:

Lathers' Protective 7540, Buffalo, N. Y.
Hod Carriers 7542, Allegheny City, Pa.
Trade and Labor Council, Middletown, Ohio.
Street and Building Laborers (German Branch) 7543, Rochester, N. Y.
Milk Dealers 7544, Binghamton, N. Y.
Federal Labor 7545, Monmouth, Ill.
Button Makers 7546, Springfield, Mass.
Car Builders 7547, Chicago, Ill.
Flour Millers and Packers 7548, Minneapolis, Minn.
Federal Labor 7549, Watertown, N. Y.
Central Trades and Labor Council, New Orleans, La.
Federal Labor 7550, Washington, N. J.
Trades Council, Alpena, Michigan.
Shirt Ironers 7551, Troy, N. Y.
Federal Labor 7552, Binghamton, N. Y.
Blacksmiths' Helpers 7553, Dunkirk, N. Y.
Laborers' Protective 7554, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Federal Labor 7555, Youngstown, Ohio.
Freight Handlers 7556, Providence, R. I.
Trades and Labor Council, Vallejo, Cal.
Trades and Labor Council, Peru, Ill.
Federal Labor 7557, Carterville, Ill.
Jewelers' Protective 7558, Buffalo, N. Y.
Hod Carriers 7559, Shreveport, La.
National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting Engineers.
Federal Labor 7560, Montgomery, Ala.
Federal Labor 7561, Hammond, Ind.
Ship Caulkers 7562, Cleveland, Ohio.
Laundry Workers 7563, Springfield, Ill.
Furnace Men's 7564, Bessemer, Ala.
Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers 7565, N. Y. City, N. Y.
Harbor Railroad Mens 7566, Ashtabula, Ohio.
Zinc and Lead Miners 7567, Neck, Mo.
Federated Trades Assembly, Portland, Oregon.
Federal Labor 7515, Greenfield, Ohio.
Wax Workers 7568, Syracuse, N. Y.
Federal Labor 7569, Alto Pass, Ill.
Federal Labor 7570, Atchison, Kansas.
Milkmen's Protective 7571, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Trades and Labor Assembly, Revelstoke, B. C.
Builders' Helpers and Laborers 7572, Kansas City, Kans.
Iron Chippers 7573, New York, N. Y.
Ship Carpenters and Joiners 7574, Elizabeth, N. J.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers 7575, Savannah, Ga.
Coke Workers 7576, Bessemer, Ala.
Coke Workers 7577, Johns, Ala.
Flour Mill Operators 7578, San Antonio, Texas.
Federal Labor 7579, Montgomery, Ala.
Laborer's Protective 7580, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Federal Labor 5704, Phillips, Wis.
Iron Pipe Workers 7581, Bessemer, Ala.
Tanners and Curriers 7582, Milwaukee, Wis.
Lehr Tenders and Shove Boys 7583, Kane, Pa.
Ladies' Straw and Wool Hat Workers, 7584, Milwaukee, Wis.
Laundry Workers 7586, Dallas, Texas.
Metal Engravers' Protective 7585, Newport, Ky.
Soap Workers 7588, Sheboygan, Wis.
Milkmen's Protective 7587, Saginaw, Mich.
Central Labor Union, Joplin, Mo.
Federal Labor, 7588, Keyser, W. Va.
Marine Firemen's 8000, Pittsburg, Pa.
Tick Makers 7589, Chicago, Ill.
Zinc and Lead Miners 7590, Webb City, Mo.
The Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
Federal Labor 7591, Pana, Ill.
Scale Workers' Protective 7592, Rutland, Vt.
Fur Fleshers, Shavers and Pluckers' Protective 7593, Montreal, Quebec.
Bill Posters and Advertisers 7594, Buffalo, N. Y.
Milkmen's Protective 7595, Los Angeles and vicinity, Cal.
Steam Forge Workers 7596, Buffalo, N. Y.
Carpet Upholsterers 7597, Washington, D. C.
Freight Handlers 7599, Worcester, Mass.
Federal Labor 7600, Victoria, Tenn.
Jewelers and Silversmiths' Prot. 7601, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Stone Pavers 7602, St. Louis, Mo.
Pipe and Foundry Workers, 7603, So. Pittsburg, Tenn.
Printers and Color Mixers, 7604, Nepera Park, N. Y.
United Trades Council, Paterson, N. J.
Building Laborers 7605, Auburn, N. Y.
Warehouse Women 7606, E. Liverpool, Ohio.
Jewelers' Protective 7607, Providence, R. I.
Federal Labor 7608, Mercer Station, Ky.

We Don't Patronize.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please copy:

FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.

Bakers.—AMERICAN BISCUIT CO., UNITED STATES BAKING CO.
Millers.—JACOB BECK & SON, PEARL WHEAT AND BREAKFAST FLAKE MANUFACTURERS, of DETROIT, MICH.
MOSELEY & MOTLEY MILLING CO., of ROCHESTER, N. Y.
GEO. P. PLANT MILLING COMPANY.
ELEVATOR MILLING CO., of SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
Butchers.—GEORGE FOWLER PACKING CO., of KANSAS CITY, KANS.
SWIFT PACKING CO., of CHICAGO, ILL.; KANSAS CITY, KANS.; E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.; ST. PAUL, MINN., AND OMAHA, NEB.
Brewers.—CINCINNATI BREWING CO., of HAMILTON, OHIO.
GEO. EHRET, of NEW YORK, N. Y.
BALZ BREWING CO., of PHILA., PA.
Cigars.—BANNER CIGAR CO., BROWN BROS. CIGAR CO., H. DIETZ CIGAR CO., GORDON CIGAR CO., GROSS & CO., HARRINGTON & OUELETTE CIGAR CO., GEO. MOYLES CIGAR CO., MOEK'S CIGAR CO., WM. TEGGE CIGAR CO., all of DETROIT, MICH.
EITEL & CASSEBOHNN, HETTERMAN BROS. CO., of LOUISVILLE, KY.
HIRSHHORN, MACK & CO., of NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
BONDY & LEDEDERAR, KERBS, WERTHEIM & SCHIFFER, S. OTTENBERG BROS., POWELL, SMITH & CO., KARL UPMAN, of NEW YORK, N. Y.
S. F. HESS & CO., of ROCHESTER, N. Y.
CHAS. H. BUSBEY, of MOSHERYTOWN, PA.
YOCUM BROS., of READING, PA.
Tobacco.—LIGGET & MYERS, DRUMMOND, JNO. FINZER & BRO., LUHRMAN & WILBERN (Polar Bear),

GRADLE & STORTZ.

BROWN TOBACCO COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo.

AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.—*Plug Tobacco*.—*Battle Ax*,
Newsboy, Piper Hiedseck, Something Good, Pedro.
Smoking Tobacco: Gall & Ax, Navy, Honest Long Cut,
Duke's Mixture, Seal of North Carolina, Ivanhoe,
Greenback. *Cigarettes*: Duke's Cameo, Sweet Caporal,
Cycle, Old Judge.

Chewing Gum.—GROVE CO., of SALEM, O., Brands: Pepsin,
Jersey Fruit and Fruit Flavors.

CLOTHING.

Tailors.—MOCK, BERMAN & CO., of CINCINNATI, O.

CLOTHIERS' EXCHANGE, of ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Shoemakers.—RICE & HUTCHINS, S. H. HOWE, JOHN
O'CONNELL & SON and JOHN A. FRYE, of MARLBOROUGH, MASS.

HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO., of St. Louis, Mo.

DUGAN & HUDSON, of ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Elastic Goring.—WOODWARD'S, of ABINGTON, MASS.

FURNISHING.

Furniture.—F. X. GANTER, Bar and Office Fixtures, BALTIMORE, MD.

CHAIR AND FURNITURE CO. and the ROYAL
MANTEL & FURNITURE CO., of ROCKFORD, ILL.

SCHOOL SEAT COMPANY, of GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Beds and Bedding.—O'BRIEN BROS. and the SPRING BED
CO., of CHICAGO, ILL.

BERGER BEDDING CO., A. WEIGEL AND CO., Mat-
tresses, and KIPP BROS., Mattresses and Spring Beds,
of MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Brooms.—ILLINOIS BROOM COMPANY.

LEE BROOM COMPANY, of DAVENPORT, IOWA.

PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.

Newspapers, etc.—THE "TIMES," of LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE "FREIE PRESSE," of CHICAGO, ILL.

THE "PILOT," "REPUBLIC" and THE "ARENA"
MAGAZINE, of BOSTON, MASS.

Books, etc.—DONOHUE AND HENNEBERRY, Printers
and Publishers, of CHICAGO, ILL.

CONKEY PRINTING CO., of HAMMOND, IND.

A. V. HAIGHT, Publisher, of POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

POTTERY, GLASS AND STONE.

Potters.—MONMOUTH POTTERY CO., and the
MONMOUTH MINING AND MFG. CO. (Sewer Pipe), of
MONMOUTH, ILL.

OWENS POTTERY CO., of ZANESVILLE, O.

Brick.—T. B. TOWNSEND BRICK AND CONTRACTING
CO., of ZANESVILLE, O.

Lime.—COBB & CO., PERRY BROS., AND A. F. CROCK-
ETT & CO., all of ROCKLAND, ME.

S. E. & H. L. SHEPARD, of ROCKPORT, ME.

Glass.—PLATE GLASS COMBINE, of PITTSBURG, PA.

Stones.—VENABLE BROS. QUARRIES, of LITHCENIA, GA.
P. H. BINZ, Monumental Worker, of CLEVELAND, O.

HARDWARE AND MACHINERY.

Stoves.—SCHNEIDER-TRENKAMP CO., Oil, Gas and Gas-
oline Stoves (all Marked "Reliable") of CLEVELAND,
OHIO.

FULLER-WARREN STOVE CO., of MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Bicycles.—W. F. FAUBER COMPANY, One-Piece Bicycle
Crank Axle.

GORMULLY & JEFFREY BICYCLE CO., "Rambler,"
of CHICAGO, ILL.

Iron and Steel.—ILLINOIS IRON & BOLT COMPANY,
Wagon Skeins, Anvils, Jack Screws, Letter Presses
and Press Stands, of CARPENTERSVILLE, ILL.

BURDEN IRON CO., Rivets, Nails, etc., of TROY, N. Y.

SHELBY STEEL TUBE CO., of ELLWOOD CITY, PA.

Machinery.—FARRAR & TREFFS, Boiler, Machine and
Steam Engine Works, of BUFFALO, N. Y.

Patterns.—GOBEILL PATTERN WORKS, of CLEVELAND,
OHIO.

Belting.—BOSTON BELTING CO., of Boston, MASS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. & F. GLOR COOPERAGE CO., of BUFFALO, N. Y.

PHILLIP SPAETER COOPERAGE CO., of PHILA., PA.
STUDEBAKER BROS. MANFG. CO., Carriages and
Wagons, of SOUTH BEND, IND.

ANDREW KIMBLE, Carriage and Wagon Gear, of
ZANESVILLE, O.

MAPLE CITY SOAP WORKS.

LARKINS' SOAP WORKS, of BUFFALO, N. Y.

MOENCH & SONS COMPANY, TANNERS, of ALPENA,
MICH.

APSLEY RUBBER CO., of HUDSON, MASS.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., of NEW
YORK, N. Y.

Financial Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 1, 1899.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenses for
the month of October, 1899. (The months are abbreviated
thus: j, f, m, a, m, etc).

RECEIPTS.

Oct.		
1.	Balance on hand	\$6,827 74
	Mineral water bottlers 7494, sup.	5 00
	Hod carriers protective 7542, sup.	10 00
	Street and building laborers 7543, sup.	7 50
	Milk dealers 7544, sup.	10 00
	Federal labor 7545, sup.	5 00
	Middletown, O., trades and labor council, sup.	5 00
	Bolt and nut workers 7575, tax, j, a, s	14 40
	Horse nail makers 6813, tax, j, a, s	6 00
	Stock keepers and shippers 7183, tax, sept	1 00
	Masons and builders laborers 7448, tax, a, s	7 50
	Implement frame fitters 7466, tax, aug	1 85
	Federal labor 6077, tax, sept.	1 00
	Stoneware pottery employees 7497, tax, sept	1 40
	Chippers protective 7356, tax, aug	1 80
	Federal labor 7145, tax, j, a, s, \$4; sup, \$3.85	7 85
	Federal labor 6956, tax, june	1 85
	Horse nail makers 7180, sup	5 00
	Federal labor 7479, sup	85
	Pavers and ramblers men 5611, tax, j, a, s, o, n, part d, \$4.50; FEDERATIONIST, 50c	5 00
	Corrugators protective 7372, tax, j, a	5 00
	Button makers 7546, sup.	10 00
	Glaziers and glass workers 6821, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, d, j, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, s, \$4.46; assessment, 14c	4 62
	Federal labor 7450, tax, aug.	1 25
	Belt makers and helpers 7221, tax, aug.	1 50
	Can makers protective 6946, tax, m, j, j, a	12 00
	Federal labor 7409, tax, sept.	1 50
	Federal labor 7350, tax, a, s, \$10; sup, 50c	10 50
3.	United hatters of N A, tax, oct.	20 00
	Car wheel molders and helpers 7230, tax, j, a, s, \$19.50; sup, \$1.	20 50
	Mason tenders 7176, tax, j, a, s, o, \$22.80; assess- ment, \$1.14	23 94
	Federal labor 7390, sup	5 00
	Laborers' protective 7458, tax, aug.	5 00
4.	International typographical union, tax, sept.	111 04
	Lathers 7283, tax, bal a, s, o	1 80
	Federal labor 7426, sup.	2 00
	Bro painters and decorators, tax, j, j, a	45 00
	Watch workers 6961, tax, a, s	80 00
	Federal labor 6873, tax, bal j, a, s, o, \$3.66; as- essment, 80c	4 46
	Bill posters and distributors 6949, tax, a, o, n, d, j, f, \$2.55; assessment, 30c	2 85
	Sewing machine builders 7424, tax, j, a, s	6 00
	Bridge & building material workers 7465, tax, aug.	2 15
	Hotel and restaurant employees intl alliance, etc, assessment	15 00
	Oil well workers 7144, sup.	25
	Federal labor 7420, sup.	5 00
	Flour and feed workers 7068, tax, sept.	2 00
	Blacksmiths helpers 7323, tax, j, a, s, \$10.50; sup, 50c.	11 00
	Flour packers and nailers 7548, sup.	10 00
	Laborers protective 7370, tax, sept.	5 00
	Binghamton, N Y, cent labor union, tax, j, j, a	2 50
	Federal labor 7160, tax, sept.	3 00
	Cooper machine workers 6251, tax, j, a, s, \$3.25; assessment, 30c	2 55
	Car builders 7547, sup.	10 00
	Federal labor 7549, sup.	10 00
5.	Horse nail workers p. & b. 6170, sup.	5 00
	W. N. Gates, adv, quaker oats	15 00
	Grain elevator employees 7470, tax, aug, 55c; sup, 35c	90
	Federal labor 7065, sup.	6 00
	Federal labor 7076, sup.	1 00
	Rubber workers 7230, tax, sept.	6 25
	Federal labor 7238, tax, sept.	4 06

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16. Federal labor 7545, sup.	\$ 6 85	23. Furriers 7067, tax, j, j, a, s, o.	\$ 10 00
Oil well workers 7587, tax, oct, 65c; sup, \$5.25.	5 80	Intl seamens union of America, tax, j, a, s, o, n, d.	80 00
Dairymens 6514, tax, a, m, part j, tax, \$1.31; assessment, 22c.	1 53	Shirt workers protective 6900, tax, a, m, j, j, a, s	9 70
Bottlers 7484, sup.	5 00	Federal labor 7112, bal, a, s, o.	3 75
18. Fishermens protective 6821, tax, oct.	8 00	Bottling house employes 7430, tax, sept.	90
Iron and steel workers 7518, sup.	3 00	Shingle mill workers 7195, tax, s, o.	2 50
Milk dealers 7544, tax, oct.	1 00	Amal assn of street railway employes, tax, s, o.	
Federal labor 7187, tax, sept.	1 70	\$20; sup, \$7.75.	27 75
Stone rammers 7219, tax, oct.	1 25	Car builders 7304, tax, a, s.	11 00
Slate and tile roofers 5774, tax, j, a, s.	1 65	Central labor union, St. Joseph, Mo, tax, j, j, a,	
Lathers protective 7175, tax, j, j, a.	1 95	s, o, n.	5 00
Cilspotters 6627, tax, a, s, o.	1 05	Federal labor 7473, tax, oct.	1 25
Federal labor 7204, tax, sept, 65c; sup, 7c.	72	Tanners and curriers, tax, s, o.	8 30
Columbus, Ohio, trades and labor assembly,		Federal labor 7396, tax, a, s, o, \$6.30; sup, \$1.	7 30
tax, j, a, s.	2 50	Federal labor 7403, tax, sept.	2 90
Axe forgers and helpers 7527, sup.	2 00	Metal polishers, buffers, platers and brass work-	
Glaziers and glass workers 6821, sup.	1 25	ers, tax, bal j, j, a, s, o, n, d, '98; j, f, m, a, m, j,	
F. F. Sheets, Roanoke, Va, sup.	25	j, a, s, o, '99.	246 67
Structural iron and steel workers 7536, sup.	1 43	Millwrights and machinery erectors 7473, tax, s,	
Blacksmiths helpers 6931, sup.	1 00	o, n, d, part jan, \$8; sup, \$2.	10 00
Button makers 7546, sup.	50	Trades and labor assembly of Kenton and	
Zinc workers 7291, tax, s, o.	4 20	Campbell Cos, tax, a, s, o.	2 50
Paper box makers 7486, tax, oct.	85	Trades and labor unions, E. St. Louis, Ill, sup.	10 00
Furniture employes 7443, tax, a, s, o.	4 20	Federal labor 7520, sup.	11 80
Federal labor 7348, tax, sept.	1 20	Federal labor 7511, tax, m, j, j.	13 75
Federal labor 7513, tax, sept.	2 50	Federal labor 7312, tax, sept.	2 50
Iron chippers 7573, sup.	5 00	Horse nail workers 6170, sup.	5 00
Ship carpenters and joiners 7574, sup.	5 00	Federal labor 5704, sup.	10 00
Hotel and restaurant employes intl, assess.	10 00	Drillers protective 7140, tax, j, a, s, o.	8 00
Detroit, Mich, trades and labor council, tax,		Laundry workers 6943, tax, s, o, n, d.	8 20
bal, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, s, o.	10 00	Federal labor 6903, tax, sept.	1 95
Bottling dept employes 6920, tax, j, a, s.	60 00	Federal labor 7532, sup.	7 25
Metal workers 7510, sup.	1 00	24. Ornamental wire workers 7345, tax, o, n, d.	3 00
Federal labor 6617, tax, m, j, j, a, s, o, \$4.50; as-		Arch molders helpers 7413, tax, a, s.	4 40
essment, 30c.	4 80	Button workers protective 7181, tax, nov.	1 95
Freight handlers 7438, tax, oct.	3 70	Federal labor 7126, tax, july.	5 00
Ship carpenters 6894, tax, oct.	1 75	Brewery and ice plant laborers 7431, tax, sept.	1 25
Zanesville, O, central trades and labor council,		Bolt and nut makers 6921, tax, j, a, s, o.	3 80
tax, m, j, j, a, s, o.	5 00	Lehr tenders and shove boys 7563, sup.	10 00
Brewery porters and freight handlers 7236, tax,		Ladies straw and wool hat workers 7584, sup.	10 00
s, o.	11 00	Metal engravers protective 7565, sup.	5 00
Laundry workers 7441, tax, j, a.	2 00	Federal labor 7515, sup.	5 00
Hod carriers and building laborers 7575, sup.	10 00	Lathers protective 7408, tax, oct.	40
Laborers protective 7576, sup.	10 00	Composition pressmen 7512, tax, sept.	80
Tin plate workers intl, sup.	3 50	Lathers protective 7050, tax, oct, \$1.15; sup, 90c.	2 05
Federal labor 7453, tax, sept, \$1.10; sup, \$4.	5 10	Oil well workers 7085, tax, j, a, s.	6 30
Bill posters 7419, tax, j, a, s, o.	8 25	Lowell, Mass, trades and labor council, tax, m,	
Federal labor 6907, tax, s, o.	3 80	j, j, a, s, o.	5 00
Federal labor 7125, tax, j, a, s, o.	128 00	Oil well workers 7144, tax, sept.	3 75
Soap workers 7442, sup.	30 00	Louisville, Ky, central labor union, bal n, d, j,	
Federal labor 7076, tax, j, a, s, \$4.80; sup, 25c.	5 05	f, m, a, m, full, m, j, j, a, s, o.	15 00
Federal labor 7569, sup.	10 00	Soap workers 7511, tax, a, s, o.	70
Federal labor 7570, sup.	10 00	Federal labor 7299, tax, sept.	1 10
Builders helpers and laborers 7573, sup.	10 00	25. Natl alliance of theatrical stage employes, tax,	
Trades and labor assembly, Revelstoke, B. C, sup	10 00	j, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, s, o, n, d, \$120; assess, \$90.	180 00
Retail clerks intl prot assn, tax, n, d, j, f, m, a,		Federal labor 7110, tax, oct.	5 10
\$100; assessment, \$100.	200 00	Montreal, Can, federated trades council, tax, a, s, o	2 50
Federal labor 7130, sup.	8 00	Shingle weavers prot 7488, tax, s, o.	2 25
Laborers prot 7408, tax, sept.	70	Glass bottle blowers assn, tax, a, s, o.	42 00
Natl union of united brewery workmen, tax, j,		Laundry workers 7508, tax, oct.	1 60
a, s, o, n, d.	240 00	Milkmen prot 7571, sup.	50
Federal labor 7155, sup.	2 35	Soap makers 7586, sup.	10 00
Laundry workers 6507, tax, n, d, '98; j, f, m, a, m,		Horse nail makers 7073, sup.	5 00
j, j, a, s, o, \$5.10; sup, 50c; assessment, 20c.	5 80	Iron and steel workers 7578, tax, sept, 70c; sup,	
20. Laborers prot 7371, tax, s, o.	72 25	\$1.50.	2 20
Federal labor 7241, tax, sept.	15 90	Tinners and slaters 7382, tax, j, a, s, \$3.75; sup, 75c	4 50
Flour mill employes 7467, a, s, part o.	3 70	Laborers 7320, tax, oct.	12 00
Federal labor 7226, tax, sept.	10 00	Federal labor 7513, sup.	1 00
Amal lace curtain operatives, tax, j, a, s, o.	4 60	Oil well workers 7391, tax, s, o.	1 60
Lathers prot 7509, tax, sept.	1 20	Federal labor 7549, sup.	24 85
Coke workers 7577, sup.	10 00	Limeburners 7078, tax, s, o.	70
Flour mill operators 7578, sup.	10 00	Federal labor 7451, tax, a, s, o.	6 65
Federal labor 7579, sup.	5 00	26. J. C. Umberfield, FEDERATIONISTS.	30 00
Tube molders helpers 7452, tax, oct, \$2.70; sup, \$1.	3 70	Laborers protective 7370, tax, oct, \$5; sup, 70c.	5 70
Federal labor 7479, tax, oct, \$2; sup, \$1.10.	3 10	Pulp workers, 7499, tax, sept.	1 00
Intl wood carvers assn, tax, sept.	5 28	Federal labor 7557, sup.	2 00
Brewery engineers and firemen 6910, tax, o,		New Brighton, Pa, central labor union, sup.	5 00
n, d.	4 50	Ship carpenters and joiners 7574, sup.	5 00
Federal labor 7392, sup.	50	Milkmen protective 7587, sup.	10 00
Oil well workers 7107, tax, oct.	2 70	Chippers protective 7356, tax, sept.	1 60
Stone masons protective 7049, tax, a, s.	6 00	Joplin, Mo, central labor union, sup.	10 00
Roofers 6791, tax, j, j, a, s.	15 00	Federal labor 7588, sup.	10 00
Council Bluffs, Iowa, trades and labor assem-		Coopers international, tax, j, a, s.	30 00
bly, sup.	3 75	27. Amal society of carpenters and joiners, tax, s, o.	13 34
Federal labor 7561, sup.	5 00	Conn brewery co, adv.	15 00
Laborers protective 7580, sup.	10 00	Street and building laborers 7507, tax, s, o.	25 00
Copper mine workers 7516, sup.	5 00	Button workers protective 6861, tax, s, o.	3 85
21. Troy, N. Y., central federation of labor, tax, j, a,		Asphalt block and vitrified brick pavers, tax,	
s, o, n, d.	5 00	o, n.	1 40
Federal labor 6975, tax, a, s, o, n, d, '98; j, f, m, a,		Stone planers 7460, tax, sept.	50
m, j, j.	6 90	Lumber handlers 7501, tax, sept.	7 50
Marble cutters and tile setters 6948, tax, oct.	1 15	Copper miners 7482, tax, s, o, \$3; sup, 50c.	5 50
Hat formers association 7531, tax, oct.	3 55	Freight handlers 7428, tax, sept.	6 00
Gas workers 7452, tax, s, o, \$2; sup, \$2.	4 40	American federation of musicians, tax, oct.	20 00
Chainmakers 7418, sup.	1 10	Natl tobacco workers, tax, f, m, a, m, j, j, a, s,	110 78
Ship caulkers 7552, sup.	5 45	Natl tobacco workers, assessment.	72 84
22. Iron pipe workers 7581, sup.	10 00	Natl tobacco workers, sup.	1 00
Tanners and curriers 7582, sup.	10 00	Taylor brewing and malling co, adv.	15 00
Car builders 7547, sup.	2 50	Federal labor 7453, sup.	6 85
Blacksmith helpers 7559, sup.	5 00	Car wheel molders and helpers 7229, tax, oct.	6 50
		Capewell horse nail co, adv.	16 67

Horse nail makers 6313, sup.	\$ 5 00
Federal labor 6998, tax, a, s, o, \$6.45; sup, \$2.50	8 95
Freight car builders 7472, tax, a, s	14 35
Arch iron workers 7420, tax, sept.	2 35
23. Gould & Eberhardt, adv	15 00
David Williams Co, adv	15 00
Tick makers 7589, sup.	7 50
Car builders, wood machine men 7433, tax, a, s, o.	9 80
Federal labor 7310, tax, sept.	3 50
Federal labor 7522, tax, sept.	80
Federal labor 7161, tax, j, a, s, o	20 00
Brushmakers protective 7394, tax, oct.	3 45
30. Order of railroad telegraphers, sup.	5 00
Federal labor 7591, sup.	10 00
Federal labor 6858, tax, s, o, n	1 05
Powder workers 7521, sup.	5 00
Powder workers 7521, s, o	3 00
Laborers protective 6889, tax, oct.	8 75
Columbus, Ohio trades and labor assembly, tax, o, n, d	2 50
Brushmakers protective 7422, sup.	1 50
Building laborers 7471, tax, a, s	5 00
Belt makers and helpers 7221, tax, sept.	1 50
Sprinkler pipe fitters and helpers 6840, tax, sept	2 40
Roll workers 7414, tax, oct.	2 25
Federal labor 7368, tax, oct.	1 85
United shirt and collar co, adv.	4 17
Hamilton trades and labor council, tax, m, j, j, a, s	4 50
Plasterers protective 7335, tax, oct.	80
Laborers protective 7455, tax, a, s, o.	4 35
Newport News, Va, central labor union, tax, s, o, n	2 50
Intl typographical, tax, oct.	99 84
Hotel and rest employes Intl alliance, assess.	10 00
Zinc and lead miners 7500, sup.	5 00
Zinc and lead workers 7500, sup.	1 00
Packers and nailers 7489, sup.	2 10
B. Payn's sons tobacco co, adv.	25 00
Milkmen prot 7571, tax, nov, 95c; sup, \$2.55	3 50
Masons and builders laborers 7448, tax, oct.	3 75
Tin plate workers Intl, tax, j, a, s, o.	24 00
31. Scale workers prot 7582, sup.	10 00
Fur fleshers, shavers and pluckers prot 7583, sup	5 00
Bill posters and advertisers prot 7594, sup.	10 00
Milkmen prot 7585, sup.	5 00
Steam forge workers 7586, sup.	10 00
Foundry laborers 7382, tax, oct.	13 75
Singer Mfg Co, adv.	12 50
Flour packers and nailers 7548, sup.	4 75
United bro of carpenters and joiners, tax, sept.	68 67
Federal labor 7065, tax, nov.	2 50
Carpet upholsterers 7597, sup.	5 00
Federal labor 7051, tax, oct.	5 00
Laundry workers 7598, sup.	10 00
Smith premier typewriter co, adv.	71 25
Natl steel and copper plate printers, tax, oct.	2 09
Federal labor 7532, tax, oct.	5 30
Federal labor 6876, tax, s, o	3 50
Saw makers 7173, sup.	2 00
Laborers protective 7148, tax, m, j	10 45
Intl printing pressmen, tax, n, d, j, f, m, a, m, j, a, \$238.23; assessment, \$121.56	359 79
Federal labor 7337, tax, oct.	5 00
Freight handlers 7599, sup.	10 00
Federal labor 7600, sup.	10 00
Jewelers and silversmiths prot 7601, sup.	5 00
Stone pavers 7602, sup.	10 00
Pipe and foundry workers 7603, sup.	10 00
Printers and color mixers 7604, sup.	10 00
Federal labor 7549, sup.	14 08
Hod carriers 5026, tax, a, s, o	8 40
Stock keepers and shippers 7163, tax, oct	1 00
Team drivers Intl, tax, sept.	9 00
Stove trimmers 7361, tax, a, s, o	5 25
Tube workers 7530, tax, oct.	9 25
Chain makers 6537, tax, s, o	5 20
Amal society of engineers, tax, j, a, s, o.	23 68
Federal labor 7476, tax, sept.	2 10
Oil well workers 7144, tax, oct.	4 15
Fish dressers 7416, tax, oct.	2 00
Beer bottling dept employes 6920, tax, o, n, d	60 00
Car builders 7547, tax, oct, \$2; sup, \$1	3 00
Hod carriers protective 7351, tax, oct, \$2; sup, 50c.	2 50
Chainmakers 7418, tax, oct.	1 25
Federal labor 7429, sup.	7 35
Stoneware potters 7142, tax, s, o	1 70
Federal labor 7130, tax, a, s, \$10.30; sup, \$1.50	11 80
Furnace mens 7564, sup.	15 75
Small supplies	8 30
FEDERATIONISTS	30
Subscriptions	37 75
Total	\$14,375 37

EXPENSES.

October.	
1. By one month's rent in advance, Wm. M. Garrett	\$52 00
2. Organizing expenses, J. E. Howe	21 00
Clippings, National Press Intelligence Co	5 00
Sight draft, Frank Morrison	15
3. 2 doz eagle pencils No. 314, C. C. Fursell	1 00
Organizing expenses, W. R. Boyer	7 05

4. Organizing expenses and salary, P. W. Greene	\$ 48 00
Printing 2,000 copies of aff organizations, \$48.75;	
8-hr buttons, \$2; 1,500 lists of organizations,	
\$9.75; 500 letter circulars, \$3; 1,000 app for cert,	
\$7.25; seals on sub rates, \$1.25; 500 contracts for	
advertising, \$2.50; 2,000 coin cards, \$6.75; 2,000	
return envelopes, \$4; Law Reporter Co.	85 25
4 balls twine, 20c; 1 bot of paste, 25c; 1 ruler, 15c;	
1 doz note books, 50c; 2 paper fasteners, 25c; 2	
bot paste, 50c; 1 pair shears, 90c; 4 sponges, 20c;	
Law Reporter Co.	2 85
6. Ice, American Ice Co.	2 65
400 2c and 200 1c stamps, H. C. Easterday	10 00
Organizing expenses and salary, W. H. Winn	100 00
Organizing expenses and salary, F. L. McGruder	57 69
Organizing expenses and salary, S. G. Dodson	28 10
Street car tickets, W. F. Ashley	2 00
Telegrams, Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	3 12
Organizing expenses, Rud Benz	20 00
Organizing expenses, E. S. Crossett, Jr.	5 00
Expressage, U. S. Express Co.	43 54
7. Organizing expenses, Thomas Flynn	5 50
Organizing expenses, Geo. H. Furniss	5 00
Special delivery stamps, postoffice	1 00
Keys, Philip S. Steele	50
Stenographic services, Wm. C. Jewbey	3 75
2,000 2c stamp envelopes, H. C. Easterday	42 80
400 2c and 200 1c stamps, H. C. Easterday	10 00
1 rm No. 0 letter paper, 57c; 1/2 doz erasers, 38c;	
6 doz note books, \$3; 1/2 box carbon, \$2; 2 rib-	
bons, \$1.50; 1 ribbon, 75c; oil and oiler, 80c; 1	
ribbon, 75c; 1 box carbon, \$4; Smith Premier	
Typewriter Co.	13 25
Printing 500 shipping tags, \$1.25; 2,500 letter	
heads, \$10.50; furnishing 2,000 envelopes, \$8.70;	
1,500 passwords, \$3.50; 3,000 Why? \$5.25; 400 re-	
ceipts, \$1.25; 2,000 2c envelopes, \$2.50; Phillips	
& Patton	30 85
Organizing expenses, Geo. H. Furniss	5 00
9. 1/2 rm wrapping paper, R. P. Andrews	3 00
Printing October FEDERATIONIST, Law Re-	
porter Co.	224 18
One A F of L emblem, C. C. Darling & Co.	4 25
Subscription to Public Opinion, the Public Opin-	
ion Co.	2 50
10. Organizing expenses, Jerry Cronin	5 00
Half-tones, Maurice Joyce Engraving Co.	18 22
11. Organizing expenses, J. J. Magrane	9 25
Organizing expenses, J. E. Couch	25 00
Commission on advertising, Thos. Glover	19 80
12. Telegrams, Western Union Tel. Co.	11 80
Organizing expenses and salary, C. J. McMor-	
row	50 00
Organizing expenses and salary, P. W. Greene,	25 00
1,000 2c stamps, H. C. Easterday	20 00
15. Boxes for shipping, Belt & Dyer	3 00
17. Pins for office, W. F. Ashley	1 00
Freightage on labels, P. W. & B. RR. Co.	1 14
1,000 2c stamps, H. C. Easterday	20 00
Organizing expenses, Geo. H. Furniss	5 00
Messenger service, Wm. Stecker	30
Organizing expenses and salary, Milford Spohn	100 00
19. Committee work of shoe workers controversy,	
J. D. Pierce	34 60
Committee work of shoe workers controversy,	
James Duncan	73 00
Attending executive council meeting, James	
Duncan	60 30
Attending executive council meeting, James	
O'Connell	38 00
Attending executive council meeting, John	
Mitchell	78 00
Attending executive council meeting, Max	
Morris	176 00
Attending executive council meeting, Thos.	
I. Kidd	81 00
Attending executive council meeting, John B.	
Lennon	91 50
Expenses in inter-mountain district, Max Mor-	
ris	21 80
20. 500 2c stamps, H. C. Easterday	10 00
Toilet supplies for two months, Fowler Mfg Co.	1 50
21. Printing 1,500 return envelopes, \$3.50; 2,000 of-	
ficial envelopes, \$7; 2,500 calls for convention,	
\$7.50; 2,000 certificates of membership, \$7; 2,000	
Why, \$3.50; 200 postals, \$3; Phillips Patton	31 50
Appropriation for legal defense of the impris-	
oned miners, James Maher	500 00
Organizing expenses, John F. O'Sullivan	6 15
100 boxes, I. N. Runyan	10 00
Organizing expenses, A. B. Marvin	15 00
Organizing expenses, Rud Benz	25 00
Organizing expenses, F. L. McGruder	25 00
Sending postal order, W. F. Ashley	5 14
23. Organizing expenses and salary, Will H. Winn	100 00
Organizing expenses and salary, C. Simonton	50 00
1,000 M gummed labels, N. Y. Bond & Ticket Co.	150 00
24. Appropriation for jewelers' protective union	
No. 7407, Ernst Koeppel	100 00
Organizing expenses and salary	50 00
One typewriter ribbon, Wycott, Seamans &	
Benedict	75

25. Organizing expenses, Rud Benz.....	\$ 20 00
26. Appropriation for the per capita tax of the metal polishers, John J. Kinney.....	247 67
Expressage, Wm. Barnes.....	25
Committee work of shoe workers controversy, James Duncan.....	1 15
27. Organizing expenses, W. H. Roche.....	6 00
Organizing expenses, Martin Metzger.....	1 45
Extra postage, John A. Merritt.....	2 12
Tools for office use, James B. Lambie.....	11 37
Organizing expenses, R. S. Monck.....	2 00
Organizing expenses, J. D. Pierce.....	2 50
By investigation of Siegel-Cooper's boycott, P. J. McGuire.....	32 00
Printing 2,000 note heads, \$8.50; 4,000 organizers lists, \$25; 2,000 cert of membership, \$2; 500 pass words, \$2.25; 5,000 Aims, \$8.50; 4,000 Why, \$7; Phillips & Patton.....	53 25
31. Organizing expenses, Robert Askew.....	50 00
Organizing expenses, John F. Tobin.....	50 00
Organizing expenses, C. J. McMorrow.....	103 31
Organizing expenses, Herman Robinson.....	2 50
Organizing expenses, W. G. Armstrong.....	100 00
Organizing expenses and salary, W. H. Winn.....	25 00
Organizing expenses and salary, P. W. Greene.....	44 50
Organizing expenses and salary, F. H. McGill.....	5 00
2 No. 2 typewriters, 4 No. 19 cabinets, 5 type- writer chairs, Smith Premier Typewriter Company.....	310 00
Seals, J. Baumgarten & Sons.....	78 00
Clippings, Natl Press Intelligence Co.....	5 00
400 2c and 200 1c stamps, H. C. Easterday.....	10 00
Traveling and hotel expenses for month, Samuel Gompers.....	36 30
Traveling and hotel expenses to New York in regard to jewelers' strike, Frank Morrison.....	19 00
Organizing expenses, J. F. Byrne.....	10 00
One month's salary, President Samuel Gompers.....	150 00
One month's salary, Secretary Frank Morrison.....	125 00
4 weeks' salary, stenographer, J. T. Kelly.....	58 00
4 weeks' salary, stenographer, J. A. McDonald.....	58 00
4 weeks' salary, stenographer, R. L. Guard.....	48 75
2½ weeks' salary, stenographer, M. M. Webster.....	37 50
1 week's salary, stenographer, H. McKee.....	12 00
2½ weeks' salary, V. McDonald.....	26 65
4 weeks' salary, Hugh McGregor.....	60 00
4 weeks' salary, W. F. Ashley.....	52 50
4 weeks' salary, A. Berkeley.....	35 25
4 weeks' salary, J. G. Rodgers.....	36 00

31. 1 week's salary, R. W. Ashley.....	\$ 6 00
Stamps received and used, Frank Morrison.....	9 29
Total.....	\$4,826 04

RECAPITULATION.

Cash on hand Oct. 1.....	\$6,827 74
Receipts.....	7,547 68
Total.....	\$14,375 37
Expenses.....	4,826 04
Balance.....	\$9,549 33

Interstate Commerce Commission,
Washington.

RAILWAY SAFETY APPLIANCES.

Notice is hereby given that numerous railroad companies have applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for further extension of time (for the period of a year, or until January 1, 1901), within which to equip their cars and locomotives with automatic couplers and power brakes as provided by Sections 1 and 2 of an Act approved March 2, 1893, relating to the equipment of cars and locomotives with safety appliances, and that a hearing upon such application will be had at the office of the Commission in the city of Washington, D. C., on **Wednesday, December 6th**, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all persons interested will have opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel, whether for or against such extension, and may forward by mail any affidavit, statement or argument bearing upon the question.

By order of the Commission:

EDW. A. MOSELEY, Secretary.

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An Honest Grocer

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THE EASY FOOD

Quaker Oats

THE WORLD'S BREAKFAST

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

